

3. OF REPRODUCTION

month : exceeding a month, or a quarter.

do. Continued for 3 months.....

No. 629

JANUARY, 3RD, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

UNDER DESPATCH

VESSELS EXPECTED

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

1 observed among those present some
tudent, ill-looking individual; one of them had
a kind of fist hidden beneath his clothes.
Judging that it was prudent to retire, I col-
lected, by one of the pupils, M. Page and that one
of the fathers who had questioned their way, could
told the complainant to follow us to home,
where we directed our steps to the house of
mine, and those who accompanied him seemed
to induce him to do nothing. Nevertheless, they
followed us to a distance. We were then arrested,
by nearly a mile without any trial, and im-
mured there by their noisy entourage. We had still
to go nearly a mile to reach the landing place,
where we met two old men who, from their cir-
cumstances, appeared to belong to a more
elevated class. And, amongst the Chinese

regimented us, and the commander aimed me by the arm, and addressing him to the old men, appeared to command to him to be silent. I disengaged myself by a brisk movement, and continued my way followed by these persons. Until then I felt no and any serious apprehensions; but here and there two steps when the Chinese came upon us in a mass, beginning by striking the feet of the fathers, and before us further steps of the kind of age in the midst of whom we found ourselves. We returned to the thick and the battle is recovered. Discerning then all the seriousness of our situation, I strongly recommended to these persons to separate and free themselves by force, and died for the purpose of avoiding all pretext for an aggression against us. But the robbers had taken their part, and compelled to ourselves no longer armed with long sticks hedging hills and with implements of husbandry, which they immediately procured, they advanced upon us with a kind of fury, calling to themselves the people of the country. Our firm attitude, all in retreat, held them in check for some time; if we had continued thus, perhaps we might have avoided the fate which awaited us, but we had our lives separated by this crowd. Being left alone amongst the most furious, I was attacked. I received three wounds; one on the forehead, which made a large scar, but which did not prevent me however from making a stand for some time against the robbers; soon received a second wound on the thigh, which was followed by a third on the right hand, which disarmed me of the cane that I carried. At the same moment my heels were trampled upon, and I fell. The robbers threw themselves upon me and took away my cane, which excited their covetousness, and my speeches; they would probably have stripped me entirely, if, in this critical moment, Mr. Page, who also had a struggle with them, one of the missionaries and one of their pupils, had not run to my aid. Large and we continued our retreat towards the seaside, putting a good face on the waters. Either that the robbers became frightened by the blood which I shed freely from my wound in front and with which my clothes were covered, or by the approach of a boat which directed its course towards that part of the coast where we were, and in which were many Portuguese, who obligingly offered to receive us; or either, in fine, that they were satisfied with their booty, they soon ceased their pursuit, and we quietly regained the landing place.

Translations.

Imperial Edicts.

(Continued from No. 52, 1842, sup. pag. 231.)

Further, on the 9th day of the 11th moon, (Dec. 10) a posthaste despatch arrived from the military board, stating that on the 19th day of the 10th moon, (Nov. 21), the privy council had received the imperial edict.

Tanatsuen has reputed that, in respect-ful obedience to the imperial will, the decision has been passed on the crimes of Yih-shan and Yih-king.

Yih-shan, Yih-king, and Wan-wei were respectively appointed by me, the emperor, to the important trusts of generalissimo & assistant minister. I especially ordered them to go to the provinces of Canton and Chekeang to attack and exterminate the English. They should have been as disinterested, faithful, and true in their public duty as an arrow is to its mark, and exerted themselves to the utmost in the difficulties of their country, as a grateful return for its favours; but they have done nothing but injure the troops, through treachery, and waste the public money, sitting still and losing opportunities, of engaging the enemy, turning their backs on my favours, and blinding and deceiving their own hearts; that this there can be no greater crime.

In order that Yih-shan, Yih-king and Wan-wei be each punished as Tanatsuen and his colleagues have decided that they be degraded from their official rank, dismissed from the public service, and decapitated; they are to remain in prison until the end of next autumn, when the law is to take its course.

I believe that Yih-shan has left Canton, without saying whether he was going to

order all the governors and lieut. governors, in the course of his route, to promulgate my imperial will that he be seized and sent to Peking.

I had ordered Yih-shan to return to Chekeang and attend to the expenditure of the army; but now there is no necessity for him to remain in Chekeang. I order Keding, Ching Yuh-sue (lieut. governor of Keangsoo) and Loai Yuh-ho (lieut. governor of Chekeang) to promulgate my imperial will that he be seized and sent to Peking, delivered over to the Tsungyin-fan (an officer who has charge of matters relating to the imperial house—Yih-shan, and Yih-king are cousins of the emperor), and each be confined in jail, according to the decision of the criminal board.

Those officers through whose hands the expenditure for the army has passed, are to order their subordinates to arrange and report all the accounts of the expenses of the army, and to be sent to the general office, and reported to the military board.

As to Shih-shan and Tih-shan, according to the decision, they should be degraded in rank and dismissed the public service. But considering that when Tih-shan arrived in the province of Chekeang, there were no orders for him to lead on his troops to battle, so when Tsang-ping was lost, he remained at Hanchow. Tschin, at the time when the city of Canton was surrounded, remained at Fuh-shan; moreover, when he arrived in the province of Chekeang, it was after the fall of Chekeang, yet he was able to stake the river and kill many of the thieves (English); so he may be slightly excused, and his crime be lessened. I order that both Tschin and Tih-shan be degraded but retained in office. If in eight years they do not commit any fault, they may be reinstated in their former rank. Respect this.

A copy of this edict has arrived at the military board, and we forward it at the rate of 400 le a day to the said governors, to be respectfully obeyed. By J. SLADZ, Ed. C. R.

ELEROO.

Elepoa commenced his journey from the province of Keangsoo on the 19th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 21); arrived at Lanke in the province of Keangsoo on the 16th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 17); and may be expected to arrive in Canton during the first decade of the 12th moon, between the 1st and 10th instant.

He is accompanied by Hoang Gankhing, the judge of Chekeang, & Hanbin, a Shewei—officer of the imperial body guard—one of the four in immediate and personal attendance on the emperor.

The following is a translation of the pseudo-reply to his imperial plenipotentiary's letter, respecting the claims for pillage when the factories were burnt on the 7th. 8th. ulto.

Ka, the governor of the two Kwang provinces, &c., in reply to the English plenipotentiary, Putter.

On the 14th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 15), I received the letter which you had sent to me. I know perfectly well the actual state of the commercial relations between the two nations. I think that he who would right the wrong of others, must not shut his eyes on his own relations; before making war it is necessary to examine well all the circumstances.

Lately the English have made war, and my emperor, whose bounty is as wide as the heavens, has deigned to consent to a peace. For myself, I strive to unite the feelings of benevolence of my master; it is for this that I exhort by my words both the soldiers and people to extricate us from the very bad road; how much more anxious the plenipotentiary, Putter, is to carefully restrain his men, for, for that, counting too much on their strength, they create trouble. For here in Canton, as soon as the foreign merchants had heard the conclusion of the peace, they sought to lounge to restrain their soldiers (the soldiers are probably drunk too); in the same manner, if we were to let them and did not pay, they took up in their fingers de jols,

and uniting in groups, they struck with sticks those whom they met. Such conduct much displeased the persons by, and the more so those who permanently suffered the painful effects of it, by my edicts I have often restrained the people, but such fear that one spark will relight a great conflagration, at the moment when the least thought of it. On the 6th of the present moon (Dec. 7), the merchants of the (Kwangsoo) company's home having brought to their people to buy goods, they took them as before and did not pay at all; the irritated people pursued & overtook them with curses; they had the impudence and rashness as not to excite others to fire their arms from above; the people were wounded, and did not fly; the same night a conflagration blazed out; the merchants immediately retired and sent away their goods. I have heard that the people broke these goods into pieces, and threw them higher and higher about the ground, but that not the least thing had been stolen; the merchants, whether Americans, or of other nations, have not suffered any loss, and not a hand was stretched forth on that which belonged to them; and yet there were a multitude of 10,000 men who sent forth curses, killing their enemies and doing themselves justice. The emperor listened to quench the flames, but a barrier of swords and sticks hindered them from advancing; the officers, military as well as civil, were eager to bring soldiers to quiet the people, but they also were stopped by a shower of stones which fell from all quarters; the merchants of all nations say this. When I consider that these thousands of men were, by unanimous consent, assembled together in an instant (this is an affair of great consequence), it could not but be seized with fear and astonishment, above all when these people cried,—"let us kill the robbers, and revenge our lives on them!"

I do not know who is the thief; and I cannot explain to myself whence has arisen so great a hatred against the English. There it is where Fenchu is going. Although my troops are well exercised and prepared, nevertheless, when any trouble arises, I should be very cautious; for fear if I acted with temerity and precipitation, I should only cause a breach between you and me an irreparable grievance.

If the plenipotentiary knows in what place these persons dwell who excited Fenchu, and if he knows their names, if, against the severe prohibitions of the emperor, he brings troops to Canton; on account of my desire to see the frontiers cleared, I permit him to act, following his desire. If the merchants have lost money in the darkness of the night, really it is difficult to distinguish, and very rigorous search must be made. For me, I have already given orders to the officers, both civil and military, & the tribunal of peace; to the authorities and to the judges who are in the north and south, in the east and west of Honan, to search for these men and bring them before the tribunals. If there is war between the two nations, not only will the English suffer, but also the Chinese. As in these past years you have burnt our villages, plundered our shops, carried away our money, and to whom shall I address myself to obtain reparation. Also the English merchants, dare they to demand reparation but with a certain fear.

Now the peace about being concluded, and yet the officers on the frontiers have been treated like guilty persons. We know not when Y will returned to Canton; I have been degraded, and I know not if I shall be so entirely. If the plenipotentiary was either reasonable or considerate times and circumstances, it is because he is bound to preserve the peace. If you wish again to lead on your soldiers to satisfy their rapacity, I doubt whether you will be the conqueror or the conqueror. As for the rest, the traitors which the English have lodged, they are the refuse of civilization, therefore it is much to be feared that these men know the weak and strong points of the English, occasioned by the first to see their riches, all they put themselves on the coasts of Hongkong and form themselves into armies; then, perhaps the plenipotentiary could not sleep tranquilly. The Frenchman, who have wandered there within the longest and thrown upon the shores of their island, principally designed to see their chief. If these parties were, perhaps the peace may be delayed, then that which you have told us enough for will be useless. The plenipotentiary should weigh all the circumstances, and not himself. Some days ago a steamer came on to

Canton; I desire that she return immediately, for fear the people may be caused anxiety and doubt; the more ought you carefully to restrain the merchants, in order that henceforth they do not produce in public and with impudence their wares, in order that no such a cause may arise; therefore boats and vessels, except those which carry goods, ought not, without cause, to enter the inner waters; otherwise I know well how to restrain my people, but forbearing more; and if in the sequel there arise a multitude of many thousand men, you cannot attribute the fault to me alone, irritating the feelings of benevolence of the emperor towards foreigners, I have thus manifested something; may the consul reflect, &c. &c. will comprehend it.

THE BUG ANN.

In consequence of the early departure of captain Denham for England, he is unable to contribute his account of the loss of that vessel and his captivity in Formosa, in the manner he had intended; but he has been so kind as to allow us to read the journal, which he wrote when in prison; the contents of which, as we are allowed, we shall from time to time submit to our readers, only noting the weather at times when we think it necessary, such as strong northerly gale in July, during the heart of the S. W. monsoon.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

1842. March 10th. On Thursday, March 10th 1842, the English brig "Ana" was wrecked on the island of Formosa, near a village called by the natives *Tam-uo*. We were stripped and made prisoners and arrived here on the 24th of March. At this place (*Tam-uo*) we were separated and sent into four different prisons; myself, Mr. Kopp, five seamen and one doctor in the one; Mr. Gully (passenger) Mr. Partridge, the gunner, and five seamen in another; the carpenter and shoemaker in the third, and the surgeon and his crew in the fourth. We made several marches from *Tam-uo* to this town; most of the way (with hands and feet in irons) we were carried in chairs. At one place we stopped 5 or 6 days, where I was examined, and from which a letter was written and given to a Chinese, who promised to take it to Amoy. Two of the crew are missing; the people say they are dead from fatigue and cold (all usage might be added, I think).

March 25th.—I was examined, 81 names taken, with ages, country, wages, and duty on board.

April 8th.—I was marched through the town in irons and with a chain round my neck; to another mandarin's house; here I saw Mr. Gully and the people who were with him; saw also the head mandarin (wearing a blue button); at night taken back to prison.

9th.—Examined by one mandarin; find the shroff has been telling lies. Got this paper (the Chinese paper found in a little book in which the journal is written) and ink to date, and commenced my journal.

10th.—Washed and cleaned our prison; wrote a note and gave it to a Chinese, who promised to get it sent to some ship on the coast; on delivery he is to receive \$100.

11th.—The Chinese showed us the note enclosed in an envelope, and said he was going with it.

12th.—Very monotonous—employed drawing ships for the Chinese.

13th.—Dr. do. Heard *Agum*, the interpreter, was flogged by order of the mandarin—seem, serves him right as a d—rascal.

14th.—Employed drawing—finished a three-decker.

15th.—Employed do. Examined carpenter and interpreter, nothing new transpired. In chains and irons, as usual.

16th.—This morning a party of soldiers arrived, bringing 15 Chinese prisoners; after stopping about one hour they all left. Examined before the mandarin, and saw the carpenter, who told me he had sent a note across to Amoy. On the examination of us all in the prison, by the superior officer, most of the questions regarded the British and other possessions in India, revenue to the crown, geography, payment of troops, ships, where the policy was grown, &c. Returned about 9 p. m. in irons and chains, as usual.

17th.—Wrote a note ready to give to the car-

penter for the coast when he gets an opportunity of sending it. This day all in this prison got a clean shave, it being the first since we were wrecked. We each paid 6 cash; we got the cash from people who came to look at us and buy the pictures.

18th.—Myself and Mr. Kopp were taken to the court to draw ships for the mandarin; in the afternoon we were taken to the large court. Four were examined by the superior officer; most of the questions were about Amoy. Saw the gunner and Mr. Partridge, who told me Mr. Gully was unwell. *Agum*, instead of being flogged was rewarded with a new suit of clothes. Came back about 9 p. m., as usual in chains and irons.

19th.—Taken out to draw as before. The mandarin sent me some cash. In the afternoon I was taken to the large court-house, saw the superior officer alone. No questions. Mr. Partridge and the gunner were there. Mr. Gully still unwell. Had a good dinner and two pieces given to me and the same was sent to Mr. Gully and Mr. Kopp. This day Mr. Kopp was unwell. Our jailer was taken before the mandarin this morning and received 50 strokes of the bamboo for allowing us to be shaved.

20th.—Taken out as before to draw; afterward taken in chains and irons to the superior officer, accompanied through the town by about 20 miserable-looking Chinese convicts, also in chains and irons. Mr. Kopp, Mr. Partridge, and the gunner were examined; I was left aside. Mr. Gully quite well. Returned in about an hour; Mr. Kopp is better this evening; he took some Chinese medicine.

21st.—Mr. Kopp and myself sent drawing ships all day; in the evening a little fish was given to us at dinner, and we were then taken back to prison.

22d.—Visitors have not been allowed to see us since the jailer was flogged; he being very silly, except when drunk, which he is generally every evening with opium. No prospect of our liberation.

23d.—Taken up before the mandarin; the carpenter acting as interpreter—questions about our year, number of months, days, sundays &c.; how we knew festival days, and how many we held in a year; sun, moon, stars, &c. Had a good breakfast after of fish; carpenter told me he had yesterday given the note to a junkman, who was going to Amoy in four days, and promised to deliver it for \$100, and bring an answer back for another \$100. Reprimanded the man for bringing us bad food; our rations had been getting worse and worse every day; when I threatened to take it to the mandarin, he promised to bring better food.

24th.—Had a good breakfast. (I.e. enough. Ed. C. R.) Heard that the chief mandarin had arrived in this town, and that an examination would be made to day. Mr. Kopp and I taken to our mandarin house, where a jacket and trousers of coarse blue dungaree, made very small, were given to us. We were then carried in chairs to a large house, where we met Mr. Partridge and the gunner. In room of Mr. Matheson's letters to me were shown, also some private letters, taken from my desk, and I was made to explain their contents to the Chinese carpenter; the shroff writing down my explanations in Chinese. After finishing two or three letters, I was sent out, and Mr. Partridge stayed up to do the same. In the evening we had a good dinner (*though*), some of which we were allowed to take to our fellow prisoners. The house is about half a mile from our prison. Here lives the highest mandarin I have seen, wearing a transparent blue button; at 8 p. m. returned, chained as usual, and with a guard of foot and horse.

25th.—This evening Mr. Kopp and myself were called before our mandarin, and I continued explaining Mr. Matheson's letters as much and as well as I deemed prudent; they all related to mercantile affairs, and being about 24 to 3 years old, must have been of great importance to the Chinese government; they all relate to the "Jardin."

To day an epaulette, an officer's jacket, and a corporal's coat, with buttons on both, were brought to us to examine; the buttons pinned that the owners had belonged to the 5th Regiment. They thought the epaulette was worn on the head; many very foolish questions were asked. The jacket, &c. were taken from the transport "Northstar," after that vessel was

wrecked last September. Mr. Partridge and the gunner were brought up and put into our prison to day. On returning we heard that some of the party had been creating a disturbance, and that complaint had been made to the mandarin, and that Wilson taken sick this day.

(To be continued.)

COMMUNICATED.

TWO TRIPS TO PIH-CHUAN AND CHAI-HO.

In the island of Chusan there are some very beautiful valleys and other sequestered spots, the splendid scenery of which is truly exquisite and must ever delight the eye of the beholder. Amongst these are the little villages of Pi-chuan and Chai-ho, which are in secluded valleys, and were but lately successfully visited by the writer, who being exceedingly delighted with his trip will here attempt to give a faint description of it.


On the day fixed for our jaunt we rose at dawn and having prepared our horses and sundry little necessaries that we might want on our way, we set off in high glee some time before the sun had made its appearance in the east.

On emerging from the north side of the city, we struck at once into the country to the N. E. and for our route took the road that leads to A-ding as Pi-chuan is situated not far from that place. After leaving the city about half a mile behind us, the scenery then began to show itself in the most beautiful and varied forms, which we could never cease to admire. The simple splendor of the hills which surrounded us in all directions, the valleys at their feet rich with waving belts of yellow grain ready for the sickle, with the small but pure streams winding through them, had a great effect upon us. After having proceeded on our way about four miles, we arrived at the foot of a chain of hills, over which we had to pass. There was a tolerably good road to ascend them by, but it was very steep, so that we were obliged to dismount and lead our horses up it, and we had to undergo considerable and difficult before we reached its summit, but then the splendid view that expanded out before us well repaid us for all our trouble. On each side there was a romantic valley, with hamlets scattered here and there, and the sea and islands in the distance, in all forming a most picturesque view, which would have afforded a capital opportunity for a display of the painter's skill. Just in the gorge of the hills there is erected a sort of half-way house, where refreshment can be obtained for man and beast. After having rested and satiated ourselves with the sight, we proceeded, but found the descent into the other valley almost as difficult as the ascent had been, but that being over, we trotted quietly along through the same continuous kind of country. When we had gone about two miles further we arrived at Pi-chuan, which we found to be a very clean little village, but much scattered. Having put up our horses, we walked all about it and were much pleased with what we saw. There is a nice bazaar, though it is kept up on a very small scale, but still quite sufficient for the wants of the villagers. We were well received by the elders of the village who occupied the largest house in the place, and who, indeed, though without authority, may be said to govern the valley in which they reside, as in all cases the lower classes of people always come to them to seek advice and have directions given to them. We had hardly staid an hour before we got ready for our return homeward, but being obliged to go over the same ground as we had come and which I have already faintly attempted to describe, I need not here make any more mention of its beauties. We returned in Tim-bao a little before the sun had reached its meridian, being highly pleased and gratified with our visit.

TO CHAI-HO.

All being before prepared, as soon as the daylight began to show itself, we were already in the saddle and proceeding on our way. Having gone through the north gate, we took the road that leads to Zai-fu-tai, &c. &c. which place is allowed to be one of the most beautiful spots on the island. A ride of two or three miles brought us to it, when (having ascended the gorge that leads through the hills) we had the whole of it before our eyes, and really I must say that it was one of the most beautiful that I

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
 H. HARGREAVES & CO., Capt. G. G.
 will be dispatched for the above ports
 on the 1st of January. For freight apply to
 H. HARGREAVES & CO.,
 Messrs. 2nd December, 1902.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT HOBART TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE A. 1. British Brig "BLAY,"
Capt. GALT, has the greatest part of
her cargo engaged, and will on despatched on the 8th
January 1843. For freight apply to
Messrs. 23rd December, 1842. **A. A. DE NELLO.**

JOHN SMITH, begs to acquaint Families, Storekeepers, and the public in general, that he will sell, in his premises, precisely at half past ten o'clock, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a Batch of just imported Dutch Primitives; Gin and Brandy; Raisins; Cams; Spruce Dicks; Oars; Newfoundland Haddocks and Codfish; Pickled Salmon &c.

Further Particulars are printed in Handbills.

The sale will commence precisely at eleven o'clock.

EMBED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE.
AT THE CUSTOMS REGISTER OFFICE.

[illegible]

are sent to the governor, and all the high officers of the province of Cheung, Kowloon, and Kowloon, to use their utmost endeavours in preserving peace and good will between the barbarians and Chinese, while carrying on the mutual trade and intercourse. They are ordered to be vigilant, and to explain in the Chinese terms to the barbarians the advantages and benefits of China; as only by compliance therewith will peace and good will be secured.

Keating. The British officers of Hongkong have recently made up a part of upwards of fifty thousand dollars, and placed it at the disposal of their imperial superior. The Chinese governor of the province, Woo Wang, in a memorial to the court, seeks favours for the British officers, whom he accordingly promoted for their distinguished zeal.

ELYOT'S AND KEYING'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.
From the Peking Gazette, No. 105.
The imperial commands have been received as follows:—
The governor-general of the two provinces of Kowloon and Kowloon, and the high imperial commissioner, and also commander in chief of the force in Canton. He will proceed with flying dispatch, and it will be unnecessary for him first to repair to the capital, to solicit his instructions in person. Let Keying deliver over the seal of high imperial commissioner to Elyot's responsibility.
Hwang Yung-tung, the literary chancellor of Kowloon, and Hwang, of the fourth military division, are permitted to accompany Elyot to Canton, to aid in the arrangement of affairs. Let the troops which Keying, formerly led forth, return at once to their respective stations. Let the military commander of the Canton, formerly led by Elyot, devote for the present upon Tih-shan. Respect this.

Admiral Sir William Parker & Co. will sail from Canton on or about the 7th of a next month.
"Thomas (China)" sailed from Canton on the 22nd instant.

CHRONICLE of the principal events, edicts, proclamations, and public notifications, as connected with the interests of foreigners in China, during the ANNO MIRABILIS, 1842.

- 1842, Jan. 4. Confusion of Yukeen's report on the capture of *Tinghae*. Imperial edict published on yellow paper by the generalissimo, Yih-shan, and his colleagues, (C. R. No. 1 January 4).
C. R. January 11th: general orders, dated *Tinghae*, October 3d, 12th, and Nov. 4th on the recapture of the island of *Chusan* and the city of *Tinghae*. Abstracts of communications, received at Hangchow, regarding the movements of the generalissimo and commissioners sent by the emperor to *Cheking*.—Translated by J. Robert Morrison, esq.—Notice of arrangements for the opening of mail packets at Macao.
13th. Body of Mr. Thomas Beale found, and buried in the English cemetery on the 14th, (C. R. Jan. 18).
19th. Mr. J. A. Mercer's house in Macao totally destroyed by fire.
23rd. October mail arrived.
27th. The London mail of October 4, arrived in China.
Feb. 8. Circular to h. b. m.'s subjects by h. m. plenipotentiary, on the occupation of the cities of *Yupoo*, *Tszee*, and *Tungshu*, dated January 24th, published in the C. R.
11th. Despatches to Lord Auckland from the military and naval commanders in chief on the capture of *Amoy*, (C. R. Feb. 8, 15, 22).
16th. November mail arrived, per Red Rover and Bombay Castle.
March 1. Proclamation by h. m.'s plenipotentiary to the inhabitants of *Tinghae*, dated Dec. 14, 1841.—Proclamation by do. declaring the harbours of *Hongkong* and *Tinghae* to be "Free Ports."—Regulations for the guidance of the marine magistrate at *Chusan*, &c.—Mr. John Rickett appointed government agent at Macao.—Translation of proclamation issued by the ministers *Sie* and *Yih*, to the people of *Ningpo*, *Tinghae*, and *Chinkae*, (C. R. March 1).
Address to Henry Weight, esq., from the Paoow merchants.
9th. Correspondence between h. e. the governor of *Macao* and James Matheson, esq., on the latter placing \$5,000 at h. e.'s disposal to be appropriated to some permanent purpose of public benevolence, (C. R. March 15).
Murder of the mate of the *Ernaad* transport, at *Ningpo* by the Chinese, (*Ibid*).
10th. Brig Ann, captain Denham, lost on Formosa, (C. R. Sept. Dec. 13).
12th. December mail arrived, per *Angama*.
21th. The *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* established, (March 18th).—Charles E. Stewart, esq., appointed assistant secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.—Amend regulations for the shipping in the ports of *Hongkong* and *Tinghae*, dated March 7.—Notification of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's intention to appoint a committee, to investigate claims regarding allotted locations of ground.
—Letter from h. m.'s plenipotentiary to the mercantile community at *Hongkong*, *Macao*, &c. on the repairing of the old or erection of new forts below *Whampoa*, (C. R. March 29th).
April 1st. Circular to h. b. m.'s subjects on the repulse of the Chinese at *Ningpo* and *Chinkae*, on March 10. Appointment of the members of the land committee at *Hongkong*, (C. R. April 5).
Notice issued by the U. S. commodore, in a letter to U. S. consul or vice-consul at Canton, desiring them to publish, and also to the Chinese authorities by translation,—"that the government of the U. S. does not sanction the smuggling of opium" on the coast under the American flag in violation of the laws of China." (*Ibid*).
Opium claims.—Correspondence between Mr. J. H. Palmer and the chancellor of the exchequer. Case of capt. Kagg of the brig "Friends." Extracts from the *Calcutta Enquirer*, respecting, Canbal affairs; list of officers killed: Itinerary, (C. R. Ex. April 12).
5th. Chinese fireboats dropped alongside the *Ernaad* transport, in *Ningpo* river; doing much damage; several of the lascars were blown up or drowned; an officer of h. m. s. *Blonde*, and 3 of his boat's crew were seriously burnt, (C. R. Sup., April 26).
8th. Circular.—Announcing the defeat of the Chinese at *Tszee*.—Translations of imperial edicts; transmission of peacocks feathers, &c. to *Yehing*.—degradation of Yen Pih faou, late governor of *Pokeen*, (C. R. and Sup., April 19).
Proclamation.—Rules for the regulation of the circulating medium in *Hongkong*.—Notification; general orders on the repulse of the Chinese at *Ningpo* and *Chinkae*.
16th. Mr. Robert Edwards appointed to take charge of the post office at *Hongkong*.
18th. January mail arrived per *Mor*.
27th. Proclamation, declaring Mexican and other republican dollars shall be taken as and considered to be the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at *Hongkong*, &c.—Supposed case of the *Nerbuddah*. Narrative of events in *Caulbi*, (C. R. May 3).
30th. Notification.—Chief and marine magistrate warrants.—Do. sales of land at *Hongkong*, (C. R. May 10).
May 6. February mail arrived.
13th. March mail arrived per steamer *Auckland*.
17. Notification.—General orders from Sir H. Gough;—letter from Lord Auckland (C. R. May 24).
18th. The combined forces of h. b. m. attacked the heights, fortified encampments, and stormed the city of *Chapoo*.—A. col. N. R. Tomlinson, 18th id., Capt. C. Campbell, 55th dd. of his wounds on the 30th.
23rd. British troops evacuated *Chapoo*, after having destroyed the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings.
27th. Mr. E. G. Reynolds appointed land and road inspector at *Hongkong*. Extract of his instructions, (C. R. June 7).
June 16. April mail arrived per *James Frederick*.
16th, 17, 18, 19. The Chinese batteries, at the junction of the *Yangtsze* and *Woo-sung* rivers, attacked, and after about two hours firing, the *Gamen* and *marises* were landed and at once drove the enemy out of the batteries. 1st. h. M. s. H. M. s. ship *Blonde*, had his head taken off by the first shot fired from the Chinese batteries. Cities of *Woo-sung* and *Shanghai* taken; operations carried on 50 miles up the river above *Shanghai*.
22nd. Examination of the pupils of the school of the Morrison Education Society, (Sup. C. R. June 28).
A Chinese killed on *Dane's* island by a Malay (letter of *Expedition* sup. C. R. July 5).
26th. The *Copeland*,—from *Loo-loo*/China, lost on the *Stroom* rock, in the straits of *Sunda*.
Translation of the emperor's proclamation relating to the management of the affairs of the barbarians, dated June 5 (C. R. July 26th).
Circular from h. m.'s plenipotentiary, dated June 24, announcing the capture of *Woo-sung*, *Shanghai*, &c., (C. R. July 26).
July 5th. H. M.'s plenipotentiary issued a proclamation in the *Yangtsze* river, in Chinese, for the information of the people of the country (C. R. Sept. 30).
30th. The whole British armament, amounting to 70 sail, anchored abreast of the city of

Chinkangfoo.

- 21st. British troops landed, drove the Chinese from their camp, stormed the city of *Chinkangfoo*, which the Tartar troops defended with the most determined and devoted bravery. The Tartar general commanding in chief, *Hailien*, when he saw that the city was lost, retired to a court of his official residences, set down in his chair, ordered his servants to set the court on fire, and perished in the flames. Col. Driver, 6th x. x. z.; captain *Collinson*, 18th royal Irish; lieut. *Gibbon* 49th, killed.
August 1. May mail arrived.
4th. June mail arrived.
29th. H. m.'s plenipotentiary concluded and signed with the Chinese high commissioners, a treaty of peace; which was transmitted to Peking, and immediately signed by the emperor with his vermilion pencil (C. R. Sept. 13).
Sept. 18. July mail arrived.
24th. Major Malcolm, secretary of legation, sailed from *Hongkong*, in the h. col. steamer *Auckland*, for London via *Egypt*, with the treaty of peace ratified by the emperor of China.
Report of the imperial commissioner on the requisitions of h. b. m.'s plenipotentiary, (*Vide* C. R. Oct. 11).
Summary of information, collected from official documents, &c. by J. Robt. Morrison, esq., (*Ibid*).
Letter from *Neekeen* to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, &c., (*vide* C. R. Oct. 25).
Imperial edict in reply to the report of the commissioners (C. R. Oct. 25).
25th. Ship *Harmony* lost on a sunken rock in the Chinese sea, (*Ibid*).
Reports from the imperial commissioner, dated August 31, (C. R. Nov. 15).
Proclamation by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, relating to the new ports of trade, dated Nov. 14, (C. R. Nov. 29).
29th. The brig *Moulmein*, capt. *Morton*, lost on a reef near the north end of *Palawan* passage, (C. R. Sup. Dec. 13).
Oct. 19. Transport *Herculanum* lost on the Northern part of *Formosa*, (C. R. Nov. 29).
Manifesto issued by the gentry and rustics of Canton, (C. R. Dec. 6 and 13).
Three proclamations by h. m.'s plenipotentiary respecting the shipwreck and massacre of Mr. Gully and the crews of the transport *Nerbuddah* and brig *Ann*, captain *Denham*, (C. R. Dec. 12).
28th. August mail arrived.
Dec. 7. The British flag staff, the British, Dutch and Creek flags: burnt down by gangs of incendiary insurgents, and a large amount of property destroyed and treasure stolen. Letter detailing the above events, (Sup. C. R. Dec. 13).
Peking Gazettes.—Disgrace of *Neekeen*, (C. R. Dec. 20).
Public correspondence on the disastrous events in Canton on the 7th and 8th Dec. (C. R. Dec. 27).
Sentence on *Yihking*, *Yihshan*, & *Wanwei*, (*Ibid*).
21st. September mail arrived, per *Harlequin* and *Good Success*.

FAREBOX REVENUE.—The *Register* publishes the following comparative table of the indirect revenue for the first six months of 1841 and 1842:—

1841	1842
100,757,000	95,833,000
18,188,000	16,222,000
51,081,000	43,978,000
16,834,000	14,138,000
46,335,000	47,500,000
4,984,000	3,715,000
2,919,000	24,046,000
4,381,000	3,857,000
43,716,000	38,575,000
17,910,000	16,993,000
49,465,000	47,203,000
22,423,000	1,992,000
22,027,000	21,630,000
1,109,000	1,057,000
451,000	429,000
423,412,000	341,959,000

Stamps
Customs, Navigation, &c.
Foreign Customs
Foreign Sugars
Indigenous Sugars
Salt Dues (Extractum)
Salt Dues (Cognitum)
Public Liquors
Public Carriages & other public
Tobacco Sales
Gaming
Letters and duty on sending money
Fees payable by the Mail Co.
Duty by Mails and Packets

DE D. The 15th instant, in *Hongkong* harbor on board the transport, *Thomas*, Captain Henry Harriott, 27th regt. 2d. 1 after 9 o'clock, a private's flag.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do 6 months 5 do. do. in advance.
Do 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.
Printer's Annual \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
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do. repetitions, half charge.
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do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 9.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted to appear
Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the
Office before noon on Monday.
ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be
continued, and charged for accordingly, until the
number of the required insertions are noted on the file
of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
ment. **NOTICE** Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure at-
tention to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 2.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1843.

No. 63Q.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, January 5, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
The following provisional appointment is made by his excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c.

C. B. Hillier, esq., to act as clerk of the court, under the chief magistrate pending the receipt of instructions from her majesty's government, to have effect from the 19th instant.

By order **J. ROBT. MORRISON,**
Acting secretary and treasurer.
Government house, Hongkong,
31st December, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
The following appointments are made by his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c.
Alexander F. Gordon, esq., to be land officer, surveyor, and inspector of roads on Hongkong.
Mr. William Tarrant, to be assistant in the above departments to Mr. Gordon.

These appointments to take effect from the 1st instant, pending the receipt of instructions from her majesty's government.

By order **J. ROBT. MORRISON,**
Acting secretary and treasurer.
Government house, Hongkong,
3rd January, 1843.

The following is a copy of the form of sailing letter, given to parties, who may require such a document, in carrying on their trade with this colony.
No.

SAILING LETTER.

To be renewed yearly,—for the protection of ships owned by British subjects, but not entitled to the privileges of British ships duly registered and navigated.

I, her Britannic majesty's superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, do grant this sailing letter, as above designated for the use and navigation of the ship or vessel called the whereof is at present master, and whereof

owner; and I hereby make known to all her Britannic majesty's public authorities appointed to reside abroad, and also to all other officers in her said majesty's service both civil and military, and also to the several constituted authorities in foreign countries, that the said ship or vessel is the property of a British subject, and that she is therefore entitled to the protection of the laws of England, in all matters relating to the rights of property. But I do, at the same time, make known that by this sailing letter, there are given to the said vessel no rights of trade or navigation which are by the laws of England confined to British ships properly so called, and provided with certificates of British registry, which is the only legal evidence of their title to that character; nor to exercise any privilege of trade or navigation which is by the laws of England confined to the ships of any foreign country owned and navigated by the subjects of such country. But, inasmuch as the British laws of navigation and registry do not preclude British subjects from employing ships other than registered ships in voyages between foreign countries, between which they trade, nor in certain other cases,—this sailing letter is granted to the said vessel in order

that she may be duly protected as British property, while employed in any of such unrestricted voyages. And for the more certain identification of the said vessel, for which this sailing letter is granted, I do hereby certify that she has decks, and masts; that her length, from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of her stern post abaft, is feet, in—hes, ft. in. English; her breadth at the broadest part is feet, in—hes, ft. in. English; her depth of hold is feet, in—hes, ft. in. English; that she is rigged as a with a bowsprit; is sterned; has quarter-galleries; is built; has a head with a rise of feet, in—hes, ft. in. English to the quarter deck; and that she measures aloft tons tons according to the mode of admeasurement prescribed by the British act, to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom, passed in the year.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my seal of office, at this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JANUARY 10TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.			
England	6th Oct.	Singapore	14th Dec.
U. States	11th Sept.	Java	1st Dec.
Calcutta	27th Nov.	Manila	14th Dec.
Bombay	15th Nov.	Australasia	7th Nov.
Chusan		Amoy	
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec.	ARRIVED.	From
31.	MARIA SOMES, <i>Baker</i> , Chusan.	
31.	T. J. COITTS, <i>Wade</i> , do.	
31.	ELIZABETH ANNIE, <i>Lyster</i> , do.	
31.	MARY ANN, <i>Edie</i> , do.	
Jan.	1. D'ARCY, <i>Garrick</i> , Singapore.	
	1. LADY RAFFLES, <i>Feiler</i> , London.	
	2. S. ROBERT PEARL, <i>Somes</i> , Chusan.	
	3. BARRETT JUNIOR, <i>Marshall</i> , do.	
	3. CLAUDINE, <i>Norris</i> , do.	
	3. HOPEWELL, [U. S.] <i>Eagle</i> , Valparaiso.	
	3. ANONYMA, <i>Hicks</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	
	7. NATCHIE, [U. S.] <i>Waterman</i> , Mazatlan.	
Dec.	SAILED.	For
31.	NIANTIC, [U. S.] <i>Hepburn</i> , New York.	
Jan.	2. HINDUSTAN, <i>Lamb</i> , Singapore.	
	4. WELLES, <i>Hunt</i> , Singapore and Madras.	
	4. VELOCIPED, <i>Woodward</i> , Manila.	
	5. SNIP, <i>Frost</i> , do.	
	5. FORT WILLIAM, <i>Hogg</i> , do.	
	5. ORATOR, <i>Terry</i> , London.	
	7. BUCHANAN, <i>Small</i> , do.	
	8. ANNE MARY, <i>Rackham</i> , do.	
	9. FRANKFIELD, <i>Michell</i> , Singapore.	
	9. GANGES, <i>Walker</i> , London.	
	9. PANTALON, <i>Porter</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	
	PASSENGERS—Per <i>Saige</i> , Messrs C. W. B. B. and A. Beguint.	
	UNDER DESPATCH.	
	For London—Ellora.	
	For Calcutta—Syth.	

For Bombay—Atlet Rohoman, Buckinghamshire, Anayma, Anna Eliza.
For Madras—Mary Catherine.
For Singapore—Helena.

VESELS EXPECTED.
From London—George Wallis, Asia, Madras, Little Catherine, Commodore, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will' O' the Wisp, Julia, Tapley, Siam, Ursula, (very doubtful) C. Rawson, Goudolier.
From Calcutta—Water Witch, Eliza, Mary Bannatyne, Buchanan.
From Bombay—Woodman, Gilbert Henderson, Lady Grant, Bowditch, Monarch, Alengua, Oriental, Manlius.
From Madras—St. Vincent, General Kyd, Symmetry.
From Singapore—Venus, Childers.

Arrived in England.—September 12, Autumnna, China, Downs; Pearl, China, Downs; 15th, Ephraim, China, Downs; 20th, John Newark, China, Downs; 25th, Lascar, Manila, Cork.
Sailed from England.—Sept. 14, City of Derry, Portsmouth, China; Ina, Liverpool, China.

The Canton Register of to day is filled with interesting extracts; and we have no room for editorial remarks.

The manifesto of the people of the Keen of Tinghae, although full of rhodomontade and bombastic enough, contains some notable observations which our readers will easily recognize. It has been extracted from the *Canton Repository* for December.

The October mail contains little news of public interest, except the return of H. B. M. from her ancient Kingdom of Scotland, and reports of an abundant harvest throughout the U. K.

The death of captain John Hine, long and well known to this community, is reported, also that of the marquess of Wellesley.

On Saturday evening two seamen, discharged from the "Antares" embarked on the Praya Grande in a flat-boat to go on board the Pantalon with their chests and truffles for their friends in Bengal, and about 100 dollars cash in money. They have never reached the vessel, and as they were steady men, and now most desirous of getting back to their families in Calcutta, it is feared they have been murdered by the boatmen for the sake of their goods &c., which they had with them.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL
[Continued from the No. 1, Page 3.]

1842. April 27th.—This morning wrote a chit, ready for the carpenter, to be sent on when an opportunity occurs. Hard squalls and rain, in the afternoon, sent for by the mardarin. Sent back immediately, and Mr. Partridge sent for with the gunner, the latter, sent back directly, and Mr. Partridge kept for the purpose of explaining the letters taken from the brig, to the carpenter and written down in Chinese by the shoof. Saw a strange lascar who proved to be one of the Nerbydia's crew, who are still prisoners on the island amounting in all, lascars and camp-followers, to 120 men, there are no Europeans among them and they were quite surprised on being told that their captain and the rest of the crew and passengers were alive, and had arrived on the mainland some months ago; he said the ship was lost in consequence of parting from

her anchors, she having come to, to fish or get a main mast which had been sprung or lost, before. In the evening Mr. Partridge returned, saw only letters, and said what he thought proper about them.

24th.—Troops put on summer caps and clothing. Mr. Partridge sent for us yesterday, and for the same purpose. He saw another man belonging to the Y. mandarin, who said the same as before. Mr. Partridge kept away all night by order of the mandarin, who sent us some wine. His reasons for not letting him be with us, is, "he is a friend I shall teach him too much rogery." So much for the opinion of Mr. Partridge. This evening gave the carpenter the last list written.

25th.—Self and gunner not had up, Mr. Roope and Mr. Partridge explaining letters in the evening. Had a poor dinner after which gunner was taken to prison. Mr. Partridge kept at the mandarin, Mr. Roope and self conveyed back, ornamented as usual.

26th.—In our prison all quiet, no one out, the mandarin apparently very busy, having plenty of Chinese prisoners brought up to day. Many of which were punished, as we could hear by their cries &c. This has been a very long day. May 1st.—Washed and cleaned our prison out, much to the annoyance of our jailor. I am very anxious to see Mr. Gully; the day seemed very long. I hope some of our chiefs have gone off, if not God only knows when we shall get clear of this horrid place. Escape appears impossible. The language, our fates, and colour being so completely the reverse of theirs. The language we have no chance of learning, as we cannot mix with the natives, and parole is considered a force among them. Most sincerely do I pray for some ship to come and claim or ransom us.

2nd.—The morning much like the last. In the afternoon heard that the mandarin had received some chits, and sent one enclosed back, and heard different stories about some European vessel. One telling us that two or three vessels were near here, and three more in the offing; and that ten ships were at Amoy, and coming for us in a few days; whatever it may be, it has evidently raised some excitement here. I wish much to see the carpenter and hear the truth of this, as well as to send another chit. The night very windy, but our place too much confined to tell from what quarter.

3rd.—Fine morning, all very still. Our mandarin out twice before breakfast, drawing a steamboat for the Chinese. Our old jailor away on duty, refused us more rice for dinner for the first time, and our grub gradually worse, the old man not back to night, one or two Chinamen very anxious for ships to come and capture the government, promising us every assistance, and volunteering to deliver all the mandarin (nine in number) to the English.

4th.—Fine day. Breakfast very bad, refused to eat any, it being small pieces of shark, five in number, about the size of the top of my thumb. Being very anxious to see the carpenter, I made up my mind to refuse all food, and request an interview with the mandarin. But no dinner during the day; heard several pieces of cannon fired, contradictory reports going about English ships being in this vicinity. 11 p.m. The old jailor returned, he had been rewarded by the mandarin with a single annulet of silver. Said he had been busy carrying guns to fortify the place with. This seems to look favorable; began to have hopes of our escape, think there is much trust to be repaid about ships.

5th.—Still refused to eat, food not again on duty, mandarin out very early, said refused to eat, soldiers, servants, and guards in a fight, told them I intended to starve to death, wrote a letter for the coast. In the afternoon sent for the mandarin, who asked what I wanted; told him that I wanted proper food for the men, leave to visit them daily, a proper place to live in, and for Mr. Gully, Mr. Roope, and Mr. Partridge and myself to live separate from the rest. That I was not a thief, to be locked up and chained in the manner I had been. He said all my complaints should be made known to the head mandarin, he had not power of himself to comply, but he would do what he could for me; he was very polite and ordered me some dinner, & pronounced I was to have a full dinner of rice, also some Chinese and some animal food. Thanked him and went to supper; gave the carpenter the chit, he looked and read the former one; he told me that ships were at anchor

off this place, and that their boats were out sounding, that the head merchants of the place had it made known, that new troops were arriving every day. And that the mandarin were in a great fright; had some idea of attempting an escape. (To be continued.)

A VISIT TO THE DISTANT PARTS OF THE YUNTUNG VALLEY.

Communicated.

The Yuntung is one of the most extensive valleys on the island of Chusan, and though one side of it is close to the city of Ningpo, yet being crossed and recrossed with chains of hills the most part of it is very secluded, and there are many places belonging to it where barbarian foot has never yet trod. However, for the sake of a stroll we determined to visit some of these remote spots, and for that purpose, we left the east gate of the city one day, at about one o'clock. Our way lay for some time by the side of a rather considerable stream on which a good number of boats of middling size were collected, and carrying on a busy little traffic; this is the largest river on the island, and flows at a little distance from the suburbs into the sea, and is the means of a trade being carried on with Ningpo, as boats from that place can come up at some distance. By and by we came to two fine bridges which cross it just as it divides into two branches, they are made wholly of granite, but neatly carved and having large lions as their support. It re-appears was a large crowd of boats collected opposite an inn which was filled with the boatmen who were drinking, smoking and discussing politics. For about a mile, nothing worthy of notice met our eyes, till we turned off to the right and entered a gorge that led through the hills; here the scenery began to grow rather picturesque, and high hills well wooded having rich cultivation at their feet, surrounded us on all sides; one particularly high and black towered above the rest, on its top there were five pavilions, and a much better situation could not have been chosen for them. For during the whole day we had them in our view. It is a practice amongst the Chinese to construct these buildings on all the high hills throughout the empire, so that when any hostile power makes its appearance upon their coasts, they instantly make huge fires by them, which gives the alarm to all the surrounding countries, so that they can instantly take to their arms and be prepared for acting on the defensive. On a neighbouring hill there appeared to our imagination a line of forts, which seemed to be armed with those dreadful machines for the destruction of life, but we soon found to our astonishment on a closer examination that it was just the opposite, being only a few huts with a quantity of sweet potatoes dried and laid out before them on mats to be dried by the sun, for the preservation of the poor villagers during the rigour of the winter. These articles when they are sufficiently dried will keep for many months, which is exceedingly fortunate for the poor people who during the cold season have very little else to live upon.

The farther we progressed the more obscure became the country, and since we were winding along the steep and craggy side of high mountains at other times going through deep dells, in which there were few or no inhabitants. What there were seemed very badly off suffering much from the cold, and their very huts being of such a nature as not to afford them the least warmth. Now & then, wherever there was a spot of ground that would yield any thing it was always cultivated, chiefly with paddy, sweet potatoes and eschages; the hill sides were also generally covered with trees, of which the fir and cedar were the principal. There was also a little tea growing, and a few orange plantations that were bringing forth rather spontaneously and had a very beautiful appearance. On turning a corner of the hills we passed by a temple of new construction; it was not a despicable building but rather the contrary being well ornamented, and fitted up with splendid idols of all descriptions; we arrived just in time to see the priests trying with all their might and main to put a good deal out of purgatory, keeping up continual kneeling and praying, and now and then sending forth hoarse shrieks, that could be heard for an immense distance round. We went on for about a mile farther through the same hills, yet beautiful country when on ascending

a gorge of another set of hills we came up to another less happy interior in size to the one hill we had just passed. Hardly a few fields over about six miles of this wild country, and thinking that we had gone on quite far enough, we determined to alight here, and after having given our ponies a feed to return home. On entering the court we found the building to be a chapel of longevity, but we were rather anxious to see in a corner of the yard some workmen employed in making coffins, I think our readers will here agree with us that such things did not exactly coincide with the name of the place, from the loneliness of its situation, and its few and uncivilized inhabitants. As I conceived that a chapel at ease would be a far better application for it. The poor people received us as well as they could and offered us some miserable tea of their own cultivation, but they were in want of even the necessaries of life, for themselves, much more had they any thing to bestow upon strangers. Our horses however got better off as they obtained a good feed of fresh cut grass, and after they had had their rest we set out again to return to the city. On our way home we saw nothing extra worthy of notice, than what has already been described, except that on repassing the large post house the priests were so deeply engaged in performing their ceremonies, as they were when we first saw them, although during that interval some time had elapsed.

From the Chinese Repository, December, 1842. Art. III.—A public manifesto by all the people of the twenty six districts of Tinghae.

Our district of Tinghae stands orphan-like in the midst of the sea; our manners and customs are plain and unsophisticated, nor are there wanting among us those who have been faithful statesmen and upright men. From the time that the present family ascended the throne, the virtue and valor of our ancestors has been the theme of history, and the last two hundred years our hills and valleys have been at peace; we may in a great measure be attributed to our doing and hardiness. On a previous occasion, the English rebelled and invaded Tinghae; we seeing that their appearance resembled the human species, thought their dispositions were brutish, and that they only wished to hold commercial intercourse, consented to dwell with them, and raised no disturbance; and last year when they again came we treated them as host and guest, & held intercourse as usual. This spring the imperial soldiers came to exterminate them, but because these people during the two years that they have been here made some show of mock humanity & goodness, we were duped by them, and stood tamely looking on to see who conquered, and who was defeated. And further we found that if we had recourse to arms, it would only confirm their enmity, and expose us more than ever to its deadly effects, which was the reason why orders were sent to stop the progress of the imperial troops. We have submitted to these insults and injuries because of our desire to save our lives and properties, not to say that we have been willingly so foolish and so traitorous. But now their ships having been burned by our soldiers, the English have gone everywhere burning the houses of our people, and have without any cause carried some of them into captivity; they have seized on their persons and demanded money for their ransom; and they have demolished the temples, and desecrated the images of the gods themselves. And they have further called together a band of villains to act as police, who daily rob clothes and other articles, and extort money; and they have forbidden us to plough our fields, and the good grain that was planted, near the city they have compelled us to root up again; in fact, to judge from their varied tyranny and oppression, they will be satisfied with nothing less than the very life of our people of Tinghae. Formerly we were called a good name for our lives and our properties, but these being now as it were no more, what further hope we were caring about?

It now happens that the great awe-inspiring general Yikang has issued a proclamation to the effect that those who can kill these robbers will be rewarded, and if their houses are burned or their properties destroyed, they will be rewarded. How much better then that in the midst of death we should have a chance of life by screwing up our courage for their attack and destruction,

then that we should set us with our hands tied awaiting death, or that we should leave behind us the stigma of traitors, and that our ghosts should blush to see our fathers in the other world. For that end we must summon up our resolution every man of every district must unite like many pillars of the glorious cause; we must go to the temples and there solemnly swear, with hands and hearts as one, that whosoever we can meet them and find an opportunity, we shall kill them, and wherever we see a ship prepared we shall burn her. Perhaps some may say, "they are strong and we are weak." But then I answer, they are few and we are many; they cannot afford to be a moment off their guard, and we can conveniently wait for opportunities; they cannot move a step from where they are, whereas we may carry out our plans anywhere; if we do not succeed the first time, we may try it a second; if we fail in an attack by sea, let us next try a land attack; if fair means miscarry, foul means may obtain the same end. By using poison, by concealing a dagger, we may cause their guards to be no guards, and render all their preparations of no avail.

They have come from the distance of several tens of thousands of miles, and they have entered into the midst of our territory; this then becomes a war of the few and the many. If we kill a man of theirs; it is always a man lost to them; if we burn a ship, it is always a ship the less; until by these means we shall speedily see all their ships and men perishing imperceptibly before their eyes. Besides their little country has already been well-nigh exhausted by the length of the contest, they have no resources to make up for losses, so that even without exterminating them, they must ere long die off of themselves. Lately there was a ship added to their number, but she is a French ship, which the English have invited to assist them, by which we may see that their strength is at a low ebb, and their ability not equal to the task they have undertaken. But the people of France are in their dress and appearance somewhat like the natives of China, and they are also respectful and kind. Let us, the people of Chusan, then proclaim to the French that the English foreigners sold opium, and delayed our central land with their poison; that the great emperor, who loves his people as children, again and again forbade them to use it; that the English were obstinate and would not obey his commands, for which he took their opium and destroyed it; and for this they lighted the torch of war. But this affair took place at Canton, and had no reference whatever to Ninghai, yet they suddenly took possession of our district. Still the great emperor graciously consented to pardon their crime, and restored them several tens of their people who had been taken, and permitted them to continue their commercial intercourse as usual at Canton; but they being full of wickedness availed themselves of the pretence to make peace, suddenly to attack the bogue forts at Canton, when our people were off their guard, and to kill a number of our officers and soldiers. That our gracious emperor being full of goodness as heaven itself, and looking upon the English as so many wolves and tigers, with whom it were unworthy to enter into discussion, paid them back the price of their opium. But these having not an atom of conscience and being insatiately greedy, without any reason whatever attacked Amoy in Fukien, and a second time took our Ninghai in Chekiang, where they have conducted themselves in the most ruthless manner. And this was not done because they had any very skillful leaders, or valorous soldiers, but because our civil officers were without knowledge, and our military men fearing that there was no one to head the good people, and lead them on *en masse* to oppose the enemy, which had caused that Chihai, Ningpo, Ninghai, Yuyau, and other places have been likewise exposed to their ravages, so that their cup of iniquity is filled to the brim, and they are now creating us Ninghai people with greater cruelty than ever; and other words to that effect. The great French nation seeing an advantage from us the common people, such as this, must say in reply that they will on no account be disobedient or give assistance to the English. There are now five men of that nation living at H. Tsai-man's house, who are constantly telling our people that the hearts of the English foreigners are poisonous, that we must on no account hold intercourse with them, or afterwards we are sure

to suffer by it; that they (the English) are not like us (the French), who depend upon heaven, and that all the people of the other countries whom the English have invited to assist them (in this war with China) detest their wickedness and deceit, and look upon them as enemies. This implies then that their support from foreign countries is cut off, and we, though we be at enmity with the English, yet must on no account join a single ship or a single individual belonging to the French nation; he who does this in junction, we shall all of us adjudge him as guilty of reckless murder. In reference to the linguists of Canton and Fukien, whom the English depend upon as their very wings, these were originally good subjects of our central land, who perhaps fled from punishment, or were seduced to serve them, but who never willingly left the land of their fathers to join the ranks of these birds and beasts. On a previous occasion our high officers graciously permitted them to return to their allegiance, and now there is a linguist belonging to one of the ships, who has already proceeded to the camp and returned to his duty; and among them who carry on their business, there are those who have privately made their strong in its with us, though they still remain with them, and profess to serve them, so that in this respect their wings are already pretty well clipped. But we are the same people and yet we cannot assist in slaying them! If there be those among us so besotted that they will not awaken, then we must look upon them as not having human hearts, and we must slaughter them as we would sheep or pigs, and in this way they will also be dispersed.

The homes of all these black, white, and red devils are removed several tens of thousands of miles from this; they have fought now for three or four years; when a city is taken, their officers get fat upon it, but what wealth or fame awaits them? When they meet in the shock of battle and cross their swords, it is done by order of their officers, who thus doom numbers of them to destruction. If they live, it is only as strangers in a far country; if they die they become ghosts in a distant land. Truly they are much to be pitied! They are constantly saying so to our people, and tell their complaints with abundance of tears. Lately at Chapu, Kanu (Gough) was wounded, when the whole of them swelled with the greatest hatred and indignation; they retired, and said to our people, "We do not wish to fight, but are compelled to do it, and must obey orders; so there is no help for it! If your soldiers could kill our *ming-ta-li* (mandarins), we should then be able to return home," and other words to that effect, which proves that they are on the point of a mutiny. If then these black and white devils will seize their officers and deliver them over to us, we the said people of Chusan will no longer remember our previous enmity, but will beg our high officers to send them back to their homes. Oh ye black and white devils! Why should you throw away your lives in assisting the tyranny of your masters to be cut in pieces by us? If ye do not soon awake to a sense of what is for your benefit and aid, and if you do not secretly agree with us to deliver up your leaders or to kill them, we shall not be able to know who is good and who is bad, but you must all of you be either captured or killed; we will on no account permit a single man of you to return home! Ye linguists and interpreters, who are detained among them by compulsion, must translate these sentiments into their language, and declare the same to them all, which will be a work of the greatest merit.

The son of Ching Tsaiyue, the commandant of Chachau-fu, had previously assembled a thousand ships, and ten thousand volunteers; he had several times burned their ships, and carried off their people, thereby reaping a harvest of merit. We have lately heard that Lin, the lieutenant-governor having requested him to make peace, young Mr. Ching's ships and volunteers are now dispersed, and he is gone to accompany the bier of his great father to his native place. Let us all agree to send people to step young Mr. Ching, and we must charge him that he on no account forget the enmity he owes the English for the death of his father, and that he turn not his back on this great day, he owes his country;—he will assuredly again come and re-assemble his ships and volunteers. If the English foreigners still dare to remain encamped in our land and oppose us, we shall then arrange with

him (i. e. Ching Tsaiyue), and fix upon a day when he will attack with his ships and volunteers from without, and we shall rush in depicting death upon them from within. Moreover, we shall request the English people to come ashore, the linguists from Canton and Fukien will privately assist us; the black and white devils longing for home only wish that they may get defeated in order that they may return; they will on no account exert themselves to defend their opponents, so that these barbarians, though their ships and guns may be powerful, what difficulty will there be in pointing out the day when they will be all utterly exterminated? Moreover, our people in burning the ships of the English have a much quicker plan than the slow process of using fire-junks. Let us therefore convene together, that if there be any among us who coveting their paltry gains forget their own name and fame, who throw obstacles in the way of this public covenant, or whose hearts incline towards the English, as well as those who through fear of death, or danger fly away, and will not aid and assist us to kill the robbers, then such people are no longer worthy to be considered as sons of Ninghai; they must be the offspring of those barbarian dogs!

Though they may by good luck escape the laws of the land, yet they are sure to meet an ignominious death, their properties will be dissipated, and their posterity entirely cut off. All we, however, who cherish a faithful heart within our breast, must have no shifting or changing of opinion; we must look forward to the time when we must utterly cut off the barbarians, when each shall be able to enjoy his estate in peace, and perpetuate his virtues to succeeding generations. Thus shall we fulfil the great duty we owe our country. Those who have done meritorious deeds on a large scale will be rewarded with the glories of official employment; those who have labored on a more humble scale, will be rewarded with money. It is right then for all of us who have blood and breath valourously to exert ourselves, and strive to be foremost in the good cause. Let us not deceive ourselves thereby burdening our memories with a still greater load of shame. Let these sentiments be reverentially born in mind by all. A respectful declaration.

Taukwang, of the Ta Tsing dynasty, 22d year, 4th moon, 29th day. (June 7th, 1842.)

ART. I. Narrative of the destruction of the H. C. steamer *Madagascar*, given by her commander J. M. Dicey, in a letter to his excellency rear-admiral Sir William Parker, &c. &c.

[B fore introducing this narrative, we must detain the reader with a few explanations. The spot at which the party landed, was in the district of 惠來 Hweilut, in

the department of 潮州 Chachau, a few miles westward from Namsh (or Nao-ngau). Just below the district of 潮陽 Chauyang, southward towards the sea, a narrow inlet opens and the water sets back, forming a long bay, on the western bank of which is a military station, a fortress, called 靖海所 Tsinghai so, or the fortress, of Tsinghai. It was a few miles south-east from this fortress, where the party landed, and proceeded to Hweilut; from thence, they were carried through the districts 陸豐 Lufung and 海豐 Hai-fung, to 惠州府 Hweichau fu, in a course a little

north of west, and a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Hweichau stands on the southern bank of a large river, and is distant, nearly due east, say one hundred miles from Canton; the river unites with the Chooking just below Hongkong; and is, we presume from the reports we have heard of it, navigable for small ships (not up to Hweichau, and perhaps still higher). The conduct of the Chinese government was, in this affair we think, very reprehensible. Sir Henry Pottinger had been pleased to inform the authorities of Canton, on condition that they remained neutral. Under these circumstances, therefore, the party, thrown upon the coast of the province, ought to have been immediately restored. The governor could not but have known they were English. The demand for their release made by the American merchant and consul, was acted solely on the ground of their being shipwrecked foreigners; and it was urged that, as such, they ought, in accordance with a provision of the Chinese laws, to be immediately restored. After the king's merchants represented the case to the governor, and how his excellency reported it to his imperial majesty, we have never been able to ascertain. In one point, Captain Dicey is in error, and it is right that the error should be corrected. We know the American vice consul was not obliged to act as he did by any "strong influence" of a third party; that with no, unfortunately at the moment, was operating in the opposite direction, and what was done was occasioned only by a want of duty and humanity to the persons in captivity.

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VOL. 16. No. 3. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1843. No. 631.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, January 12, 1843.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Macao, December 28th, 1842.

To the British Merchants, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,—I have reason to expect, that one or both of the imperial commissioners, will arrive at Canton in the course of the ensuing or current month, with the object of negotiating with me, upon and finally adjusting the still pending questions as to the tariff to be established, and duties to be levied at the five ports, that are to be thrown open, in conformity with the late treaty; and as the discussion of such matters, and the adjustment of the important questions they involve, are strange to me, owing to my never having had to look much into mercantile matters, I came over to this place, a few days ago, with the intention of inviting you all to a conference, but subsequent reflection, has led me to, think; that it will be better to obtain your sentiments (whether you may decide on favoring me with them, individually or collectively) in writing, which will have the self-evident advantage over verbal communication, that you will all be more likely to weigh your opinions, with even greater care, than if you were to express them orally; but your putting those opinions on paper will be an effectual guard against the possibility of my misunderstanding your object; and that it will enable me to submit the result in a clear and concise shape to h. m. government. I had proposed to myself, to publish for general information the treaty, which I have concluded with China; but there appears to be objections to that course, until it shall have been formally ratified by the queen, and, therefore, I, herewith, send you copies of the 3 articles, 2nd, 5th and 10th, immediately connected with the subject of this letter, and which will show you distinctly what remains to be done. I had, as you may readily imagine, a great deal of discussion with the imperial commissioners, subsequent to the signing of the treaty; and I likewise forward for your notice, extracts from five memorandums which passed between these high officers and myself. To the last of these extracts, dated the 17th of September, the imperial commissioners replied, on the 27th of the same month, amongst other matters in these words.

"Putting aside, however, the question of the duties, which shall hereafter be printed and bound into a large volume, according to the rules established by the board of revenue, and published also on a board, that all men may see, and the mandarin followers not be permitted to interfere with them. Putting aside, too, the question of the various charges, and of examining distinctly which are those that ought to be retained, and which those that ought to be abolished, the result to be fixed by treaty, upon a moderate scale, which end will be effected only, after we, the high commissioners, shall have arrived at Canton, where we shall again consult about matters as to have been room for any disagreement or unpleasant discussion. Putting aside all this, there only remains &c. &c. &c." And, as I signed Nan-king the day after the communication reached me, from which the above is a quotation, the matter rests in this state.

I am not aware, I can add any observations to the views I have recorded in the extracts from my memoranda; but I presume that you will all agree with me, as to its being most desirable that

everything should be strictly defined, so as to leave no opening, how great small, for exactions or perquisites, under whatsoever name or pretence; and also, that the duties should be fixed on a scale, that will not only provide for the liberal maintenance of the requisite establishment, but will, after providing such, form a fair source of imperial revenue. I am sure, that taking this letter and its accompaniments into consideration, you will also bear in mind, that the benefits of a commercial treaty, beyond all others, must be, as far as possible, reciprocal, if we hope and wish they shall be permanent; and that you will also remember that the nearer the points now to be fixed, can be made to approach to, and assimilate with, what is at present in force in China, and the more simple the whole system, the better hope may be indulged that it will work well.

You will observe, that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the subject of the trade in opium. It is only necessary that I should at present tell you, that the subject has not been overlooked by me, and that I indulge a hope; a very faint one I admit, that it will yet be in my power to get the traffic in opium, by barter, legalized by the emperor; but whatever arrangement I may be able to effect regarding it, when I again meet the imperial commissioners, will be hereafter intimated to you, in common with all other mercantile arrangements. In the meantime, I shall be glad to receive your reply, on this matter, at your convenience.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
 (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

No. 1. Three articles of the treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

His majesty, the emperor of China, agrees that British subjects with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghai, and her majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants; and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereinafter provided for, are duly discharged by her Britannic majesty's subjects.

ARTICLE 3.

"The government of China having compelled the British merchants, trading at Canton, to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called hong merchants, or co-hong, who had been licensed by the Chinese government for that purpose, the emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future, at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions, with whatever persons they please, and his imperial majesty further agrees to pay to the British government, the sum of three millions of dollars on account of debts due to British subjects, by some of the said hong merchants of co-hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of her Britannic majesty.

ARTICLE 10.

"His majesty, the emperor of China, agrees to establish at all the ports, which are by the 2nd article of this treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and

mulgated for general information, and the emperor further engages, that when British merchandise shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated customs and dues agreeably to the tariff, to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants, to any province or city, in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount of transit duties which shall not exceed.... per cent on the tariff value of such goods.

(True copies) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
 Acting Secretary.

No. 2. From the Plenipotentiary, dated 20th August, 1842.

"A vast object, both for China and England, might I think be gained, by assimilating the duties and tariff at all the four ports which are to be thrown open to British merchants. The best way of attaining this object is for the emperor to be pleased to command the local officers to furnish, from each port, a detailed report of the fixed and authorized export and import duties, rejecting of course all consou, co-hong and other arbitrary charges. These reports can be examined by the high officers, on both sides, and on being pronounced suitable and correct, an average of the whole, both as to export, and import duties, and tariff, might be assumed and established at the five ports. This plan has many advantages. Its simplicity would prevent disputes; it would render the accounts of the customs department concise and clear: it would enable the Chinese and British consular officers to detect whether any attempts at smuggling or extortion, and it would be a most satisfactory arrangement for the merchants of both countries.

"2. When the export and import customs should have been once decided upon, there will be no difficulty in fixing the amount of transit duties, since it is to depend on the other.

The mode of levying the transit duties will require alteration, and were it possible to arrange for so doing at the sea port, it would be a great benefit. The goods might be stamped, or furnished with a certificate showing their quantity, quality, &c., and exempting them from further demands.

"3. The prohibitory laws as to the exportation of particular articles from particular ports, must all of course be annulled, seeing that after the re-establishment the friendship and peace, the great aim of the treaty is to facilitate and encourage commerce.

(True extract) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
 Acting Secretary.

No. 3. From the imperial commissioners, dated the 1st of September, 1842.

1. The five ports of Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, being thrown open, it will be right, except at Canton (where Hongkong has been given as a place of residence, and no further deliberation on the matter is therefore needed), to build at the four ports of Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, only general factories, whereas, when the English merchant people arrive, they may reside. That they should bring with them their families, is a natural compliance with the constant principles of human nature.

But, after commercial affairs are at an end, they should then return again on board their vessels and go home; it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the year, residing in the factories.

This is what would appear the right and sure course, and if any really have accounts unsettled, or transactions unfinished, they may, according to the rule at Canton, of leaving merchants to direct the winter purchases, (that is, the purchases at the end of the season, of goods for the winter season) make clear representation to their consular officers, and receive permission still to reside in the factories.

With the exception of the debts of the Hong merchants at Canton, settled at 3 millions of dollars for the payment of which the government takes the responsibility, heretofore, seeing it is now determined that the English may have commercial dealings with any merchants whom they please, so that, being able to choose the merchants for themselves, they are now in the same position as when dealing with a limited number of Hong merchants, licensed by China, whatever debts, therefore, there may be they shall only be able to sue for the recovery thereof through the government, and can no longer call for reimbursement by the government itself.

(True extract) RICHARD WOOLMAN,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4. From the Plenipotentiary. 14th September, 1842.

The high imperial commissioners and governor general, are already perfectly aware that one of the chief causes of this disagreement and consequent hostilities, that are now happily at an end, was the unauthorized exactions and extortions of the Canton custom house officers, and local authorities, and which exactions and extortions frequently raised the imperial and regular dues to double and treble and even fourfold the proper amount: to speak therefore of making the Canton custom house regulations and tariff the basis of future arrangements, is, as it were, "perpetuating remonstrance and discussion." Her majesty's plenipotentiary has already recommended that the authorized tariff and duties of the five ports should be called for, and compiled, and an average struck for the whole.

The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious, that they do not require to be enlarged on. H. M. plenipotentiary can most solemnly and conscientiously assure their Exas, the imperial commissioners, that on the question of import and export duties, as well as transit dues, his sole and anxious object is to fulfil the duties of an impartial umpire between the two countries. He neither wishes to see the duties so high as to encourage or foster smuggling, nor yet so low as not to form a fair and legitimate source of imperial revenue, after paying the expenses of establishments &c. With these sentiments the plenipotentiary will be happy to confer with the imperial commissioners, as soon as they have received instructions from the cabinet, and the plenipotentiary will meet their excellencies at Canton, or any other port, they may consider more convenient, to bring this important question to a final close.

Steam frigate "Queen," off Nanking, 5th September, 1842.

(True extract) RICHARD WOOLMAN,
Acting Secretary.

No. 5. FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS, Dated the 13th of Sept., 1842.

"2ndly. Another article, see under head No. 4) alludes to the duties being high and low, at different ports; and we proposed that the value of the Canton custom house should be assumed as a model, and sent in to the board of revenue, when being duly canvassed by them, the same should be respectfully put in force. Your excellency objects to this, as still more perplexing matters, and says that it is, as it were, perpetuating remonstrance and discussion. We find that, in China, the custom house duties have certain fixed rates, beyond which no extortion is permitted; thus in the case of the Canton custom house duties, these are printed and made up in a volume, and the Englishmen, who have resided for many years at Canton, cannot but know all about them. Where, in any case, has excess of duty been levied? Those extortions and abuses alluded to, which trebled and quadrupled the duties, must have proceeded from the followers and underlings of the hoppers, the Hong merchants, inspectors, and compradores.

Now all the high commissioners, looking up, embody in ourselves the kind intentions of our

gracious emperor, and how can we permit that matters be carried on, on any other principle, than that of satisfaction for what is past, and guarding against mischief for the future? Thus, when we spoke of adopting the scale of duties of the custom house of Canton, & referring it to the board of revenue, to be fully canvassed by them, and respectfully put in force, we were expressly alluding to the *Regular Imperial Duties*, and as your imports, such as woollen cloths, camlets, cloths, watches &c., and your exports, such as raw silk, piece goods, tea, rhubarb &c., are not articles which every year pass through the custom houses of Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, when the matter is submitted to the board of revenue, for examination and deliberation, they cannot do otherwise than adopt the Canton fixed duties, as a standard, and proceed to act upon it accordingly.

With reference to those abuses and extortions which amount to 3 or 4 times more than the regular duties, not only will the board of revenue be unwilling to let these enter into their calculations, but due care will be taken most rigidly to exhibit them, so there is no occasion for your excellency feeling further anxiety on this head, but having created a custom house, this house has certain current expenses, and the different clerks and writers, therein employed, must have food to eat, and some little money, wherewith to support themselves; these items are in addition to the regular duties; and afterwards, when the four ports (up the coast) shall be opened, arrangements must be made with the viceroys and governors of the provinces concerned, to provide for these extra expenses, but no account will there be such a paradox as their amounting to three or four times the regular duties. Thus, in like manner, at the city of Canton, there have always been certain established rates, and the extortions and augmentations; that have swelled these to 3 or 4 times the regular duties, should be submitted to the viceroys and hoppers of Canton, who will examine and distinguish clearly between those charges which ought to be abolished, and those which ought to be retained; but no account will such a vicious custom of trebling and quadrupling the regular duties be permitted.

In your excellency's reply, it is stated, that, after paying all expenses, you wish that a large surplus of revenue, may flow into the imperial treasury &c. In our Chinese custom houses, just as we collect the regular established duties, so do we add them on: this is our constant rule.

We do not ask more than the fixed rates, that we may have an overplus, and yet the expenses of the custom house must be paid (as your excellency is well aware) some way or other, so that we can only calculate on, and decide upon, what is just enough to cover these expenses, and there stop. If your excellency will consult with those who transact business with this country and have long resided in China, and if your excellency will carefully examine into particulars, you will clearly comprehend our meaning.

3rdly. British subjects being permitted to trade at five ports, as above specified, a superintendent must of course be established, at each place, for the direction of their affairs. All Englishmen, whatever, ought to be completely under his control, and the mandarins of the central land, will also undertake this our merchants and people be placed under proper restraint. Thus, both parties carrying on their trade on a footing of perfect equality and justice, no insults or deception, whatever, will be permitted, which might lead again to the involving of the two countries in war. As for the goods, which are to be bought and sold, we can only permit these to be bargained and settled at the public residence, it will never do for them to proceed to distant markets in the country, and such places, thereby causing loss to the revenue by smuggling, be that ever so small.

(True Extract) RICHARD WOOLMAN,
13th September, 1842. Acting Secretary.

No. 6. FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARY, Dated the 17th September, 1842.

"2nd. With respect to the second item of their excellencies' memorandum, her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary can only repeat his anxiety to see the tariff and duties fixed on a fair scale, so that they shall, as before stated, neither be so high as to foster or encourage smuggling, nor yet so low as not to form a fair

and legitimate source of imperial revenue, and "defraying the expenses of establishments &c." H. M. plenipotentiary reads with real satisfaction the firm intention of their excellencies to abolish all extortions and abuses, and he earnestly suggests, that whatever the amounts of duties and charges, whether import, export, or transit, may be, it should be specifically defined, and not in the smallest degree left to the arbitrary pleasure, or opinion of the local officers.

That has been the great evil at Canton, out of which so much discussion and discontent has sprung. Let the necessary salaries to clerks, writers, and other functionaries, high or low, be included in the scale of duties, so that merchants shall know precisely what they are to pay on their merchandise, whether on importation or exportation. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary is still of opinion, that if the duties can be equalized, whatever may be the model, at the five ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, it will be a most advantageous arrangement for both empires, though the plenipotentiary admits that the equalization is secondary to every thing being defined, on a moderate scale.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, is so very anxious that this question should be settled to the satisfaction, not only of the government of England, but also to that of China; that should their excellencies, the imperial commissioners, be of opinion that their presence at Peking, might facilitate the arrangement, the plenipotentiary is willing to defer the final discussion, and settlement of the matter for an additional month or six weeks, to enable their excellencies to proceed to court, and afterwards to come to Canton, where the plenipotentiary will be happy to meet the imperial commissioners.

"3rd. With regard to the third article of their excellencies' memo: H. M. plenipotentiary will in due time lay down, in concert with the imperial commissioners, the most minute and stringent rules as to the conduct of the British merchants, and their servants or dependants: on no pretence will they be permitted to go into the country or away from the sea ports to trade, and every merchant will be held responsible for the orderly behaviour of his servants and dependants, of whatever nation or class they may be.

Moreover, no British ships will be allowed to visit any other ports, than those opened by treaty, and should any person be detected in attempting to smuggle, or trade without paying the established duties, the Chinese government officers will be at perfect liberty, to seize and confiscate such goods. It is, however, so obviously the interest of the British merchants to live on friendly terms with the people of China, among whom they are even to dwell for a time, and with whom they will have mercantile dealings, that there is no fear of their misbehaving, and, as consular officers will see that they strictly conform to the rules, to be laid down, so far as the government of China and its officers are concerned.

The present these points can be finally settled they shall be embodied in a supplementary treaty, and submitted for the gracious ratification of the sovereigns of both countries.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGTON,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.
(A true extract) RICHARD WOOLMAN,
Acting Secretary.

SELECTIONS.

From the Peking Gazette.

HAILING. It will be recollected that Hailing, the Tartar commander-in-chief, was present in person at the battle of Chingkeang-Gu, and when he perceived that the city was retired to a private court of his official residence, sat down in his chair, ordered his attendants to set fire to the building and perished in the flames. A short time after his death was announced at Peking. Wang, one of the censors, bled to the court that the death of the general did not enter in the brave manner represented, the news having caused many of the populace to be so much that the people became so exasperated at his quality, that they rose and murdered the general through revenge. Upon this the emperor sends a dispatch to Kiating, to institute a full inquiry into the true cause of Hailing's death, and report accordingly. Kiating replies that he indignantly and voluntarily met his death, by the burning of his own residence, in the way first described, and he did it in consequence of the capture of the city of Chingkeang-Gu by the barbarians on the 24th of the 6th moon last year. (July 24th, 1842.)

Sugar East India—Importers here, because of the depression in prices here, declined to bid at the public sale of 51,000 lbs. of sugar yesterday; nearly the whole of the sugar, however, found purchasers, five white at 67½ cts per lb., good, 62½ cts to 67½, m/c. 62½ to 64½ lb. low, 60 cts to 62½ lb.; good yellow 62½ cts to 64½ per cent. Brown sorts have moved off slowly by private contract 64½ to 65½ per cent. The stock is 4121 lbs. greater than at this period last year. Holdings of Manila molasses have declined.

offering at any public sale, privately, however, purchased to a fair extent have been made at 15s 6d to 17s 6d for common to fine brown, and good to fine yellow 17s 6d to 19s per cwt. The supply at market is small. Of Java some parcels have been disposed of privately at 23s to 24s for good and fine white, and low to mid-dling 20s 6d to 22s per cwt. Java has sustained our previous quotation, and a fair business has been transacted privately; none has been put up to public sale.

Spices.—Pepper has brought full rates, and the demand increases. Penang public sale fetched 24s 6d to 25d for good brown, and private common Sumatra has been disposed of at 24s 6d to 25d for common to fine. Cassia Ligna is still much wanted, but the supply at present at market is small; a sale of low middling have been made at 90s 6d to 91s 6d, mid. 90s 6d to 91s 6d good to fine 94s to 97s per cwt. Prices are sustained for ginger of all sorts and the demand is good. Cinnamon has fully sustained the advanced rates, and the demand has been good; the supply has become very small. Cloves have been enquired for and sales made at 1s 0d to 1s 1d for common Bourbon, 1s 4d to 1s 9d for Ambryna, and 1s 8d to 2s 4d for Bengoolen; the stock continues to diminish. Nutmegs have secured a fair sale at previous rates; the stock is light.

Catch—12s to 12 1/2 d.
Rice.—Java is scarce, and wanted, 41s to 12s 6d paid for common to white.

Sago.—Prices have further declined; Pearl at auction, sold—low at 8s to 11s 6d, mid. 12s 6d to 14s 6d per cwt.

Camphor is declined to 12s; but the latest transactions have been at 12 1/2 10s, at which about 200 che-ta have been sold, and the market is now firm.

From the Canton Press, January 14.

PIRACY.—The pirates are growing more daring than ever in this river, and murder and robbery, we are sorry to say, are now being most frequently committed on the water, without there being, apparently, any means of putting an end to these doings. The English lorcha (a lighter of large size built like those used in Macao), Enterprise, capt. James Sharpe, was on her way from Macao, on Thursday night the 5th instant, at night near Fansiak, was run aboard by pirates, and the vessel plundered of a very valuable cargo of about 25,000 worth, and then set on fire.

After our paper had already gone to press, we had the great pleasure of a call from Mr. Wilson who had a most miraculous escape. It appears that the lorcha was attacked by pirates on her way to Hongkong, six hours after she had left Macao and a northerly wind blowing at the time, it is probable that she may have been under or near Lantau. Capt. Sharpe and Mr. Wilson were first waked by a noise on deck, immediately after the pirates entered the cabin, cut captain Sharpe's throat in his bed, and Mr. Wilson, when intending to make his way on deck, was knocked down and lay somewhat stunned, for which reason he is unable to give any account of what passed immediately after. However, there is little doubt that the Manila men and the mate were likewise murdered. Mr. Wilson, the steward and a Chinese female contrived to secrete themselves in the pantry, where however they were discovered and ill-treated, the former receiving a cut just under the eye and the steward very badly wounded. It seems that the greater part of Friday was employed by the pirates in plundering the vessel of all it contained, having completed which, they set her on fire and left her. Luckily the lorcha's boat was casters, into this Mr. Wilson, not without danger of drowning, the female and the steward contrived to get, while the lorcha was all on fire, and at the mercy of wind and tide they were, on the following day, drifted on the island of Potoy, where they were kindly received by the fishermen, who hospitably gave them food and dressed their wounds; the poor steward however expired two days after from the severe lacerations he had received. It was only yesterday at noon that the fishermen, after having made bargain for a considerable reward (600), the island being but about 12 miles distant, ventured forth on the water to Macao, where he arrived, after his most miraculous escape the last night. The Chinese vessel was

on this day to leave Potoy in a fisherman's boat for Whampoa, to which place she belongs. The loss of life on this melancholy occasion, therefore, is reduced to six instead of eight. Mr. Wilson saw the corpse of captain Sharpe.

THE LATE MURDER AND PIRACY.

Advices from Canton state that two of the pirate boats which attacked Mr. Sharpe's lorcha have been taken.

The officers chased them from 2d bar, they having heard that the pirates had been committing some more sanguinary depredations,—up amongst the opium vessels on the morning of 13th inst., and then asked the aid of those vessels in their capture: the boats were forthwith manned and armed and the pirates were taken in a few minutes: five were shot and twelve made prisoners and brought to Canton on the next morning. They confessed their great guilt, and gave the names of all implicated. We have not heard if any of the lost property has been recovered; but have confident expectation that it will be, all or in part, as well as all the villains concerned in the atrocious deed; for, from the excellence of the Chinese police, when they are once upon a scent, they seldom lose the trail.

AFGHANISTAN.

We were enabled last week to report the safe arrival of general Pollock's division on the other side of the Khyber, we are now enabled to announce that the whole force has reached Peshawur although not without some opposition, and we regret to say some loss.

In the beginning of the week, reports were rife of a more serious disaster having happened to general McCaskill's division, [the second], and the Delhi Gazette extra, mentioned that 5 pieces of ordnance were captured: this we are happy to be enabled to state was a considerable exaggeration, the total loss of ordnance having been one mountain train piece; two it appears were lost but one was recovered and the carriage of the other. A large brass gun which was by the governor general's particular desire on the way to Hindustan as a trophy was abandoned and ultimately destroyed. This piece was brought from Jellalabad and was denominated the "Caze." The delay occasioned by this cumbersome charge appears in a great measure to have occasioned the loss that did occur.

AFGHANISTAN.—The whole of the British troops had by the latest accounts in the Calcutta papers reached, reached Peshawur. general McCaskill's division was, it appears, much encumbered with a number of ammunition waggons, and store carts, which had to be pushed by the troops over difficult ground, and a large brass gun known as the Caze which by Lord Ellenborough's particular desire was brought from Jellalabad, proved a source of great annoyance by its unwieldiness, and it is stated indeed to have been the chief cause of the delay by which the losses that happened were caused. The troops suffered great fatigue on the march to Lundekhanza where they arrived late on the night of the 2nd Nov. On the 3rd they started at 2 A. M. with the ammunition and stores in advance, and the main body arrived at their ground late in the night, but the rear guard in charge of the Caze were retarded by it & were overtaken by darkness between Lundekhanza and Allee Majeed before they reached the Tungee of the pass where they were attacked and killed. Christie and Nicholson were killed, and about 30 men killed and wounded, besides a number of camp followers killed, wounded and missing. One mountain gun was lost and the unlucky Caze was abandoned from want of means to take it any further. After this attack they met with no further opposition and reached Peshawur on the 5th. General Notte's division, which on the 29th Oct. reached Daska on the 1st Nov., and on the morning of the 4th traversed the Lundekhanza pass and found the Caze, which captain Mackeson attempted to bring on, but finding it impossible to do so, he burnt it thus rendering it useless. General Notte's division had some sharp skirmishing with the

DISSEMINATION



FOR SINGAPORE.
THE "HELENA" Captain DAWSON,
300 tons, will have quick despatch.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR LONDON.
THE EDINBURGH JOHN ATTERSON,
11, S. S. commander, having the
greatest part of her cargo engaged, will
accept the cargo. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR NEW SOUTH WALES
via MANILA.
THE new fast sailing clipper built schooner
"LAIN OF ST. KILDA" Captain
MAGNUS, commander, will sail from Macao Monday or
about the 25th inst. For passage only apply on board
to the Captain, or to
F. DUNFORD, Supercargo.
Macao, 25th January, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new British built ship, BELLA
MARINA, 430 tons (A. I. for 13
years), captain T. ASHMORE.
This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready
for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to
the Captain on board at Hongkong, or to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 3rd January, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new Teak Ship LA BELLE AL-
LIANCE, 677 tons, captain W. B.
PAYCE. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 27th December, 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new British built ship, SURPHY,
461 tons, captain H. J. NAYLER.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 27th Decr. 2, 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. British built bark HIRMAN,
344 tons, captain J. CALEAND.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 28th November, 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
THE new and fast sailing A. I. brig
"ROCKLEAF," captain HARRISON,
525 tons register. Apply to
FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 19th Dec. 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship INGLIS, captain M. ISAAC-
SON, now lying in Macao Roads, will
receive cargo for the above ports until the 10th of
January
Macao, 27th December, 1842. S. C. SMYTH.



FOR BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT
SINGAPORE.
THE clipper brig "ANNA ELIZA,"
A. I. 234 tons. R. J. PETERSEN com-
mander, will have quick despatch. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 16th December, 1842.



FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT
SINGAPORE.
The Barque "MARY CATHERINE,"
400 tons, A. I. will be despatched
for the above ports on the 24th proximo. For freight or
passage apply to
LINDSAY & Co.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE new ship ANTHONY
ANDERSON, captain SPILLER, will
be despatched for the above ports on the
16th proximo. has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
MACVICAR & Co.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA,
THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
THE A. I. Barque "CHANTICLEER,"
Captain GRANT, 250 tons O. 37,200
N. M., now lying in the Tyne, and ready to receive
Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per ton. Apply
to
H. GRIBBLE.
Macao, 28th October, 1842.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. British built Brigantine
BLACK SWAN, 3 years old. Apply
to
C. H. HART.
December 12th.



FOR SALE.
THE well known teak built and coppered
Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA
LUZ," of 266 1/2 tons burthen, 9 years of
Apply to her owner,
JOSE MANOEL DE JESUS.



For SYDNEY, CALLING AT HOBART
TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCE-
MENTS OFFERS.



THE A. I. British Brig "ISLAND,"
Capt. GARD, has the greater part of
her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 5th
January, 1843. For freight apply to
Macao, 23rd December, 1842. A. A. DANIELLO.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND
GENERAL PRIZE CURRENT.
London: Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta: Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson & Co.
Bombay: Messrs. Broomfield & Co.
Singapore: Messrs. John Phipps & Co.
Batavia: Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1843.

Khyberies who were out in considerable force. A sergeant's party of 12 men of h. m. s. 41st were cut up, and two officers wounded viz. lieutenant Terry of the Bombay artillery, shot in the chest, and lieutenant Chamberlain, severely wounded in the loins. This division reached Jumrood on the 6th and encamped on the west side of Peshawar.

The Bangalore from Lodon, arrived here on the 20th instant, reports having spoke the Bolivar, on the 2nd instant five leagues north of the two Brothers in company with two American vessels from China; on the 15th instant, she also spoke h. m. ships *Blonde* and *Herald* of the 3rd point, Banca straits all well. (Singapore Free Press, 22nd Dec., 1842.)

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 2, Page 7.]

1842. May 6. Reports still of ships being near. Breakfast good, but I refused to eat until I had bread, which was brought after some time, and some wine. No chance of being examined to day.

Still thinking of making an escape; if we try it, God speed us. At night, *Newman*, *Ketchel*, and myself got ready for starting, but there were too many people about for any chance of success; besides, being unable to get outside our prison gate, without exciting notice, waited until 11, when all outside gates were shut; obliged to wait until some more favorable opportunity; postponed our attempt accordingly.

7. Employed drawing a steamboat for the mandarin; in the afternoon, Mr. Roope taken up to see him; questioned very little, mostly regarding the number and weight of our guns, quantity of muskets and swords, and such like matter.

Understood from Mr. Roope that the carpenter is closely confined than ever, the natives are not allowed access to him. Feel the want of books severely; am very anxious to see *Gully*; this day made a pack of cards on the backs of Chinese ones. Very dull.

8. Sunday; beautiful weather. The two ships, commenced some time ago for the mandarin, were brought for completion; working hard all day at them: a bad way to spend a Sunday, but an inoffensive one. During the day *Chaps* out from the mandarin forbidding the natives any access to us: this is very annoying; this is very annoying! just at present, in consequence of our knowledge of ships being in the vicinity, and wishing to communicate with them.

9. A very strict guard on our prison. Employed all day painting and drawing ships. In the evening I was taking up before the mandarin, as usual in iron, to explain to him what a 74 was, as well as the capabilities of a steamer, having sketched one for a soldier, which the mandarin had seized. During the time I was there, I again begged leave to see the lascar and others of our crew; also demanded new clothes for all of us, and wished to see the blue button. All this was promised; I hope my wishes will be favourably received. The mandarin was very anxious to know who *Smith* was, and told me he was a great man at Amoy. Supposing him to mean captain Smith, of h. m. s. *Druid*, I told him he was next to the admiral, and would play the devil with this island when he heard shipwrecked Englishmen had been kept on it as prisoners. He then dismissed me. Then I learnt from the carpenter he had been able to send the letters I had given him to *Samsu*, where he heard ships were, and in the event of more being there, the ships were to be sent to Amoy. We are still very closely guarded, but have, apparently, many friends on the island. After a very small refreshment, sent back a very bad pencil, being spoiled by painting ships. N. B. very dull, no visitors allowed.

10. Employed drawing, finished some, for which we received some cakes, and a little Chinese wine.

11. Heard some Chinese had been beheading many soldiers about the yard, making a great noise. Employed drawing a steamboat, &c., for which we got some sweet potatoes, and cooked them for supper.

12. Employed as yesterday; still no visitors allowed. Am very anxious to see the carpenter, also Mr. Gully.

13. Mandarin out at daylight exercising great guns on the face of the sea; heard the reports here; drawing steamers on fans, &c. for the mandarin and followers: am getting rather tired of such pastime; miss books very much; in the afternoon taken before our mandarin, and saw the carpenter, who told me 22 men had been beheaded for rebellion the day before yesterday, so there is some truth in the report we heard. Mandarin wanted to know the size of different classes of men-of-war and steamers, number and size of guns and small arms, weight of metal and shot, draft of water, and very many other questions,

to all of which I gave the best answers I could, and all as near the truth as I know, but he politely told me I was telling lies, when informed that men-of-war were manned with Englishmen instead of lascars. Carpenter tells me he is not allowed to see any one, but he heard from some of the jailer's gang that the English had taken some island near this; but I could not properly understand him. Sent back again for food. Had a supper of sweet potatoes.

[To be continued.]

From the Chinese Repository, December, 1842.

ART. I. Narrative of the destruction of the H. C. steamer *Madagascar*, given by her commander J. M. Dickey, in a letter to his excellency rear-admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B.

[Concluded from the last week Register.]

At this time it was blowing very fresh, with dark gloomy weather and a high running. At 230 A. M. of the 20th, I indulged the hope that we had got it under, and as I could keep up a constant supply of water by buckets, ordered the steam to be blown off, and the fire to be drawn to cool the ship as much as possible in the vicinity of the flame. In this hope I was disappointed, for at 3 A. M. I discovered the fire had taken hold of the ship's side, and cabin deck, and was spreading at on the starboard side; we could distinctly hear the crackling of the wood and the rapid progress the fire was making. At about 330 A. M. the ship became enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and we could scarcely stand upon the deck at the after part of the vessel, the smoke being so very painful to the eyes. Although a constant supply of water was kept playing on the fire, and every possible exertion made on the part of all hands, still our efforts were in vain, as the vessel became heated all over, and the flames gained so much ground, that we could see the fire through the bull's-eyes in the scuttles on the outside of the ship, while the pitch boiled out of the seams on deck. The smoke being so thick that it was impossible to remain below even in the engine room, I covered all down, and about 4 A. M. came to the determination of taking to the boats. I mustered all hands on the quarter-deck to make my arrangements; there were 99 souls in all on board, who were apportioned as follows: to the first cutter 42, to the second cutter 30, to the third cutter 20, and to the gig 7.

The gig, with the complement allowed to her, shoved off by my orders in charge of Mr. Sharpe, third officer who had with him one European soldier, one European sailor, and four lascars, with orders to remain near by the vessel; for the sea was running so high that I was fearful if she remained alongside she would be dashed to pieces by its violence. On his leaving, the vessel fell off, the boat got under the bows, and was never seen after.

The 3d cutter was in charge of Mr. Rowan 21 officer, but being an old boat, and having struck under the keel of the ship, she parted in two pieces. Mr. Rowan was picked up by the men in the 2d cutter, then lying astern of the steamer; but all other hands perished. The first and second cutters were to have shoved off together, but the sea was running so high, and the ship rolling so heavily, that they came in contact with the ship's side and each other several times and were much injured. The first cutter being of the lee cutter, I got into her, having some time previously ordered captain Grattan, H. M. 18th Irish R., two European soldiers, two Chinse carpenters, and the remaining lascars 16, ten, leaving Mr. Oliver, chief officer, (whom I had previously ordered to go up in our own boat) to take the ship to make room for the second cutter to get off in the position on the lee quarter. When the first cutter fell on the side of the ship, I came back to me and the remainder of the crew without exception, I, and a few others that were to go in the 2d cutter. But in the thickness of the night, and the ship being so enveloped in smoke that we could see nothing, by some unaccountable mistake, a portion of the lascars intruded on my boat when on board the second cutter, and then cut her adrift. Learning this to be the case from Mr. Oliver, who hailed me, I pulled up under the stern, and Mr. Oliver, chief officer, Mr. Martin, surgeon, Mr. Barclay, gunner, two engineers and others, hovered themselves from the lee quarter in the boat. But Mr. Oliver, the purser, must I fear have fallen overboard in endeavouring to get in.

We had 42 in all in the first cutter, whose dimensions were 24 feet long by 6 1/2 beam. This accounts for so large a proportion of Europeans being with me, and among them the chief mate, who was selected in charge of second cutter; and Mr. Rowan, who, I believe, was picked up from the third cutter, remained in charge of the second. After quitting the ship, it was in intention to have carried into it all our stores, arms, and transferred Mr. Oliver and the stores to the second cutter, and received an equal portion of lascars from her into the first cutter. But from the high cross sea the sea was running, this was found impracticable; for had the two boats come in collision, it would have been a terrible destruction to both. Praying the boats, and everything on board from 4 till 5 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of May, when, when I distinctly noticed the Chinese cutter, which was lying close by, and I heard her men shouting, and saw them waving their arms.

Two minutes after, the vessel was in flames from the forward to the after part of the skylight in the quarter,

it took more than 20 minutes to get the side. The weather at this time was threatening and unsettled, with a strong northeast gale and high sea. Being so near the equinox, I thought it most advisable to steer for the land in hopes of falling in with a fishing boat, as I had passed several the day before; but in this I was disappointed, the unfavorable aspect of the weather probably preventing their remaining out at sea. At 10 minutes to 10 A. M., the steamer blew up with a loud report, and we saw the immense columns of smoke from the explosion, being I suppose about twelve miles from her at the time. It had been my wish to have remained close by, and have seen the last of this ill-fated vessel, but the state of the sea and weather would not admit of doing so without almost certain destruction to all those in the two boats.

The second cutter was in company with me for several hours when I suddenly lost sight of her; the sea at this time (about noon) was very high and I came to the conclusion that she must have swamped; for in my own boat although I had packed the men around the gunwale of the boat as close as they could possibly sit together, and being the best means available of keeping out the water, still several were broke in, and I was with the greatest difficulty she was kept free. At one time, a large ship of a heavy sea, the boat apparently became water-logged; so that we scarcely ventured to hope that we should succeed in fleeing her. We could show no other sail than a blanket, and with great difficulty kept the boat from being overwhelmed by the heavy cross sea that was running.

We reached the land near Breaker Point about 10 o'clock P. M. During the night we had several narrow escapes, from being stranded on the reef and scattered rocks off the point. At one time the rocks were out more than six or eight feet from the boat, with a high rolling sea, besides, against Black, while the dark and gloom, night, the unsteady weather, and all of us cramped to the skin from spray and tops of the seas coming over us, added to the horrors of our situation. We had moreover been without food from Sunday - I mean at 4 P. M. till this time 4 A. M. of the 21st; consequently we were all exhausted but every effort that men in our condition could put forth was exerted, and after dragging along the edge of the reef, and close by the breakers, we succeeded in clearing the point. At that time the wind shifted round to south-east and south, and somewhat increasing, the boat could not fly far of the land. She was at last stranded about a mile from the碇 of Breaker point, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

Finding that we must inevitably fall into the hands of the Chinese, the dispatch of your excellency, as well as those for the execution of h. m. plan, obligatory and Mr. Hugh Gough, C. B. were effectively destroyed by myself and captain Grattan, who was the bearer of those sent by the right honorable the governor-general of India. Thus all the disasters we encountered, up to the time of our being the own on shore into the hands of the Chinese, a period of 32 hours, during which we were placed in a position of the greatest trial, difficulty and danger, and which I am happy to say was borne throughout by my self and crew with the greatest patience and fortitude, more particularly the last part of the time our efforts were exerted in extinguishing the fire, when every officer and man on board came into my orders with zeal, promptitude and unflinching firmness to the last - particularly Mr. Oliver, the chief officer, who remained very near the flame during the whole time. In bringing this to a close, I would bear testimony to the great assistance I received from captain Grattan, H. M. 18th Irish R. a passenger, and the five European soldiers who were with him, during the whole of the night of the 19th September.

Before landing, I had determined, had we fallen in with the fishermen, and any difficulty arisen with them as to our nation (for Amoy as I had learned a few days before had fallen into British hands), to say that we were Americans, in hopes of inducing them by a liberal reward to take us to Macao. But we met two fishermen, and almost as soon as the boat stranded, it was seized and broken to pieces by the natives. We were then saved by a fisherman to his boat, and when he and myself were not English, he appeared disconcerted for a hand some reward to carry me and my companions to Macao; but while engaged in arranging through our Chinese carpenters with him about the terms, a party officer, with a number of followers, arrived and marched us to a village about two miles from the beach. On our way there, the breeze meanwhile increasing at every step, we were suddenly overtaken, some of us knocked down, all more or less threatened with weapons, and every man stripped nearly naked, the attendance of the officers accompanying and joining in this brutal and cowardly attack. We were held in a narrow cage at this time, for the Chinese carpenters told us they were sleeping where they had the attack take our lives.

Having reached the village, we were confined in a dark and filthy out-house, and after a short time were supplied with rice and water, and exhibited to successive multitudes of the people, who passed upon us, nearly to satisfaction. About 3 P. M. a party officer came, and by his order, we were locked up for the night.

During the whole of the next day 22d September we remained at the same place, receiving the same treatment. We were informed that we should march the next day to Howdai Shum about 20 miles, and about 10 o'clock on the 23d, we commenced our journey. Several other officers accompanied us, among whom was one

who appeared to take an interest in us, and introduced us to the man of \$250 to have A. L. Lister conveyed to Mexico. He also informed us through our Chinese captives that if we were all citizens of the two world wars, we would persist in stating that we were ~~not~~ for he evidently had our suspicions to the contrary. He would for the sum of \$3,000, but which of the difficulties increased he raised to \$5,000 engaged to do so as through the authorities at Canton. In the help-a situation in which we were placed, I determined to try the experiment, and my friend, H. K. Smith, who was with me, and I, went to the man, with difficulty, who wrote us that letter, addressing it to Captain Fletcher, a. 2, and to Messrs. Macdonald, Hays, and Messrs. and acquainted them with our goal and the hopes we entertained for delivery.

Having undergone a ridiculous examination before two officers of higher rank than we had before, we, our companions acting as interpreters, we left the place on the 30th of March, and continued our journey with only one day's interval until the 6th of October, on which day we embarked in ship boats for Canton. *Defin*—this journey, we suffered severely from fatigue, sore feet, and exposure to a burning sun; we were all miserably fed, lodged and clothed; and in short, endured every description of annoyance, humiliations, and cruel tortures. During this journey, we recovered our health, and were lately discharging our duty in English. We continued our route to the 16th of the 10th, when we were met not far from Canton by a party from the governor, who escorted us back to Hanchuan, a place we had passed two days before. We accordingly returned there on the 12th.

Here I received a letter addressed to us at the residence of Mr. Matheson by his agent in Canton, Mr. R., an American merchant, acquainting us that arrangements were in progress for our departure, agreeably to the plan suggested in my letter from Hawaii. Also that ten linguists had been dispatched from Canton to investigate our case, and that he had made a demand upon the government for an escort at the same time gave notice of our departure to the authorities, and in doing a line from Captain B. later informing us, that our plan would be adopted. After the investigation which took place on the 16th of October, and which was conducted on the part of the authorities with much care, we were led in describing them from their partial ignorance of nautical matters, and have reason to believe that at its conclusion they were persuaded we were really Americans. It became imperatively necessary that we should have some means of conveying the information we had given them. Our Chinese friend managed with much difficulty for the sum of \$150 to get this forwarded to Canton, so as to reach there prior to the official despatches, that it might be enabled to answer any questions that would probably follow. This safely reached its destination, and we received the answer to it in 8 days on the 24th Oct., which gave us to understand that the authorities were preparing to forward us to Canton. We waited until the 31st for our release to arrive, but on the 1st of Nov. after the official despatch left, a letter was received from the governor, that the second trial to be held to ascertain if any letters had passed between us and merchants at Canton. This was done, without their discovering that any communication whatever had passed between us, although they ascertained that Mr. R. admitted that he had received a letter from us. The officer who came in charge of us from Hawaii, and our Chinese friend, were both obliged to proceed to Canton, and by this opportunity Mr. R. on the 29th October informing his agent, that he had secured, to a letter by the same vessel to inform it that the government in the governor should discover that I had really sent a letter by the hands of our Chinese friend, as well as of the two carpenters, who did in all probability be forfeited.

On the 22d of November, I received a letter by the hand of one of my friends, who although he had been separated from us by engagements on other duty, managed to keep up the communication with our friends of all kinds. This letter informed us that the governor had made some objection to the forwarding of the documents sent by him, demanding our release; but which he long explained, that he had received a letter from a friend at Varna and not from us, the governor was satisfied; and as all difficulties now appeared to be removed there could be no reasonable pretext for much longer delaying our release.

On the 24th and 25th D-cember, I wrote an account, although a bit extreme, difficult to accept observation, and sent it by air to Mr. H. including a letter for Maow, in which was a hurried statement of the loss of the steamer, with the names of my companions in captivity, begging that it might be forwarded to the naval officer at Hongkong. The cold weather having now set in, a campfire with heavy rains, and we being housed in the open verandah of a temple, which was but partially covered with a mud roof, and sleeping on the damp brick floor, mostly all of us without shoes or stockings and little or no clothing (the Chinese had only a few scraps of an old flannel shirt) diarrhoea and dysentery were in their appearance amongst us, and I applied to the military in charge of us to forward a letter to Canton by air, with my clothing and medicines. Since Boston has been discovered against us, I could only attribute this want of kindness to the officers having a strong prejudice as to our real character. This complied with the request, and directed my letter to Mr. H. on the 10th of November. On the 5th of December, we received the clothing and medicines sent, which added much to our comfort for we had been without a change of linen of any description for eleven weeks; but sickness now soon disappeared. The party on the 23rd of November (half of the survivors) left a sum of which was an indication that the Government would make up him if the responsibility of releasing us had been reported the whole affair to the emperor; and that we should be detained until an order arrived from the court of Peking.

with a letter to me from Canton, informing us we were to be released and forwarded to Macao. I also received a public letter through the Chinese officers from Mr. Delano, American Vice-consul, informing me that I and my party were to be delivered over to the rev. Mr. Bridgman, at Macao, which gentleman would hand me a letter nearly the counterpart of one, an extract from which is here attached, received at Weichau.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Deland, vice consul U. S. to the
"Rev. E. C. Bridgman

My dear sir,—By far the 11th instant, I received your note covering the translation of a communication from the authorities, and entailing my attention to the case of the shipwrecked people in W. Ichang. I intended to have thanked you for the same, and to have spoken of the other, before I left, but press of other engagements prevented me. Almost immediately after my return, I got into correspondence with the hong merchants, and after some considerable delay and management, terms were settled, upon which they agreed to deliver the shipwrecked people (about forty in number) to my order in Macao. And to this effect the authorities of Canton sent instructions to W. Ichang, several days since. The officer who has charge of the party of foreigners has a letter from me to you, requesting you to receive the said people, and to give him a few lin to show to me, saying the promise of the authorities had been fulfilled. And I have within a day or two they will all be in safety with you. I do not know what statements the hong-merchants have made to the authorities, regarding the country to which the wrecked vessel belonged, but I have reason to believe that they have taken upon themselves a good deal of responsibility in order to put the officers at rest; and that if it were to come to the knowledge of the officers that they were English, the hong-merchants might find a difficulty. To save them from trouble, I would ask the favor of the captain and his companions to refrain from publishing in the local papers any account of their shipwreck and sufferings; and I would also thank you to refrain from mentioning to either of the newspapers, Register or Press, for a month or two to come. A notice of this kind to the officers and crew of a foreign vessel would be a vast cost, after being detained for two or three months, but even had they been brought to Macao, &c., would of course have made little difference.

On the 30th of December the Wei-chang fu or prefect of the City, informed me that he would forward myself and party to Maoao the day following, and the next day my servant went to show us a few boats, and I demonstrated in their behalf, for the purpose; and we were, in the afternoon, embarked from Wei-chang on the 31st of December, having, in these eighty days, Wei-tai-pai at Tungshan to change boats, but they could not be procured, and were compelled to proceed around by way of Canton. We there embarked in other boats, and on the morning of the 31st Jan., 1851, arrived at Maoao, where I was most kindly received by the rev. Mr. Bridgman, who took us to his house, and gave the necessary documents to the Chinese officers who came in charge of us from Wei-chang. He also rendered me every assistance in having my crew accommodated for the night, (for it was 6 P. M. before we landed from the boat), and then proceeded with myself, Mr. Gration, Oliver & Maxton, to the residence of our kind countryman, James Matheson, who gave us a most hospitable reception. He first takes the most lively interest in our fate from the first; to this interest and to the perseverance and strong influence, which this gentleman possesses with the American consul and merchants, and exerted in our behalf, is to be attributed the success of the means adopted, and which have now come to such a successful termination. To Mr. Dilano, the American vice-consul, and to our American merchant, I am indebted for their generosity in behalf of the unfortunate, and through them they have rendered every assistance in their power to obtain our release from the hands of the Chinese authorities.

I would here respectfully beg to state to your Excellency that our Chinese friend has in every way acted faithfully and by his co-operation, in being able to get access to the officers about the person of the Governor of Canton; the services rendered by him were mainly instrumental in deciding the authorities, which, with the other means and exertions of our friends here, were restored to us by him.

J. M. DICEY.

Com. late war steamer Madagascar.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1842

Public Sales

PUBLIC AUCTION

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, a small batch of just imported **PRESERVED MEATS**; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and On-tail Soups, and Soup and Bonilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored **PORTWINE** and **CHAMPAGNE**.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Macao, 9th January, 1943.

A Surgeon wishing to proceed to England will hear of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. **DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—By virtue of authority received from John Gurney Fry, William Storrs Fry, Francis Fox, and John Shanks, all Riggers; carrying on the business of Merchants, under the Firm of SHANKS, FRY, FOX, & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. RIGGS & Co.; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorized to sign the latter Firm's registration.

Macao, Dec. 31st, 1854. **JOHN SILVERLOCK**

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of JONAS STEPHEN MENDES in the firm of PEREIRA & Co. of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 26th October 1897, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOSE DE PAIVA.
MANOEL PEREIRA.

FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.
Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in a firm, to Mr. JOHN SURGEON.

W. H. HUGHES.
Macao, December 19th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. HUGHES in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK
Macao, December 10th, 1842.

HI-DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CALCUTTA 1840 - 1864

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. HUSTOMJEE & Co.
 Macao, 22nd December, 1892. Agents in China.

ATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE said Agents having been appointed Agents in
China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here,
in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MAYNARD & Co.**

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in
GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be
no FIRE RISK, on application to

Hongkong 23rd Dec., 1844. C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen Roads.

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDISE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS
Marine to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine

Barometers, Satin, Gauze, and Shoe Ribbons
superfine Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pis-
tols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8 day
Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch
Candelsticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Ap-
ply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 2nd January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**NEWTON, GORDON, COMPANY & Co's**
well known **MADRAS** in Hhds. Quarter and Half
Casks, and in Bottl Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1842

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 ft. long and from 10 to 11 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPY—26 feet long and 14 in. h square.
Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.
Macao, 17th November, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1913

THE ANGLO-CHINESE NEW YEAR CALENDAR for 1943 is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, WONGKONG. Price 92 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged 91 per copy.

FOR SALE—The *Canton Register and China Price Current* for 1842—bound, pp. 46. The *Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38 bound a \$3 per vol. The *Canton Register* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38 bound a \$6 per vol. Also the *Canton Register* for 1839, 40 bound \$6 a vol. and the *Canton* for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841 bound at the publishing office, 65 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Stuart, Esq. L. & C. at 25p. Mrs.

FOR SALE—A) The Canton Register Office, CHINESE CURRENT-MATHY Sp. Dis. ...
Easy lessons in Chinese ...
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SPADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Insertions to appear
 Tuesday, Chinese Register, should be sent to the
 Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
 continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
 number of the required insertions be given on the
 face of the advertisement.
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
 ments.
NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
 requiring any publications issued from the Canton
 Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure at-
 tention to, to send cash with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 4. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1843. No. 632.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Extraordinary, of Jan'y. 21.

Notification.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart. &c. &c. is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed correspondence, and to intimate that he will be glad to hear from any gentleman, who may be disposed to submit his individual opinions on the subject to which the letter from sir Henry Pottinger particularly refers, viz. a tariff and scale of duties, including anchorage fees, &c. &c.

By order **RICHARD WONGNAM,**
 Acting secretary.

Government house at Hongkong,
 January 16, 1843.

[For the first part of this correspondence, see Canton Register, January 17, 1843. No. 3].

Public correspondence.

To his excellency,

air Henry Pottinger, bart.

h. m.'s plenipotentiary and superintendent of British trade in China.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of y. e.'s letter to the British merchants in China, under date 28th ulto., with the several enclosures therein referred to: and in replying to that communication we beg leave to forward to y. e. copies of resolutions passed at a general meeting of the merchants, by which y. e. will observe that the undersigned have been requested to act as a committee on the occasion.

It does not appear to us that, at the present moment, the information before us is of a sufficiently tangible or specific character, to enable us to place anything before y. e. which could be useful; but if y. e. could furnish us with translations of the documents which are said to contain an exact account of the imperial duties, we might be better able, on arrival of the Chinese commissioners, to state the views of the British merchants as to any proposed alteration.

On all other points y. e. will probably agree with us, that it might be expedient to refrain from drawing up any statements, until the arrival of these authorities may enable us to learn the principles upon which it is intended the trade shall in future be conducted.

And we need only add that our committee will at all times be ready to communicate with y. e. personally, or by letter, whenever y. e. may wish us to do so.

We have the honor to be,

Your excellency's, most obt. humble servts.,

A. MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE,

WM. THOMPSON, D. J. BURN.

Macao, 6th Jan'y., 1843. W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Government House, Hongkong,

7th January, 1843.

Gentlemen.—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday's date, and lose no time in informing you, in reply, that I have as yet received none of the papers which the high commissioners speak of in one of their memoranda as likely to come from the board of revenue at Peking, nor do I expect to be furnished with those papers until I recommence my discussions with the commissioners at Canton.

Under these circumstances I have the honor to suggest that you should proceed with the in-

formation which you must already possess, from your long local experience of the trade of China, to draw up, in a concise form, a report, showing the alterations in the present system which you would wish to see effected, and the footing as to tariff and duties including anchorage charges &c. &c. on which you would desire to see the trade placed in times to come.

Should your report and the deliberations of the revenue board at Peking, nearly, or wholly assimilate, the matter would be at once arranged without further delay or trouble; and, on the other hand, should there appear important discrepancies in the two documents, I should have good grounds for urging a reconsideration of the Chinese plan (which, you will have seen, the commissioners say is to be based on the present system), and supporting my arguments by your opinions and advice.

It is almost superfluous to add that in the latter case I shall communicate with you further, before I accede to any final arrangement.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY POTTINGER,

h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

To Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Thomson,
 Burn, and Livingston.

To his excellency,

air Henry Pottinger, bart.

h. m.'s plenipotentiary and superintendent of British trade in China.

Sir.—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of y. e.'s letter of 7th instant.

As it is understood that the new tariff is to be based on the regular imperial duties, and as we have no means of ascertaining what those duties actually are, we do not conceive there would be any advantage in proceeding, as y. e. suggests, "with the information actually before us, and "our long local experience," in preparing a report on the subject.

The imperial duties properly so called, are generally understood to be very moderate, except on two or three articles: but those duties have been swelled by a variety of additional charges, some of which are possibly regular, although it is generally believed many of them have arisen from either the necessities of the local government, from custom charges, or extortions of the government functionaries.

We may instance the article of tea, the imperial duty on which is said to be nominally two mace per picul, but raised by incidental charges to one tael, two mace, and four candareens: while for several years the actual payment, including custom charges, has varied from 2½ taels to 3½ taels.

We may observe, however, that we never have been able to obtain any authentic accounts of the authorized duties, and we again beg leave to suggest to y. e. the expediency of obtaining from the Canton government, a copy of the imperial tariff, to enable us to proceed with the consideration of any alterations which may suggest themselves.

As the privileges of the hong merchants, and indeed the system of which they were part, are to be abolished, an entire change must necessarily be made in the management of the trade. Hitherto the settlement of duties, inward and outward, arrangements for warehousing goods, taking charge of them when landed, in short, all the details of the trade have been made by that

body, whilst they are besides proprietors of the factories in which we resided; and the warehouses in which our property has been stored. As the responsibility both of them and of the government will necessarily cease with the existence of the cohong, the important question arises, of what system y. e. and the Chinese commissioners may propose to establish in place of the former one; we are not aware whether it is the wish of y. e. that our report should embrace this branch of the subject; but should such be the case, we may be allowed to observe that, unless other parts of the treaty than those we have seen should in some measure define the principles upon which the foreign intercourse in Canton is to be in future conducted, it might be desirable that we should defer any consideration of the matter until some specific plan be placed before us in the room of the system about to be abolished.

We have the honor to be, your excellency's

Most obedient humble servants,

ALEX. MATHESON, D. L. BURN.

GEORGE T. BRAINE, WM. THOMPSON.

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

Government house, Hongkong,

No. 33. 15th January, 1843

Gentlemen.—I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant in reply to mine of the 7th.

I beg to point out to you that most (if not all) of the facts as to extra-charges &c., which you detail, are expressly alluded to in the extracts, from both the high commissioner's and my own memoranda, which I sent to you with my letter of 28th ulto., so that it was quite unnecessary for you to bring them to my notice, and I have to add, that I still retain my opinion, that it would have been advisable for you to furnish me with a statement as to tariff, duties, &c., showing what you would in future consider desirable, without reference to the papers that may have been prepared by the board of revenue at Peking. In fact, I may further here observe, that I believed in affording you the opportunity of stating your unbiased opinions on these points. I was doing the very thing you had all collectively and individually, been most anxiously longing for, for years past: and I am sorry to find that it is out of your power to comply with my suggestion.

As to the arrangements to be made for carrying on your trade at Canton after the cohong shall be formally abolished, it appears to me that they will depend solely on yourselves. The trade is now conducted in China as in all other parts of the world, and I am not aware that it would be possible, or proper to make the smallest difference between Canton and the other ports which are to be thrown open to British merchants.

After I shall have seen Ezepon, should I have any fresh information to communicate, I will again address you; but you will understand from the above observations that it is my present intention to leave the commerce totally unshackled by rules, beyond providing for a tariff and scale of duties, including anchorage fees &c.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY POTTINGER.

To Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Burn, Thompson,

&c. &c.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

Erratum in last week's Register.—Page 13, 3 col.
26 line from the bottom, for "It is not desirable"
read, "It is not desirable."

CHINA.

JANUARY 24th, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Oct.	Singapore	23d Dec.
U. States	11th Sept.	Java	1st Dec.
Calcutta	27th Nov.	Manila	27th Dec.
Bombay	15th Nov.	Austral Asia	6th Dec.
China		Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived	From
13. CAROLINE, Wright, H. Hart Town, Nov. 5.	
14. BENZ (Swed.), Weegm, Austral Asia.	
16. H. M. S. NORTH STAR, 25, Sir J. E. Home, bt. captain. China.	
16. H. M. T. S. ALLINGTON, R. Brown, master comd. China.	
17. CATIGA, [U. S.] Starbuck, Valparaiso.	
18. OLYMPIA, White, New Zealand.	
22. EMIL, White, Madras, October 11.	
22. ABRAHAM, Sydney.	
22. JEAN, Sydney.	
22. MARIAN WAT, Pelly, Sydney.	
Sailed	For
17. MARY CATHERINE, Taylor, Madras.	
18. ANNALIZA, GRIFF, Bombay.	
18. AVIET ROBINSON, Lagrin, Bombay.	
18. ANNEVIA, Hicken, Bombay.	
20. LADY LEECH, Lewis, London.	
20. LEVANT, U. S. 1, Pough, New York.	
21. LINDA, Is. ocean, Singapore and Bombay.	
21. DAWSON, Gordon, Sydney.	
23. ORIENT, [Fr.] Lagrere, Manila & Bordeaux.	
23. HOON WALEN, Stanks, Singapore.	
23. ISLAY, Galt, Sydney.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Iuglia, P.W.V. Dodgson, and Jos. Henry, coqs. messrs. Haimajee Frangee, Dada-bay Botijay, Monackje Burjow, Pestonjee Dhalanaw, Kumpunje Frangee, Manackjee Dada-bay, Pallonjee Dorabjee.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay.—Hero of Malown, in all this week.
For Singapore.—Helena.
For Manila.—Isabella Anne.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Asia, Madras, Commodore, City of Derry.
From Liverpool.—Will Othe, West, Julia, Tapley, Ursula, (very doubtful) Goodfellow.
From Calcutta.—Eliza, Mary Bannayne, Duncan, Penang, Thoma, Sophia, Fraser, Tenasserim.
From Bombay.—Woodman, Gilbert, Henderson, Lady Grant, Basilica, Monarch, Almessa, Oriental, Manilla, Zephyr, Edmonstone, Nobleby Castle.
From Madras.—General Kerd, Symmetry.
From Singapore.—Ving, Childers.

Captain White, of the bark Emma, has picked up six sailors of the Spanish brig Singalar, lost on the Pratas shoal.

Yesterday we received various Austral Asian papers to 6th of December.

We may here remark that the *New Zealand Gazette* was not among the number; nor have we ever received a single copy of that paper, although its proprietors and editors were the first to ask for an exchange with the *Canton Register*; our paper has been regularly forwarded; and we trust our Austral As. contemporaries, when this notice attracts his attention, will follow our example, and, to use a hackneyed phrase, reciprocate an exchange.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary landed yesterday afternoon from the H. Co's steam frigate, Akbar, commodore Pepper; Mr. Woodman, acting secretary of legation, and Mr. Thom, Chinese interpreter, accompanied his excellency; Mr. J. Robert Morrison, the chief Chinese secretary and interpreter, is left on service in Canton.

We understand that the visit of H. M.'s plenipotentiary to Whampoa was merely one of ceremony, to meet the high imperial commissioner, *Elapoo*; this personage was received on board the Akbar on Friday last, with the usual Chinese salute, three guns, and the same number was fired on his departure from the vessel.

It is generally understood that no serious business, having reference to the new tariff and future method of conducting the foreign com-

merce at the several ports of trade, will be discussed until H. M.'s plenipotentiary receives a satisfactory reply from his imperial majesty on the fool's orders committed in Formosa.

The British barque, Emma, captain M. White, fell in with a boat in the Palawan passage containing five Manila men, who proved to be a part of the crew of the Spanish brig *Singular* abandoned recently on the Pratas shoal. They had been 14 days in the boat, with only a few cocoa nuts, and were all so much exhausted as to be unable to get on board the Emma without assistance; one of the number who originally embarked in the boat having died some days before the Emma picked them up.

The five survivors were brought here and have been taken charge of by D. Joze Halcou, the Spanish representative in Macao.

We have much pleasure in publicly stating the credit that is due to captain White for his anxious care and attention to the five survivors, who were in such an exhausted state as to require the most watchful solicitude and ceaseless nursing.

It was our intention to have offered some remarks *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* in China in our present number, but the frank invitation of H. M.'s plenipotentiary to all to give their opinions on the weighty matters in hand, which will, we have no doubt, be met with equal frankness, places the discussion in far-able and more experienced hands: we can therefore only solicit aid to our columns from those who are willing and able to argue for the future mercantile interests of their country, of the British empire, and China, under a mutual understanding of the real interests of each.

We have, at the request of a friend, published the *opium memorial* of the Parsee merchants of Bombay to the governor general in council.

So much has already been said in this paper about the surrender of the opium in March, 1839, that further observations are needless.

It has been rumoured about Macao that the high commissioner, *Elapoo*, has severely reprimanded the governor for his non-interference in the riots of the 7th, 8th of December last; and that the governor has resigned his office in dudgeon in consequence of the schooling he has received.—Now it should be remembered that the governor is a magnate of the first rank, and that *Elapoo* has no power to censure him; the governor is rich, and he wishes to retire from the busy scenes of life, fearing the aspect of the present troublous times; he has had this scheme in *petto* for some time; and has now tendered his resignation in consequence of ill health (!): yet we give full credence to the report that the commissioner has expressed his surprise and dissatisfaction at the *emette* and its unchecked progress on the 7, 8, december.

THE BAIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 3, Sup. Page 1.]

1843. May 14. Fine weather, this day had a good wash of soap, it looks like sand, but takes the dirt off with good scrubbing. Mandarin out early to exercise small arms. Our jailer told us that Mr. Roope, myself, and 2nd from the other prison, were to be shifted to better quarters: hope it is true.

Drawing on fans; any quantity bought, so that we shall have no lack of pastime.

Saturday May 14th. Fine weather; many people bringing fans to have steamers drawn on them. I am quite tired of doing them; during the day an old gentleman gave each of us a palm leaf fan. The weather very hot, all quiet outside.

15. Fair weather, but very hot. Mr. Roope and Miles unwell; very still, dull & monotonous.

16. Weather as yesterday, but cloudy at times, with lightning and rain; afternoon taken up to the mandarin's office but did not see him; he sent out to know the size of a steamer's guns, and their rate of going, with one or two similar questions. Carpenter tells us he is very closely confined and has heard nothing. The day very close and hot. In the evening had an altercation with the soldiers in consequence of their not al-

lowing me to breathe a little fresh air at the outer door of our prison. Head jailer and his gang came to quiet the disturbance, and thinking it a good opportunity to obtain a greater space to live in, commenced by giving the soldier, who called him, a bit of a thrashing, and taking old goat (head jailer) and one of his aids by the throats, threatened to knock their heads together, if we were not allowed more room; they complied with my request and sent for a port o' bendstead and sent for me, and gave us the run of the jailer's room with leave to sleep in it, they also brought us some pieces of pine apple and sugar cane; thinking, I suppose, we would be good children after such a treat each piece about the size of the top of my thumb; also promised to take down some mats to morrow in our outer room window, in order that we may get more air. In the middle of the night found Mr. Aquat had been at his national propensities again (viz. stealing), for which I made him go on his knees and beg my pardon. We had lent him some cash to buy opium with, but not satisfied with this he had taken more and told lies about it; he got very indignant at having to do as I bid him, and threw a lamp at me in a passion, for which he got his deserts, and went out howling and crying; and thus for a 2nd time to night we were honoured by a call from the head jailer and his staff. Took away Aquat's opium pipe, and promised to tell the mandarin of him.

17. Cloudy weather with light rain. Took down the window mats; all day drawing and painting fans &c. Got a chat from our lascars, complaining of their living, and saying that John Williams is not expected to live, he having been sick ever since he arrived here; Mr. Roope and Miles very unwell. Aquat d-d sulky, and all in very low spirits about not being able to get a chit away.

18. Had a thorough good clean out of my prison, roof and all, and seeing no sign of any change likely, alter the economy of it to the best advantage, studying room and coolness as much as possible. Aquat very much pleased at getting the place clean, he being too lazy to do it himself. All still and quiet, employed as usual, the old man who gave us the fans, sent us some cooked fish by his son; gave him a steamer; wish much for books; had the fish for supper.

19. Fine weather, employed as usual painting fans. Our friend gave us a small towel, each. Newman sick. In the evening several prisoners taken before the mandarin. They had small wooden collars on. No news, all very still.

20. Beautiful weather, commenced an engagement between English and French frigates. Afraid I shall make a mess of it. All day in great pain from face ache. The head jailer brought some medicine for Newman, dried insects and herbs to be boiled, the former just like cockroaches. Our friend gave me some strong-pungent root to chew for my face; in the evening face swelled, and rather feverish; during the day two of our lascars brought into the jail yard in chains; hear that all of them have refused eating on account of the vegetables being cooked in pork fat; do not know the particulars. Mr. Roope wrote a note to Mr. Gully and gave it to our eye who promised to take it.

(To be continued.)

OPIUM MEMORIAL.

L. R. REID Esq.

CHIEF SECRETARY to Government, Bombay.
SIR,—We have the honor to enclose to you a Memorial addressed by us to the Governor General of India on the subject of our claim to indemnity in respect of a portion of the opium delivered up by our agents at Canton for the use of H. M.'s government in the month of March, 1839, and we respectfully request that the honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to transmit our Memorial with a strong recommendation in its favor to the right honorable the Governor General.

To facilitate the perusal of the Memorial and reference to the papers in the appendix we have had them printed, and enclose the honor to enclose two copies, one to be transmitted with the Memorial, and the other for the use of the honorable the Governor in Council.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

(Signed) FRANKLIN COWPER.

JAMES JAMES BAYSON & Co.
Solicitors at Law.
Bombay, 21st October, 1842.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The memorial of the undersigned Native merchants of Bombay.
Sheweth,—That your memorialists were the only

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SCADÉ,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1843.

APPENDIX.—E.

Shewing the rates of freight paid on all the Malwa opium shipped at Bombay for China from June to December, 1838.

	Sailed	Chests	Drs.	
Per General Palmer.	5th July	117	at 7	each.
Vansittart	11	207	7	"
City of Poona	21	281	7	"
Helen	23	551	8	"
Mary	24	237	7	"
Inglis	25	348	7	"
Benares	7 Aug.	222	8	"
Cleveland	12	34	7	"
Julia	15	100	6	"
Oriental	17	38	5 & 7	"
Fyzrahany	18	42	6	"
Fazil Currim	do	75	6 & 7	"
Sulimany	20	286	7	"
Earl of Clare	21	186	7	"
Sir H. Compton	do	604	7	"
Sultana	27	1154	4 & 6	"
Parrock Hall	4 Sept.	168	6 & 8	"
Ruparell	8	430	8	"
Bombay Castle	1 Oct.	306	8	"
Malabar	2	289	5 1/2	"
Donna Pascoa	do	20	6	"
Ardaseer	20 Nov.	1715	12	"
Mahomadie	22	1480	12	"
Good Success	25 Dec.	1999	9 & 10	"

Total chests....9832

N. B.—The price currents of Bombay for the above period, with the exception of those dated 17th and 24th of November, 1838, do not mention the freight of opium to China, nor are there any printed documents that can be referred to for that purpose.

The above list therefore has been framed on a reference to agents and shipowners, and comprises the sums actually paid for the freight of all opium shipped at Bombay for China between the month of June and December, 1838. The price currents of 17th and 24th Nov. quote the rate of opium freight at Sp. Drs. 12 per chest.

APPENDIX.—F.

Shewing the value of Malwa opium per chest in the China market during the year 1838.

Pr. Canton Genl. Price Curr.	2nd Jan	£	s	d
"	9th do	430	a	440
"	16th do	430	a	440
"	23rd do	430	a	440
"	30th do	420		
"	6th Feby.	415	a	420
"	13th do	380	a	400
"	20th do	380	a	400
"	27th do	380	a	400
"	6th March	—		
"	13th do	380		
"	20th do	380		
"	27th do	—		
"	3rd April	—		
"	10th do	410	a	415
"	17th do	—		
"	24th do	430	a	460
"	1st May	450	a	460
"	8th do	460		
"	15th do	550		
"	22nd do	600		
"	29th do	600		
"	5th June	580		
"	12th do	600		
"	19th do	595	a	600
"	26th do	630		
"	3rd July	645	a	650
"	10th do	660	a	665
"	17th do	610		
"	24th do	600	a	605
"	31st do	625	a	630
"	7th Aug.	600	a	610
"	14th do	620	a	625
"	21st do	700	a	720
"	28th do	685	a	690
"	4th Sept.	670	a	680
"	11th do	600	a	610
"	18th do	570	a	580

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, January 19, 1843.

PIRACY.—On our Printers, a Portuguese, who visited Macao for the Christmas holidays, writes us that he left there for Hongkong on the 5th instant, in the lorcha No. 62, when near our harbour, off the Kapsuymoon about ten o'clock at night they were attacked by a large pirate boat, with a crew of about 120 men armed with swords spears &c. &c. which boarded the Lorcha and demanded the surrender of the money and valuables of the passengers. Two Englishmen on board (names unknown) who resisted, were stabbed and deprived of money and clothes of the value of £200; the other passengers were robbed of their trunks.

COMMUNICATED.—A Macao lorcha on her passage hither from Macao, was attacked in the night of the 6th instant by a pirate boat in the Kapsuymoon whilst under weigh.

Among the passengers robbed was the unfortunate gunner of the late brig "Aun" who was on his return to Hongkong with £312, which he had received as the amount of his wages up to the time of his shipwreck. He was wounded in 3 places by the pirates.

It is to be regretted that a subscription cannot be set on foot to relieve this poor fellow, who had consoled himself with the idea of going home with his hard earnings, after the protracted and miserable imprisonment and suffering he had undergone on Formosa.—Ibid.

FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA, DECEMBER 1ST, 1842.

Saturday, November 26.—Notwithstanding the assurance given by the Chinese commissioner that six millions of the indemnity to be paid by the emperor to the English as the price of the confiscated opium, captain Elliot's opium scrip, to the extent of forty chests, was yesterday sold at the exchange at the rate of only 440 rs the chest.

Nov. 29.—We deeply regret to learn, that the report of the enterprising Arthur O'Leary's death at Bokhara is confirmed. The catastrophe was brought on by the most inhuman cruelty. He was kept for a hundred and twenty days at the bottom of a dry well, with no other nourishment than a little meal and water occasionally given to him.

Downing-street, October 2, 1842.

The queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Havelock, of her majesty's 13th regiment of foot, to be a companion of the most honourable military order of the Bath.

Her majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers, in the service of the east India company, to be companions of the said order.

Brevet major James Fraser, of the 11th regiment of Bengal light cavalry.

Brevet major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal artillery.

Brevet major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th regiment of Bengal light cavalry.

Brevet major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th regiment of Madras native infantry.

Brevet major (senior rank in Afghanistan) George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery.

War office, 4th October, 1842.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Major Robert Pattison, of the 13th regiment of foot.

To be majors in the army.

Captain Henry Havelock, of the 13th regiment of foot.

Captain Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson, of the 13th regiment of foot.

Captain Hamlet Wade, of the 13th regiment of foot.

Captain James H. Fenwick of the 13th regiment of foot.

To be majors in the army in the east India only.

Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal artillery.

Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, of the 5th regiment Bengal light cavalry.

Captain George Broadfoot, of the 34th Madras native infantry.

Captain Thomas Seaton, of the 35th Bengal native infantry.

Captain Henry Pelham Burn, of the 1st Bengal native infantry.

Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, of the 16th Bengal native infantry.

Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal artillery.

Captain Astley George Francis John Younghusband, of the 35th Bengal native infantry.

To be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army in the east India only.

Lieut. colonel Thomas Monteleo, of the 35th Bengal native infantry.

To have the local rank of major in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery.

The above commissions to bear date 4th October 1842.—Englishman, Nov. 25.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Drunkennes among the natives.

To the editor of the FRIEND OF INDIA.

SIR,—In the last number of your paper, is an article on the subject of drunkenness amongst the natives of Calcutta and its vicinity. Every one acquainted with the present state of native society, the principles by which it is characterized, and the habits by which it is distinguished, must bear testimony to the truth of your observation, "that habits of drinking are becoming rapidly prevalent." It is no less surprising than true, that the purity of the most orthodox Hindoo firmly has, of late years, been more or less contaminated by the growing vice of drinking. A Hindoo who does not drink now-a-days, is generally called a "Pious" or "beast," having no idea whatsoever of the pleasures of a civilized life. He is shunned by many for his "odd taste," is pitted for his simple style of living & censured for his rigid adherence to the institutions of the Hindoo ritual. "Socrates is my friend, Plato is my friend, but brandy is my greater friend," was some ten years back the emphatic expression of one of the enlightened Hindoos, and since that period the expression has been more honoured in the observance than in the breach. The motives which have induced the natives to indulge in drinking, are not one and the same in all cases. Some drink for health, others to serve a religious end, and they are generally distinguished by the name of "coals;" while the majority to enjoy the pleasures of intoxication. This vicious habit cannot, we think, be effectually counteracted, unless sound moral and religious principles are instilled into the minds of those who have unfortunately imbibed a fondness for drinking.

Yours obediently,

A NATIVE.

THE QUEEN.—Among the gossiping at Kenmore is the following:—Struck with the fine scenery and splendid entertainment at Taymouth Castle, the queen is said to have sent for Sir Robert Peel on the night previous her departure, and petitioned for an extension of the visit for two days longer. The minister was inexorable; the arrangements were all made at Drummond Castle, and on to Dalkeith, and could not be altered. Fully an hour was spent in this consultation, and another was held next morning with the like effect. The queen was a little nettled, and when the premier, shortly afterwards, went to enter the royal barge, on Loch Tay, her majesty said, "We are all full here, Sir Robert; there is no room;" and the famous Sir Robert had to step out and proceed in another barge to Killin.—Inverness Courier.

Previous to prince Albert's departure from Taymouth, we understand that the marquis of Brandal had presented his royal highness with a splendid stirrup cup, composed of Scotch pebbles and jaspers, richly mounted in gold, the pebbles forming the bottom of the cup being a singularly beautiful specimen, the natural lines in which present the figure of a highland loch with the sun under a cloud. The cup has been much admired by all who have seen it.

...the new American tariff is a document of a very different description (from the Boundary settlement.) Altho' impolitic and prejudicial to the interests of the country it is designed to protect, it is calculated, as it is said, to compel Great Britain to seek in her own, and especially her Indian colonies, the supplies of raw material, which, by the operation of the new tariff, she will be prevented purchasing on such terms as can alone be remunerative. The Americans, in common with many other of our "reciprocity" trading neighbours, have a great notion of giving the quid but withholding the quo. This may suit the tobacco planters of Virginia, but the rule cannot be "made absolute." "Quem Deus vult perdere," says the adage, "prius demerit."—we hope it may not apply in the present instance. —Monthly Times.

STATE of the manufacturing districts.—It is a subject of great congratulation to us, that the disturbances seem to have almost wholly subsided. Nothing could be more painful to the country than the use of those strong measures which were necessary to put down the disturbances; and though we felt quite the reverse of sympathy with their cause as rioters, we felt the deepest sympathy for their sufferings as men. The world has not a more ingenious, diligent, and intelligent race of men than the English manufacturers. They are equal to the most exquisite works of art; nothing in taste is too refined for their conception, nothing in costliness too rich for their performance; in subjecting such men to the sternness of martial force, or the severity of offended law, it was impossible to avoid, feeling the deepest pain, and again we rejoice that the disturbance is at an end.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE CORN-LAWS.—We understand that machinery is now ready, and about to be forthwith sent out by the admiralty to Malta, for the purpose of making there the supply of biscuit necessary for the Mediterranean fleet. This will be an immense advantage to the sailors, and present a three year's stock of bread is taken from this country, and much of it becomes quite unfit for use before the expiration of that time. Ships in the Mediterranean will now be able to procure their supplies as needed. This arrangement will also have an important effect in diminishing the demand for corn for export from this country; and, in conjunction with the measure for permitting merchant vessels to take their supplies duty-free from bond, will virtually leave the entire home growth for home consumption.—Liverpool Paper.

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Friday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held at the Euston station, Euston-square. The chair was taken by G. C. Glya, esq. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the net proceeds of the half-year's traffic was 207,031.7s. 6d. and the profit on sale of 1,074 new shares 31,265. 12s. 11d. There being a disposable balance of 242, 290. 15s. 4d. the directors declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The passengers carried during the half-year were 872,262; and the gross receipts for the half-year were 2,882,857. The report was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks was passed to the directors.—Pat. 15th Aug.

MATHEMATICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A novel mode of advertising for a wife has been adopted by an inhabitant of the town of Banbury, Oxfordshire. A portrait of the gentleman, taken by the Daguerrotype, is placed in the window of a shopkeeper, and underneath is the following notice:—"Wanted a female companion to the above; apply at the Guardian's office."—Ibid.

Saving banks in the army are, with the exception of India, to be generally established, and 34 per cent. interest allowed. There were 581,000 gallons less of port wine consumed in England this year than during the preceding twelve months. Mrs. Tyler, the wife of the president, had died at the White House, Washington, after a long and painful illness. She was buried with the ceremony becoming the high office held by her husband. The American fur company had failed.

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STATE of the manufacturing districts.—It is a subject of great congratulation to us, that the disturbances seem to have almost wholly subsided. Nothing could be more painful to the country than the use of those strong measures which were necessary to put down the disturbances; and though we felt quite the reverse of sympathy with their cause as rioters, we felt the deepest sympathy for their sufferings as men. The world has not a more ingenious, diligent, and intelligent race of men than the English manufacturers. They are equal to the most exquisite works of art; nothing in taste is too refined for their conception, nothing in costliness too rich for their performance; in subjecting such men to the sternness of martial force, or the severity of offended law, it was impossible to avoid, feeling the deepest pain, and again we rejoice that the disturbance is at an end.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE CORN-LAWS.—We understand that machinery is now ready, and about to be forthwith sent out by the admiralty to Malta, for the purpose of making there the supply of biscuit necessary for the Mediterranean fleet. This will be an immense advantage to the sailors, and present a three year's stock of bread is taken from this country, and much of it becomes quite unfit for use before the expiration of that time. Ships in the Mediterranean will now be able to procure their supplies as needed. This arrangement will also have an important effect in diminishing the demand for corn for export from this country; and, in conjunction with the measure for permitting merchant vessels to take their supplies duty-free from bond, will virtually leave the entire home growth for home consumption.—Liverpool Paper.

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Friday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held at the Euston station, Euston-square. The chair was taken by G. C. Glya, esq. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the net proceeds of the half-year's traffic was 207,031.7s. 6d. and the profit on sale of 1,074 new shares 31,265. 12s. 11d. There being a disposable balance of 242, 290. 15s. 4d. the directors declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The passengers carried during the half-year were 872,262; and the gross receipts for the half-year were 2,882,857. The report was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks was passed to the directors.—Pat. 15th Aug.

MATHEMATICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A novel mode of advertising for a wife has been adopted by an inhabitant of the town of Banbury, Oxfordshire. A portrait of the gentleman, taken by the Daguerrotype, is placed in the window of a shopkeeper, and underneath is the following notice:—"Wanted a female companion to the above; apply at the Guardian's office."—Ibid.

Saving banks in the army are, with the exception of India, to be generally established, and 34 per cent. interest allowed. There were 581,000 gallons less of port wine consumed in England this year than during the preceding twelve months. Mrs. Tyler, the wife of the president, had died at the White House, Washington, after a long and painful illness. She was buried with the ceremony becoming the high office held by her husband. The American fur company had failed.

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The princely entertainments of the marquis of Brough have with it, it is said, cost £200,000. The marquis has a net roll of £25,000 per annum, besides considerable accumulations of money, and he has no family. This royal exchequer, therefore, while it will be to the benefit of the nation, and conferring on countless numbers of the countrymen, besides being a profitable source of revenue, will entail no embarrassment on the generous donor.

On the return of the queen to Scotland, her majesty was being asked her opinion of her northern subjects, and it was suggested that they were at least above all suspicion in their devoted loyalty. "I must say," remarked her majesty, "that if every other place were in open insurrection, I think that the people of Edinburgh—while they have such a lord Provost and such bulwarks as the present—would be the very last to incur in a rising."—Punch.

ENGLAND.—The practical operation of the new tariff is sensibly experienced at the various cattle fairs throughout the country. Continental contributions as well as the numerical records of sheep and beeves sacrificed at the shrines of Smithfield and Whitechapel, and (which is not the invariable consequence of a legislative amendment) the public are beginning to derive the benefit.

The new American tariff is a document of a very different description (from the Boundary statement). Altho' impolitic and prejudicial to the interests of the country it is designed to protect, it is calculated, as it is assuredly will, to compel Great Britain to seek in her own, and especially her Indian colonies, the supplies of raw material, which, by the operation of the new tariff, she will be prevented purchasing on such terms as can alone be remunerative. The Americans, in common with many other of our "reciprocity" trading neighbours, have a great notion of giving the quid but withholding the quo. This may suit the tobacco planters of Virginia, but the rule cannot be made absolute. "Quem Deo vult perdere," says the adage, "prius demerit."—we hope it may not apply in the present instance. —Monthly Times.

STATE of the manufacturing districts.—It is a subject of great congratulation to us, that the disturbances seem to have almost wholly subsided. Nothing could be more painful to the country than the use of those strong measures, which were necessary to put down the disturbers; and though we felt quite the reverse of sympathy with their cause as rioters, we felt the deepest sympathy for their sufferings as men. The world has not a more ingenious, diligent, and intelligent race of men than the English manufacturers. They are equal to the most exquisite works of art; nothing in nature is so refined for their conception, nothing in magnitude too vast for their enterprise; nothing in coolness too rich for their performance. In subjecting such men to the sternness of martial force, or the severity of offended law, it was impossible to avoid feeling the deepest pain, and again we rejoice that the disturbance is at an end.

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MATHEMATICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A novel mode of advertising for a wife has been adopted by an inhabitant of the town of Banbury, Oxfordshire. A portrait of the gentleman, taken by the Daguerrotype, is placed in the window of a shopkeeper, and underneath is the following notice:—"Wanted a female companion to the above; apply at the Guardian office."—Ind.

Savings banks in the army are, with the exception of India, to be generally established, and 24 per cent. interest allowed.

There were 564,000 gallons less of port wine consumed in England this year than during the preceding twelve months.

Mrs. Tyler, the wife of the president, had died at the White House, Washington, after a long and painful illness. She was buried with the ceremony becoming the high office held by her husband.

The American for company had failed.

The Great Liverpool has taken out two of the new carriages for crossing the desert between Cairo and Suez.

Spain.—The standard-bearer of the regiment of Isabella, who attempted to carry off the colours of that corps (formerly called *Reina Gobernadora*), which were embroidered by queen Christina, had been arrested, and would probably be shot.

The *Gazette* publishes a decree for the regent suppressing the universities of Onate and Victoria, and uniting them to the university of Valladolid and establishing a secondary college at Onate.

Austria.—A uniform rate of postage, equal to two-pence English per letter, has been established throughout the Austrian dominions, and is now in operation.

AMERICA.—Hot weather can make even diplomacy throw off its cloak. The United States senate discussed the new treaty with Great Britain with closed doors on the determination to be secret; but the weather was sultry, the windows were thrown up, and Mr. Allen of Ohio, who has a very shrill voice, and talked loud, took occasion to go over the whole of the treaty; and so, it is said, the details of the treaty discussed in secret conclave, became the common talk in Washington before it had passed the senate!

A grand jury at Newport, Rhode Island, had found bills of indictment for treason against sundry persons; and among others, Thomas W. Dore, the self-styled governor, and Dutce J. Pearce, late a Locofoco representative in congress from that state. Dore had fled; but Pearce, a lawyer of some talent, had surrendered himself, and been released on bail.

Pennsylvania had advertised all her public works for sale, with a view to reducing the public debt; offering to receive in payment state stock at par. The works cost about 30,000,000 dollars.

Public Sales.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday next, the 31st Instant.

JOHN SMITH has been requested to offer for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (by order of the trustees), to the highest bidder, the Brig "WILLIAM," with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, &c. &c.

Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneers. Further particulars will be published in Handbills previous to the sale. Macao, 23rd January, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soups, and Soup and Bouilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale. Macao, 6th January, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 15th Jan'y, 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

A Surgeon wishing to proceed to England will meet of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—By virtue of authority received from John Gurney Fry, William Morris Esq., Francis Fox, and John Sanderson Riggs, carrying on the business of Merchants, under the firm of SANDERSON, FRY, FOX & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. RIGGS & Co.; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorised to sign the latter firm by procuration.

Macao, Dec. 31st 1842. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of JOHN STEPHENSON in the firm of PETERA & Co. of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 26th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

MANOEL PEREIRA.

FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in China, to Mr. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

W. H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. HUGHES in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1810 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such goods as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China, 1812.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MAUVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

G. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen Roads.

NOTICE GOODS AND MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS AT HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Pongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September 1842.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Galin, Gauge, and Shoe Ribbons, superior Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8 day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch candlesticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to JOHN SMITH, Macao, 2nd January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORBETT & Co's well known MACHINES, in Hinds Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bags. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co, Macao, 20th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 11 to 14 inches square; and also one fine TEAK SPA, 36 feet long and 14 inches square. Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO, Macao, 17th November, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR, for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 62 per copy; Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1841, bound, price 85. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 85 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound \$6 a vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, 85 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. SLADE Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Dts. Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Dts. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY, Sp. Dts. 25. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1, to non-subscribers, \$1.50. Do. on a sing's sheet, \$1. Enquiries at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY on a PHONETIC SYSTEM of the CHINESE LANGUAGE, in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALERY. This work contains 23,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary. Two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price 10 dollars a copy. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital. Also Anglo-Chinese Kalandars for 1833, 36, & 37, 50 cents each & 1839, 1 Sp. D.

DIED. On board the Lady Hayes, in the Tyne, Mr. Andrew Forrest, 2nd officer of that vessel.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. LANE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
 To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
 Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
 Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in advance.
 Do. 6 months 9 do. do. do.
 Registry Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
 Do. 3 months 3 do. do. in advance.
 Do. 6 months 6 do. do. do.
 Do. to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$ 5.
EXTRA COPIES
 Of the Register, to Subscribers 95 cents.
 Non-Subscribers 50 do.
 Subscription to the Register, for one month \$1.50.
 Broads period less than a month, will be charge as a

month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.
EXTRA COPIES
 Of the Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 cents.
 do. less than do. 10 do.
 Non-Subscribers 25 do.
EXTRA
 To Subscribers... 35 cents To Non-Subscribers... 50 cents
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
 In the Canton Register.
 Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c. \$ 5
 Advertisement, each insertion 1 50
 do. repetitions, half charge.
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Continued for 8 months, \$ 2.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Advertised to appear
 To-day's Canton Register, should be sent to the
 Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
 continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
 number of the required insertions are indicated on the face
 of the advertisement. [ments when order d
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertising
NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
 requiring any publications issued from the Canton
 Register office, are respectfully requested to ensure at-
 tention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 5. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1843. No. 633.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 42. Macao, 24th January, 1843.
 Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for
 your notice and information certain extracts from
 a memorandum which I addressed to the imperi-
 al commissioner Elepo and his colleagues on
 the 21st instant.
 I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,
 HENRY POTTINGER,
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
 Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Burn,
 Thomson, and Livingston.

EXTRACT.

The first step to be taken is to fix a tariff
 showing the price at which a certain stated
 quantity of each article of import and export
 commerce is to be assumed, and on such price
 to lay down the duties that are to be hencefor-
 ward charged and which must include fees, per-
 quisites, and allowances of every description,
 for if anything is left unfixed, it will be sure to
 lead to future references, discussion, and trouble.
 If the Chinese authorities desire it, I see no ob-
 jection to the duties being divided into "imperial"
 and "extra" or "official" dues, but whatever may
 be the appellation, they must be rigidly defined.
 After the tariff and import and export duties,
 the anchorage or harbour charges are to be set-
 tled and the most simple mode that occurs to me
 of doing this is, to name a certain sum per ton
 on the registered burthen of every vessel (above
 a certain size) that may enter the ports. In
 considering the anchorage and harbor charges it
 is to be borne in mind, that the government of
 China has hitherto done nothing towards faci-
 litating commercial intercourse by building light
 houses, laying down buoys or moorings, and
 erecting beacons; and therefore, it necessarily
 follows, that these charges should be exceedingly
 light and equally well defined as the duties.

The consuls at the different ports are to see,
 agreeable to treaty, that the duties and anchorage
 or harbor charges are paid, and the moment the
 amount of each is fixed the necessary rules will
 be laid down, in concert with the Chinese high
 officers, for the regulation and guidance of the
 consular functionaries, who will not be allowed
 to trade themselves, and will consequently have
 nothing to divert their undivided attention from
 the efficient discharge of their duties.

The plenipotentiary has already, at Nanking,
 explained to the imperial commissioners, that the
 British government holding Hongkong can in no
 way disadvantageously affect the external or in-
 ternal commerce of China, because the English
 government have no intention of levying any kind
 of duties there, and consequently goods carried
 to that island from any port or place in China
 should pay, on shipment from such port or place,
 the export duties, while goods purchased at
 Hongkong and brought from that island, wheth-
 er in foreign ships or native vessels, to any port
 or place in China will pay the established import
 duties at such port or place, just as if they had
 gone direct to China from foreign countries.

It will be understood from the preceding ar-
 ticle, that Hongkong is merely to be looked up-
 on as a sort of bonding warehouse in which
 merchants can deposit, in safety, their goods
 until it shall suit their purpose to sell them to
 native Chinese dealers, or to send them (in the case
 of imports) to export or place in China for sale,
 and in the case of exports to ship them to foreign
 countries; and, it being accordingly equally ob-
 vious and certain, that some of these measures

can possibly interfere with the just revenues or
 dues of the emperor, the plenipotentiary has to
 beg, that proclamations may be issued allowing
 free and unrestricted intercourse to all vessels
 from ports in China to Hongkong and vice-versa,
 on the export or import duties (as the case may
 be) as well as anchorage or harbor charges being
 duly paid at the ports to which they may be car-
 ried, or from which they may be shipped, within
 the Chinese empire.

Before the plenipotentiary can offer any deci-
 sive opinion with regard to transit duties, which
 are likewise by the treaty to be specially fixed,
 he requires to be furnished with a concise me-
 morandum, explanatory of the present system,
 showing the authorised amount in each province.
 It is so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to
 point out, that whatever facilities may be out-
 wardly introduced for the export and import trade of
 the sea ports, the whole of those facilities may
 be rendered absolutely nugatory, so far as the
 greater part of the empire is concerned, by such
 onerous transit duties being demanded on goods
 passing through the country as should amount to
 a positive prohibition of their transit. This must
 therefore be looked into, and the plenipotentiary
 will hope to be favored with the memorandum
 above alluded to, at the early convenience of his
 excellency the imperial commissioner.

As soon as the leading and important points
 discussed in this memorandum are settled, there
 will be no difficulty in arranging the details, such
 as the mode and period of payment (of dues), the
 landing and storing of goods, the locations to be
 assigned for the dwellings and warehouses of the
 merchants at the different ports, and other similar
 matters; and the plenipotentiary concludes this
 memorandum by observing, that should any of
 the arrangements, now about to be made, not
 work well in future, or appear, on trial, unsuited
 to the object for which they were intended, they
 may be at any time easily revised, since where
 confidence and good intentions mutually exist,
 no suspicion of, or objection to the motives of,
 a revision can possibly interfere.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Albatross" in
 the Canton river, the 21st of January, 1843.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
 RICHARD WOODNAM,
 Acting Secretary.

True extracts,

Minutes of a general meeting of British mer-
 chants held at the house of Messrs. Deane & Co.
 to take into consideration the notification from
 h. m. plenipotentiary published in the Hongkong
 Gazette, under date 16th January, and three
 communications to the committee of British
 merchants dated respectively 24th 25, and 27th
 January.

After some discussion with reference to the
 first document as to whether the committee
 should continue their services, or whether it
 should be left to the British mercantile com-
 munity to communicate separately with h. m.
 plenipotentiary it was moved by Mr. Barker,
 seconded by Mr. Blenkin, and carried unani-
 mously:—

1. That the committee be requested to con-
 tinue to act: and moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded
 by Mr. Compton, and carried unanimously.

2. That it appears advisable to this meeting
 that to render the services of the committee
 satisfactory and efficient, all communications of
 a public nature between h. m. plenipotentiary
 and the British merchants regarding the Tariff,
 should pass through the hands of the committee.

The communications from h. m. plenipotentiary
 under date 24th January, being then read, it
 was considered that no further reply appeared
 at present necessary beyond the expression of
 the thanks of the meeting to h. e. for the infor-
 mation it contains.

The letter dated 25th January relating princi-
 pally to the hong debts with the enclosure,
 being then read it was moved by Mr. Blenkin,
 seconded by Hoerjeebhoj Rustomjee and carried
 unanimously.

That after mature deliberation, the creditors
 are unanimously of opinion that it would be
 highly inexpedient on all grounds to postpone
 the payment of the balance due on the hong
 debts beyond the period already fixed on by the
 treaty.

The communication under date 27th instant
 was referred to the committee for reply after
 which the meeting was dissolved.

(Signed) G. T. BRINE, —Chairman.
 Macao, 28th January, 1843

To his excellency

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
 H. m. plenipotentiary and chief
 superintendent of British trade in China.
 Sir,—We have the honor to wait on y. e. with
 copies of certain resolutions passed at a general
 meeting of British merchants this day; and we
 beg leave to refer to the same in reply to the let-
 ter which y. e. has addressed to us under date
 24th and 25th inst.

With reference to y. e.'s further letter dated
 27th inst.; we beg to state that we will lose no
 time in collecting all possible information on the
 subject to which it relates. And as soon as we
 are in a position to furnish such details as can
 be useful we will again have the honor of ad-
 dressing your excellency.

We have the honor to be &c. &c.
 (Signed) A. MATHESON.
 GEORGE T. BRAINE.
 W. THOMSON.
 D. L. BURN.
 W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 28th January, 1843.

CIRCULAR OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.
 In circulating the annexed correspondence,
 with h. m. plenipotentiary, the committee beg to
 solicit communications on the subject referred to,
 in h. e.'s letter dated 27th instant.
 Macao, 28th January, 1843.

No. 46. Macao, 27th January, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I forward to you a translation of
 a (No. 1) letter addressed to me by the imperial
 commissioner Elepo and his colleagues and re-
 quest you will oblige me by furnishing me at
 your earliest convenience, with the information
 those high officers require.

I beg to suggest, that this letter and it's ac-
 companyments should be circulated generally,
 and that all British merchants should be invited
 to address communications to me (either direct
 or through you) on the subject.

I take this opportunity to forward, with the
 same view as to circulation, and for general in-
 formation, a letter which was (No. 2) addressed
 under my authority to Messrs. Bell & Co. on
 the 25th of last month.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,
 HENRY POTTINGER,
 H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
 To Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Burn,
 Thomson and Livingston.

*Eleph imperial high commissioner &c. Kung, governor general of the "Two Kwang," &c., and Leang Paouhang, governor of Kwangtung, &c., make this communication of their views.

In the treaty recently concluded in Kiangnan, it is stipulated, that, "at all the ports which are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, there shall be established a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs, and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated (by the board of revenue), for general information."

We find, upon examination of the subject, that on all goods imported and exported by merchants of any foreign countries, the duties to be levied are laid down in an old, already existing tariff; but that the hongmerchants conducting foreign trade have, in the process of years, gradually added charge upon charge till they amount in some cases to several times the sum of the tariff dues. Under this head of miscellaneous charges, there are things affecting the tribute payable to the emperor, the purchases required of them by the emperor and sundry contributions to the public service. There are also some things which the hongmerchants find pretext for charging, to the personal advantage of themselves. It of course behoves that these things should be examined into to the bottom, equitable arrangements should be made regarding them, and that the tariff should be reduced to one standard, so that the whole may be sent up to the board of revenue, and by it be published to the custom-officers of the several ports, & conformity thereto commanded in the receipt of all customs—dues—that thus the hongmerchants may be prevented from finding any screen for illicit and gain-hunting practices, to the creation of further evils and offences.

The high commissioner and his colleagues have, therefore, called upon the superintendent of the maritime customs of Canton, to direct the hongmerchants engaged in foreign trade to make a complete return of all charges and fees; and lest there should be any intentional concealment or omissions therein, lest the whole should not be reported thoroughly, the high commissioner, &c. deem it their duty, also to request of the honorable plenipotentiary, that he will take the trouble to examine into this matter and to direct some officers, well experienced in, and acquainted with commercial matters, to learn what amount of charges is actually paid on each article of their imported and exported goods, by the British merchants, and to make a clear written return thereof; also, that he will have such return rendered into Chinese, and will send it to the high commissioner, &c. to facilitate an equitable consideration and arrangement of the matter.—In the hope that the plenipotentiary will cause this to be done speedily, this most necessary communication is now made.

To sir HENRY POTTINGER, bart.

h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Taoukwang, 22nd year, 12th month, 23rd day. (23rd January, 1843.)

(true translation) (Signed) J. ROSE MORRISON, Chinese secretary and interpreter.

(true copy) (Signed) RICHARD WOODNAM, acting secretary.

No. 108. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by sir Henry Pottinger to inform you, in answer to your letter to my address under date the 27th instant, that seeing, that at least one reference to Peking will be necessary, before the final settlement of the new tariff and regulations, his excellency does not think, that the new tariff and duties can come into operation during this season and, that it is not his excellency's intention to require that the new tariff should have a retrospective force with regard to goods already imported.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. ROSE MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of trade.

To Messrs. Bell & Co.—Macao.

(True copy) RICHARD WOODNAM, Acting Secretary.

No. 44. Macao, 25th January, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward by your notice and information a copy of my letter No. 43 of this date to the address of Mr. Morrison.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY POTTINGER,

H. M.'s plenipotentiary.

Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Burn, Thomson, and Livingston.

No. 43. Macao, 25th January, 1843.

Sir,—Your private letter of the afternoon of the 23d inst. reached me late last night and I take the earliest opportunity of assuring you in this form of my unqualified approbation of, as well as great satisfaction at, you and Mr. Thom having declined either to reside at the hong merchant's Consoo house or to meet the Chinese officers at that place, for the transaction of business.

I need not assure you at this hour, that I have personally, every feeling of good will and kindness towards the hong merchants, whom I consider to have long been a most useful and meritorious class of individuals, but the time has arrived when their official connection with the officers of the British government must cease, and although it does not fully appear from your letter, that it was intended by the Chinese high officers, that the hong merchants should be the medium of communication with you, yet I infer that such was the intention, and even had it not been so, the people of Canton could not possibly have supposed that there was any other arrangement had you and Mr. Thom taken up your residence at the Consoo house.

Although my opinion with regard to the hong merchants having no longer any official intercourse with the officers of the British government, is so decided and conclusive, yet I will avail myself of this opportunity to record, that I not only do not see the smallest objection to their continuing to act as brokers in the same manner that the wealthy trading Parsees and other natives do in India to the British merchants, but shall be very happy to promote such an arrangement by my advice and suggestions, and I will even add, that were the whole of the creditors of the insolvent hong merchants to come forward, and unanimously propose, that the payment of the three millions of dollars, provided for by the treaty on that account, should be suspended, and the said merchants debts to that extent, be discharged (as they have hitherto been) by instalments, I shall be prepared to give effect to that proposal pending the commands of her majesty's government—it being of course clearly and distinctly understood, and recorded beforehand, that the guarantee of the British and China governments does not extend beyond that amount.

I quite approve of your having engaged a hong for the residence of yourself, Mr. Thom & Capt. Balfour, and to carry on your business, during your detention at Canton, but your first letter on this point has not yet come to hand.

I propose to send a copy of this letter to the committee of British merchants so that there is no objection whatever to your making it public.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

J. R. Morrison, esq.

&c. &c.

(True copy)

RICHARD WOODNAM, Acting Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA. JANUARY 31st, 1843.

Latest Dates.	
England	6th Oct.
U. States	11th Sept.
Calcutta	2nd Dec.
Bombay	15th Nov.
China	
Nanking	
Singapore	23rd Dec.
Java	1st Dec.
Manila	27th Dec.
Australia	6th Dec.
Amy	22nd Jan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. From

21. H. M. T. S. Apollo, C. Frederick, esq., master.

21. Penang, ———, Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED. For

24. H. M. T. S. Alliance, E. Brown, esq., master.

24. H. M. T. S. Waverley, J. W. Johnson, esq., master.

24. H. M. T. S. Waverley, J. W. Johnson, esq., master.

24. H. M. T. S. Waverley, J. W. Johnson, esq., master.

25. H. M. S. NORTH STAR, 20. Sir E. Hook, Captain.
25. Captain, Edward, Manila and Straits.
25. Good Service, Enderby, Singapore.
26. AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC, Hill, Sydney.
26. JOHNSTON, Harrison, Singapore and Calcutta.
27. JONES HARRY, ———, Singapore and Bombay.
28. HELIX, Dredging, Singapore.
28. MARGARET, [Green] Alcock, Mauritius.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay—Anthony Anderson, Hero of Malown, in all this week, Thomas Grenville, 1st Feb.
For Singapore—Penang, Colombo.
For Manila—Lady of St. Kilda.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Madras, Coromandel, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Wilt O' the Wisp, Julia, Tapley, Ursula, (very doubtful), Gondolier.
From Calcutta—Eliza, Mary Bonnatyus, Buccaneer, Thetis, Sophia Fraser, Teasermir.
From Bombay—Woodman, Lady Grant, Basilica, Monarch, Al-mueh, Oriental, Manlius, Zephyr, Edmonstone, Seabey, Camille.
From Madras—General Kd, Symmetry.
From Singapore—Venus, Childers.

We think the public correspondence in our present number will be considered generally as satisfactory: the high commissioner appears to be determined to carry out the treaty with perfect good faith; and a confidential and friendly understanding seems to exist between their two excellencies, the high commissioner and her majesty's plenipotentiary.

We invite the attention of our readers to the terrifying, but interesting narrative of Mr. Craven Wilson; his escape from the piratical murderers and from a watery grave is nothing short of wonderful: the miserable fate of the steward excites the deepest commiseration, while the escape of the girl, unwounded and unhurt, leaves one bright spot on a tale of horrors.

Extract of a letter from captain Smith of the Wanderer, dated Chusan 21st January 1843.

"We were unable to clear the Lemna islands before 1st January and from that period encountered hard breezes until the 15th instant, when we came to anchor with both bowers under shelter of these islands. From sight of the Canton archipelago to anchoring in this occupied us 14 days during which time it blew a gale of wind from the north: our passage was accomplished by a high pressure of canvas. The weather here is severely cold—a general hard frost and the hills clad in snow."

THE "ENTERPRISE," LORCHA:—

MR. CRAVEN WILSON'S NARRATIVE.

At about five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 15th January 1843, I left Macao opposite the Praya Grande, in a Tanka boat, and reached the "Enterprise" Lorchia then lying a long side the schooner "Wild Irish Girl" captain Gillet, in about half an hour, captain Sharpe was on board the Lorchia when I arrived and was superintending the taking in of bale goods for either Hongkong or Canton. I believe the former. Captain Sharpe and myself drank tea on board the "Wild Irish Girl" with Mrs. Gillet, captain Gillet and his two officers, and having finished were put on board the Lorchia (which had by that time finished taking in the bales and hauled away) by the schooner's gig, and immediately got under weigh. It was now I should fancy from the appearance of the night, about 10 o'clock, I remained on deck for about ten minutes, and then went below. I do not recollect whether a Chin or Manila man was steering. I then laid myself down in my berth (which was directly opposite to that of captain Sharpe's) but not with the intention of sleeping, shortly afterwards captain Sharpe came down, partly dressed and laid himself down in his berth, shortly after he came down I went on deck and remained for not more than two or three minutes, we were then just passing the bar of the "Nine Islands" and a strong breeze was blowing. I went below without taking notice who was at the helm and again laid myself down in my berth, with all my clothes, and a great coat, and cloth cap.

Captain Sharpe was still in bed but not asleep, we were talking for some minutes afterwards, and I perfectly recollect his remarking to his officer who had called into the cabin that there were only two Chinese men on board; I did not see his officer from that time afterwards. Shortly after the officer went on deck, captain Sharpe expressed himself not at all satisfied with his boat, and said that he was not a man he could depend upon. I then drew my curtain, fastening it round a cabinet at the head of the bed and fell asleep. I fancy I must have slept for about five or six hours, when I was awoken by a most terrific screaming in the cabin, and a rattling on deck, the former proceeded

from a China girl who was kneeling on the bed of captain Sharpe, I then discovered by the dim light of the lamp, that captain Sharpe was lying with the bedclothes off him, on his bed with a severe gash either on his throat or from his mouth across the left cheek. I immediately seized a cutlass from the cabin wall and was rushing on to the deck, when I received a severe blow from a cutlass given by a man standing over the companion stairs, and which knocked me down and for the moment stunned me. I however made a second attempt to gain the deck, still having hold of the cutlass and the blow was repeated; and for the second time knocked me down, and my cheek was slightly scratched. I then secreted myself behind my bed curtains, and remained in one position for about a minute, and then crawled along the berth to the end nearest the pantry, and drew the curtain a little on one side to ascertain if the man was still standing over the companion, when I found that he was still there, and had discovered me, I saw him walk aft and heard him breaking some wood, he then came again to the companion, and commenced thrusting at me, from the deck, through the curtains with a long pole which I fancied to be a boarding pike, he stabbed at me in this manner for about one minute, when a scuffle again commenced on deck, and attracted his attention, and which gave me an opportunity of secreting myself in the pantry. I accidentally made some noise among the dish covers, and I fell down with my hand upon the steward's head, who was lying on the floor and covered with a door, scuttle or some other heavy piece of wood, I immediately told him I was an Englishman, and begged him to let me under this door which he kindly did. We lay there concealed all the remainder of the night, all next day and part of the succeeding night, before we were discovered and without any other food than an orange found in a basket on the floor. We could hear the men several times come into the cabin and they once or twice struck the door under which we were but without discovering us beneath.

Throughout all this time we at intervals could hear the girl's voice on deck as if talking with the men. They took the Lorchia to either three or four different places, taking out the cargo, as we could feel her bumping against a quay or some vessel.

While sailing between these places, I could hear but one man or two men on deck, first at the helm and then at the sails as if tacking, when they had finished plundering her, they commenced knocking violently against her side as if attempting to scuttle her, we could also hear them breaking coals on deck, and scraping the deck as if attempting to erase stains of blood. When they had quite finished plundering her, the trap door in the partition between the pantry and hold, was thrown open by the goods being removed, and I saw a man appear with a lantern in his hand and look all round the pantry until he by the glare of light discovered me and the door, he then called loudly to some of his colleagues, and seized an iron bar, and commenced striking me from the hold, having pinned my left hand to the side of the vessel, I seized the bar which appeared to be square with my right, and in despair placed the end of it against my head, that I might thus be killed at once rather than captured; he then gave it a severe push and wounded the back of my head, after this he aimed at my forehead and gave me several other wounds, I did not move a muscle after receiving the wound on the back of my head, but lay as if dead, but I was quite sensible of what was going on; the steward had by this time hidden himself under a sack, through which he received some severe wounds. After this the men left the cabin and we then heard the girl screaming fearfully—on deck, as if being murdered. In a few minutes we heard a noise as of the explosion of gunpowder, and shortly afterwards the hold appeared in flames. The poor steward and myself now made our escape from the pantry on deck, which was apparently abandoned by the pirates and so hurriedly that they had left the long boat towing astern. When I was dropping down the rope to get into the boat I saw the girl come aft and without the appearance of a wound. After much difficulty I reached the boat, but found that though very nearly full of water she was too high above the surface of the water for me to get into her, having my great coat on and being too weak to raise myself, I then saw the girl floating on some bamboo that fell overboard from the rigging alongside the boat, on to which I succeeded in getting and from thence into the boat, I then assisted the girl in, the steward hauled the boat under the stern of the Lorchia and dropped into her.

It was now blowing strong and a heavy sea running, and we were without either oars, sail or even a rudder to direct the boat's course. We heard two or three explosion of gunpowder directly we left the vessel and the cabin shortly caught fire, we hung on to the Lorchia until the fire parted us, by burning the painter, the poor steward lay all the night in the bows of the boat crying piteously for water, while the girl coiled herself up in the stern of the boat, and endeavoured to clear the boat of water by baling her, with my boot, and I tried to steer her with a piece of board but without success.

In the morning we found ourselves drifting on to an island supposed to be that of Potoy, but could not see any further appearance of its being inhabited than there being a flag staff with a flag upon it on a hill.

When we got on shore however we discovered some men coming down to us with food (rice) for which we were very thankful; these turned out to be fishermen who lived upon the island. The steward got on shore with great difficulty and he lay down

on the beach from which he could not move, and the fishermen could not be induced to give him any assistance beyond bringing food to him, which he could not eat. I was too weak myself to move him, so after lying in this miserable state for two days he died.

Soon however they behaved with the utmost kindness, and dressed my wounds two or three times a day—and allowing me to partake regularly of their daily food. Immediately on landing, the China girl was taken to another part of the island; and the fishermen gave me to understand that she left for Hongkong, shortly afterwards. After spending six days upon the island, however, I saw her again when she assured me, she had been on the island ever since we last parted, and with her assistance, I engaged a boat to carry me to Macao for \$60 (sixty dollars); she refused to accompany me, but at the same time made an arrangement to be taken to Whampoa for \$40 (forty dollars). I accordingly started for Macao at 3 p. m. on Friday the 13th inst., and reached about nine the same evening, when I was most heartily and sincerely congratulated by both friends and strangers, after being absent eight days.

THE BRIG ANX.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 4, Page 18.]

1842. May 21st. Very fine weather, this day for the first time the sun shone on the railings in front of our prison, feel rather better, face still swollen and painful, no fever; during the day, taken up before our mandarin kept waiting about the house, and when I saw him, all he wanted was to know a few trifling things about ships; we were then sent away. The carpenter tells me he has heard nothing new neither can he get any letters sent away at present, being so strictly guarded, very unwell and feverish this evening, take physic. Face very painful, write a letter for our friend to take or forward to Amoy; he having promised to do so the first chance; no answer from Mr. Gully, mandarin full of promises, saw our new prison that is to be, but cannot form an opinion still we go to it, the day very hot.

22. Beautiful weather, during the day I was taken up before the mandarin and questioned, afterward taken out with the carpenter and shroff to the yard and in the evening the mandarin came out and brought a chair of English channel, enquired how the Queen lived and many other questions about England and France, it getting dark soon he told me he would send for me the next day. I told him our old jailer had borrowed 2 mace and 25 cash from me and forgot to pay it before he left, he said he would get it for me. The carpenter tells me that the shroff gets 2 mace a day from the mandarin will not give him or either of the other 3 Chinese a cash of it, but spends it all for himself, gave the letter to our friend, and told him, no giving it to any English vessel the bearer would get the sum of \$500.

23. Beautiful weather but very hot, taken up to the mandarin and the shroff brought out names of most of the large places on the coast of England, France, &c. written in Chinese and stuck on the chart, the mandarin thinks it is a very great prize, wants to know how far it is, I suppose he will propose making a fleet of ships and steamers to take it. I told him about steam coaches, which he appeared much surprised at, and wants a train drawn, told him if he would let Mr. Gully come here and tell me, I would draw him off, promised to do so tomorrow, hope he will keep his word as it is the only chance of our meeting that I can see at present; had dinner in yard, and afterwards taken back to our horrid place of confinement, while up asked the mandarin to let us have a barber; said he would speak to the head mandarin about it, face a little better, but still very painful.

24. Fine weather, employed painting and drawing, equally with thunder lightning and hard rain, had up before the mandarin, and only stopped a few minutes when he sent us into the yard, no word about Mr. Gully, or of getting a shag; the mandarin did not ask a single question, in the afternoon sent us some cakes and some tea, and ordered back to jail, said we should be wanted tomorrow. This day makes 2 months since we arrived at this town. At night our friend brought us some fish for supper, and a tooth brush for me, also some coals to cook potatoes with, had a supper accordingly.

25. Finished the large picture for Kwang-Icon, and commenced a drawing for the mandarin's head clerk, wind N. E.

26. Employed drawing and painting, very dull and monotonous, wrote a letter to Mr. Gully

Kwang took it and promised to deliver it, very anxious to see Gully, this evening took a good spell at Aquas opium pipe to make me sleep, made me feel very ill and sick, but went to sleep almost directly.

27. Fine day with fresh S. W. wind, very ill and unwell several times during the day, can eat nothing of any kind, it is the last time I will touch opium. About 2 p. m. was greatly pleased to see Gully brought here, I was sent for and found him employed drawing a rail way train and had a long talk with him, and dinner brought to us in the yard made me sick again. The sight of the food being enough, unable to touch any thing, after dinner Gully allowed to return with me to prison and sleep here, tells us that Mr. Partridge is to come here tomorrow. I am in great hopes they will let Gully stop with us, at night Kwang brought us some pineapple, and a large pot of No. 1 China wine; feel very unwell.

28. Fine day, rather better but still unwell ate no breakfast. The cook tells us something about our mandarin going to the Soti, blue bullet, a Canton mandarin, about my food; told the clerks that to day was the Queen's birthday and we should expect a treat. About 11 o'clock the cook brought us a dish of salt pork, the pieces about 2 inches square with the skin on, as thick as a deal board, also 20 basins of the stuff called mee made of locksoy and looking like small boiled worms none of which I could touch, afternoon got out again to mandarin with Gully, and Mr. Roope, dined in the yard and afterwards returned to our den during our absence Kwang's father (Tu sy yen) brought us a large basket of sweet potatoes, some of which were cooked for supper, Kwang brought us a bowl of China wine, still very unwell.

29. Royal oak day, much better to day, up to this time, 2 p. m. no call for any of us to go out to draw. The mandarin out all this evening, this day is some religious festival with the Chinese, the priests going round with music and food for the josses. Very fine day, not out all day. Newman sick, at night mandarin returned, Kwang leon paid us a visit, and said he could not get the letter sent, gave it back to me and said he would take one himself soon but refused all remuneration for it, gave us some wine, this has been a very dull day.

30. Fine day, had up to draw and paint, employed on rail roads, steamers, and ship, many demands for paintings on fans. A sort of hearse erected a little way from the back of our prison, and the noise from gongs &c. delightful: Newman and Mr. Gully unwell.

31. Fine weather, employed as yesterday, on returning in the evening to prison, a letter from Forbes was put into my hand in answer to one of mine of the 30th ulto. his dated 14th inst., of course all highly pleased that our friends know where we are, the man who brought it promising to come tomorrow for an answer as he could not stop, I am very sorry I did not see him, wrote an answer, and enclosed the letter, I gave it to Kwang leon ready for the man should he come for it during my absence tomorrow. Thank God there is some chance now of leaving this horrid place, Mr. Gully and Newman still unwell.

June 1. Fine day, up and employed as yesterday, Wilson and Miles drunk, the bearer of the letter having given them 3 mace; went up by stealth to the top of the joss-house, and saw the sea about 1/2 of a mile from us, returned at night to prison, but the man has not been yet for my answer, I am very anxious to see him and give him my letter, Mr. Gully and Newman very unwell, during the day Newman vomited 2 worms each about 8 or 9 inches long and both alive, much better after it, so much for our good living.

[To be continued.]

DEATH.—At Amoy. On board H. M. S. Serpent, on the 22nd inst. after a few days illness, Lieutenant Edward Meadows Noble, son of rear admiral Noble, deeply regretted by all the officers, and a numerous circle of friends.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binoculars, Malay's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete. Is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, N. & CO.'S, London.

nearly fill our small sheet; we think the translation from the Seminario Filipino interesting; but we have not room for any editorial remarks.

We have not any news to communicate to our readers from Canton. We believe all is quiet; all matters seem to evince the sincerity of the court of Peking in concluding the treaty. In the ports agreed on trade has been resumed after the holidays of the new year.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, February 2, 1843.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Hongkong Gazette.

Extract from a memorandum addressed to the imperial commissioners

A question that urgently calls for the most serious and immediate consideration, is the extent to which piracy, basely increased in the Canton river, and islands situated on its Estuary and which, if not speedily checked, will very shortly put a stop to all intercourse, except in vessels of war, and has already obliged every boat that plies, to be armed and manned for purposes of defence. The plenipotentiary is prepared to unite with the provincial government, in any plan that may be thought advisable, towards suppressing this evil, and he thinks that might be best done by simultaneous and preconcerted measures; the first step of which, would be each of the governments sending two or three fast sailing and well-armed boats to cruise against the pirates; the second, that the Chinese government should send mandarins to the different islands, to register and number the boats; the third, to proclaim that any boat found at sea, after a certain period, without a register and number, would be confiscated; the fourth, to warn all persons from the present universal practice of purchasing passports from the pirates; and the fifth, for the Chinese government to visit all cases of piracy, in which the parties may be taken, with signal and instant punishment. As British ships of war, or vessels rigged in the European style, are sure to alarm the pirate boats & enable them to escape, the plenipotentiary is willing to purchase and fit out vessels of the build and rig of this part of China, the moment a plan of proceeding is fixed upon; and the plenipotentiary hopes, that even the most desperate characters would not long venture to show themselves against the combined efforts of the two governments.

[True Extract]

RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting secretary.

FIRE.—At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday, a mat shed containing coals, situated on the lot of messrs. Dabbaby Rostonjee & Co. was discovered to be on fire. The flames communicated from thence to some temporary erections on the adjoining locations of messrs. Fletcher, Larkins & Co., messrs. Gemmell & Co. and the ordnance stores. We are sorry to learn that the destruction of public and private property will amount in value to about \$40,000. Fortunately there was at the time a fall in the wind, or no efforts could have arrested the progress of the flames, which otherwise would have involved in one common ruin the spacious godowns of the above named firms, the ordnance, also the commissariat and naval stores. It was at one time apprehended the rockets would ignite and do much mischief; but by the promptitude of the store-keeper, captain Barrow, they were removed when the fire broke out; but one or two exploded, happily without injury. It was not till late in the evening that the fire was completely extinguished. It is a matter of much surprise that one-fifth of the public money which has been wasted on the transport service, could not have been appropriated, (as it would have sufficed) to the erection of suitable buildings for the due care and preservation of the government stores on our island. For months the magazine was only a mat hut, and at the present time the same inflammable material

is in use for the housing and preservation of the public stores. The fire is supposed to have originated in the discharge of a crack, which are phantastically exploded by the Chinese at this holy day time.

We learn that the cutter of J. A. Merrett, on its passage hither on the 29th ult. was fired into by a lorcha in the Kap shun-moon passage. The lorcha was conveying to the harbour, or had captured some Chin-chew junks. It was believed that the lorcha was a pirate. The case being reported to the authorities, immediate measures were taken to secure the master of the lorcha. Although the whole circumstances at present look very suspicious, we are yet disposed to think it will turn out to be a mistake, still it must be confessed, that it appears a rather awkward one, for a lorcha to fire into any vessel of European rig.

POLICE.

Before the Chief Magistrate.

December 12th, 1842.—*Mr. Joseph Case* keeper of the army and navy tavern charged with having drunken men in his house yesterday (Sunday) contrary to orders and in breach of his licence.

Sergt. Collins deposes, last evening about 7 o'clock, I was passing Mr. Case's tavern when I saw a great number of sailors going in and out the house and the door opening and shutting. As the magistrate had ordered that all taverns should be closed against the sale of wines or liquors on Sundays, I went in and saw about 15 soldiers and sailors. Three of whom were drunk, one of them had a bottle in his hand partly filled with wine. I asked a Chinese who appeared to be the waiter, where Mr. Case was, he said he had gone out, and I did not see Mr. Case.

Corporal Mooney of the police deposes about 7 o'clock last evening I went to Mr. Case's tavern with sergt. Collins, there were about 15 or 16 Europeans in the house, they were soldiers and sailors, 5 were below 3 of them (sailors) were drunk and they had a bottle partly filled with wine, the remainder were up stairs enjoying themselves, sitting round a table with tumblers and bottle before them, sergt. Collins enquired for Mr. Case, but he could not be found. A Chinese was there, he appeared to be a waiter. When going with my patrol about 1/2 past 11 last night, there was singing in the house and the voices were those of Europeans.

Defence.—My house was closed yesterday by order, and I was not aware until 11 o'clock this morning, that it had been opened, there was no liquor or anything else sold during the day or night, except to the boarders who are four in number. I know nothing more. I was out walking several times during the day and so was the Butler, when sergt. Collins went there, the Butler had gone for the police to take up the 3 drunken men, who had forced the doors and brought into the house with them a bottle containing wine, the Butler told me this.

Robert Lohry, Butler to Mr. Case deposes yesterday nothing in the shape of spirits was sold in the navy and army tavern, the magistrate's order of prohibition on Sundays was strictly adhered to; about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I went out and on returning which was about 6 or 7 o'clock, I cannot speak (positively) I found 4 sailors below stairs, and one forced himself in whilst I was there, the door had not been broken, but, I was informed by the Chinese left in the charge of the house the sailors came in, as he opened the door to bring in buckets of water. I went up for the police and sergt. Collins come there during my absence.

King Chow deposes I saw the drunken sailors force their way into the navy and army tavern, the day before yesterday, the cooler could not prevent them, there was no other person near at the time.

Sentence.—To pay a fine of 300 to the queen and severely admonished.

December 30th, 1842.—*Achu* charged by *Ting si* with retaining illegally a house which complainant had pledged to him.

Ting si deposes, I am a shop keeper and was formerly in partnership with *Achu*. When the partnership was dissolved I owed *Achu* 88 taels which I have paid him, I can produce his receipt for the same (receipt here produced & found correct) last night I bought from the prisoner a bottle of shamshoo, the spirit made me drunk and I committed the excess of which I am now so sorry.

Private Malony of the police state, I this morning accompanied *Parasaram* to the part of the public road below the artillery barracks, where the prisoner was found with a bottle of shamshoo on his person.

Prisoner denies the charge.

I was some time ago fined 40 dollars to the queen of England, I had not at the time the money so borrowed it from *Achee* and pledged to *Achu* the house, I was by my agreement (agreement here produced) to pay the money with interest, in October I offered the money to *Achee* in October but he would not take it and said that he would retain the house.

Ayee deposes I am clerk to *Jung-see* I saw *Jung-see* take the money, out of his box to pay to *Achee* he took out 95 taels and some mace which was the amount of the debt with interest. I did not see *Jung-see* pay the money but I saw him return shortly afterwards with *Achu's* receipt. The writing and seal of the receipt are *Achu's*.

Ayee and *Tungsee* sworn by cutting off the cock's head to the above deposition.

The agreement and receipt produced by plaintiff were examined and found to be correct.

Tip yan deposes I saw *Tungsee* offer several times the 40 dollars to *Achu*, *Achu* refused them on this plea that the house was forfeited to him.

Defence.—*Achu* denies having received the 95 taels or having had the 40 dollars offered to him, states that the seal affixed to the receipt is his, but that the hand writing is that of another persons, supposes that complainant must have copied his seal.

Decided that the complainant pay the 40 dollars to *Achu* and that *Achu* immediately return the house to complainant.

The 40 dollars were paid to defendant in court.

MANILA.

We perceive by the Seminario Filipino that the tranquillity of the province of Zambales has been disturbed by an outbreak of the natives. The authorities by their promptitude soon quelled the commotion and punished its originators.

It appears the culture of *Indigo* is extending and a much greater breadth of land has been sown with this product, this season.

With reference to the treaty of Nanking we translate some of the remarks the editor of the *Seminario Filipino*, he says. Among the most notable events of the past year, is the settlement and treaty concluded by Sir *Henry Pottinger* with the Chinese commissioners. Under whatever aspect this treaty is regarded, its importance is immense, its results incalculable, since it opens a new era to the commercial world and to the destinies of the greatest of empires, which has held itself separated and isolated, from the rest of the nations. Henceforth the Chinese will live in the world, whilst hitherto they have but lived in China. England like a formidable cyclops is extending her arm from the east to the west, as if she would embrace the whole world in her grasp. Verily she has accomplished one of her greatest triumphs in the treaty of the Yang-tz-Keong—added millions to her treasure—obtained new and important markets for her

projections, and the acquisition of a TERRITORY OF INAPPRECIAABLE VALUE. There are only a few of the advantages she has obtained. No one, with any geographical or statistical knowledge of China and its commerce with Europeans, but must agree with us that the cession of Hongkong in itself, is alone equivalent to a rich conquest by its new masters, and without exceeding the fixed limits of the imagination and exempted from poetic illusion or exaggeration it is undeniable, that the natural consequences and results of this cession must be, to secure before long to England not only a colony of great importance, as a base, centre and depot for her great mercantile operations with the new channels opened to her industry; but also, at the same time a point d'appui to sustain the advantages which the new order of things promises her, and the further augmentations which hereafter from thence may easily be made.

The Chinese, deceived with respect to the true value of their forces, were cut to pieces by the skill tactics and discipline of Europeans: yet they provoked a war with Great Britain which has cost them so dear, and has moreover destroyed the prestige of their power. Hardly two years have been needed by the English, to demonstrate to the world how weak are the foundations of the power of the colossal empire of China; by destroying its cities, capturing its fortresses, scattering its armies and indeed subjugating every place within range of the British cannon.

Communications from the Spanish consul at Canton, Sr. Halcon have been received by the governor, at Manila, and have been transmitted to the chamber of commerce there, who have published the same. It is hoped, the advantages secured to British subjects by the treaty of Nanking, will be participated in by the Spanish and other nations.

In the Price Current, Sugar, white is quoted at 1Rs. per picul, without demand. Sugar corriente \$3.3. do., do. Hemp \$3.4. Cotton cleaned and pressed \$12.4 to \$13. Indigo la. con 2s. \$60 to \$70 per quintal. Sulphur \$2 per picul. Cocoa nut oil \$2 to \$2.4 for a tinaja of 18 gantas. Rice \$1 to \$1.6 per cavan. Coffee \$10 per picul. Wax \$38 to \$46 for lb. 110. Tortoise shell 1st qy. \$600 to 650 per picul, 2d qy. \$350. Cigars 3a. \$8 per 1000. do. 4a. \$6. do. 5a. \$6.2. Birds nests no. 1. \$18 to \$20 per catty. do. inferior \$7 to \$9.

Exchange.—Bills on Spain, at 3 months sight, par. Treasury bills on London at 30 days sight 4s. 4½. to 4s. 5d. On China 30 days sight 3 to 4 per cent premium. Freight to London with Sugar £2.15 to £3 for a ton of 16 piculs. Hemp £3 to £3.5 for 50 feet. Hides £4.5 to £4.10 for 16 piculs. To Sydney with sugar £3 for 16 piculs.

The above quotations are from the Semanario Filipino, of the 8th January. By it, we see the French corvette, *Heroine* of 30 guns has arrived at Manila, from the isle of Bourbon. The *Charlotte*, the *Christian*, *Fort William*, *Fortitude* & *Hope* had arrived from Hongkong. The English bark, *Arachne*, had sailed for Sidney on the 5th of January with a cargo of sugar, rice, coffee and 3040 cattles of ordinary tea (Te ordinario).

A slight shock of an earthquake had been felt at Manila. The last accounts reported it was not known whether any damage had been done in the interior.

We are very happy to give insertion to the letters of Mr. Bird, from New Zealand; and as the recommendations are so high, we sincerely hope he will soon obtain his object.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN.

Smith's Hotel,

Macao, 28th January, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am anxious to obtain employment in a mercantile establishment for such period, and on such terms as may be mutually agreed. I was regularly trained to business under "The British Linen Company" one of the most successful banks in Scotland, and am fully competent to undertake any department in the counting house.

I have recently arrived from New Zealand; previous to my departure from that colony, I received from several of the most respectable colonists letters of commendation, a copy of two of which, I annex for your perusal. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. BIRD.

(Copy) New Zealand, Banking Co.

Auckland, 22d November, 1842.

My dear sir,—I have much pleasure in certifying that I have known you ever since your arrival in New Zealand, and that your conduct during that period has been steady, honorable and upright, while your superior education, intelligence and business habits have rendered you a valuable member of our community; and secured to you, the respect and esteem, of all who have the pleasure of your acquaintance, with best wishes for your prosperity. I remain, My dear sir,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) A. KENNEDY,

MR. Alex. Bird, Manager.

Auckland.

(Copy) Auckland, November 24th, 1842.

Dear sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to your zeal and attention to the duties of your office, since your appointment as clerk to the bench of magistrates of this place—a testimony in which I feel confident I shall be seconded by the rest of my brethren of the bench—and also to the correctness of your general deportment and to the respect in which your private character was held.

I heartily wish success to your exertions in the more extended field to which you are proceeding, and shall always be happy to hear of your welfare. Believe me,

Dear sir, truly your's,

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON, J. P.

Alex. Bird, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 2, Page 25.]

1842, June 2 Cloudy day but very sultry, and as usual drawing & painting Mr. Gully very unwell. Miles also, natural effect of his folly; to night, short allowance of food. Insisted on having more, & after waiting for some time had more brought. Kwan leon paid us a visit, told him we had heard from Amy, appeared not to believe it, received a note from Mr. Partridge in which he tells me 2 of his prison fellows have been fighting with him; Mr. Gully gets some rhubarb, receive some cash from Kwan leon, no sign of our postman yet.

3. Cloudy, rainy wather, with squalls, thunder and lightning, not out to day, most of us have had colds this evening, very little for dinner on Sunday, asked for more it was refused, for which I broke all the dishes and plates and smashed the rice kid; Kwat highly delighted at the fun, jokers

would not come near us, I suppose afraid of being pounded, in the evening about 5 p. m. they sent us about 40 bread cakes & Kwan leon brought us some China wine to drink up for short allowances. Their excuse being that, we could have no more food, because it rained consequently if it rains for a week, we are to starve, during one of the squalls about midnight felt a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 2 minutes the floor and sides of our prison shook so much as to wake all but 2 of us.

4. Dark, squally, cloudy, weather with hard rain at times, no postman returned as yet supposed he is off to his own town, which is some distance from this, Mr. Gully better, in the afternoon, the long and anxiously wished for postman came, give him a letter to Captain Forbes, he could not stop, and appeared timid, gave me about one mace in cash and a small pot of China wine, for which he got a picture to make it appear he came to buy one, and started off directly. This evening got some rhubarb from Kwan leon for Gully.

5. Flying showers of rain, stinking small fish for breakfast refuse to eat any and up to this time 2 p. m. have sent about 12 times for the head jailer without any success, am keeping some as a specimen for the mandarin of our farm, finding no one came walked up to the court much to the surprise of every clerk and soldier present and there waited with what I had kept of our breakfast, Kwan leon in a fright ran for Gully and Roope at last we saw the mandarin who took the cook's part, but promised us better food and more of it, and ordered us some dinner. The shroff and carpenter were brought up to interpret. We were shortly after taken before the mandarin again to see poor Kwat get a licking, it appears that it was requisite some one should be punished to appease the mandarin indignant feelings so poor Kwat was picked out. We were told that if the emperor knew we were out of prison without a guard or permission he would be very angry, and that he had flogged Kwat to show what he would do to us, if the offence was repeated; told him he had better try it! After which we went out and had some chowchow. One of the head clerks told us the boy was flogged for stealing our food I knowing that he could not do so and that was the cooks who stole, as I had been told more than once, promised the pair of them a good licking when they came with the evening food, they got to windward of us by sending 2 strange men with the dinner which was very good, at night Kwat got as drunk as a lord and told us what he would do to the mandarin when the English came, which by the way all classes appear very anxious for but the mandarins.

[To be continued.]

A DELICATE DUN.

The *Athenaeum* has, we observe, given such of its subscribers as are in arrears, a gentle hint to pay up, and we are under the necessity of following the example of our contemporary, as the arrears for subscription to the *United Service Gazette* now amount to so large a sum that we are put to the most serious inconvenience for want of it. This arises we know in a great measure from want of thought on the part of the subscribers so indebted to us, as the regular payment of such a trifle as newspaper subscription could be no possible inconvenience to them individually, whilst such in the aggregate is to ourself a matter of no small moment, as the expenses of a newspaper are extremely heavy and must be regularly paid monthly, or the machine comes to a stand. We are sure that it is only necessary thus to submit the facts to the good feelings of our subscribers to induce all in arrears at once to pay them up, and hereby relieve us from a very pressing inconvenience!—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Nov. 8.

The foregoing speaks our own sentiments so completely that we have only to say ditto—ditto—*Ed. Freeman*, Nov. 18.

do. do. *Ed. C. R.*



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 tons measurement, built in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, Maury's code of signals, engine &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR SALE.

THE BRIG "LITTLE CATHERINE", of 121 tons old, and 147 tons new measurement, built of cedar, copper fastened, has good accommodation, carries a large cargo, and is well supplied with stores of all kinds. Enquire on board in the Type, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "THOMAS GRENVILLE", captain THOMAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st February. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR LONDON.

THE "EDINBURGH JOHN" ATERSON, H. C. S. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive cargo in a few days. Apply to captain ATERSON, on board the "ABERCHOMBY," or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE barque "JEAN", 281 tons burthen, per register, captain REICHARDS; the brigantine "ABERCHOMBY," 182 tons, capt. DEVLIN; and the schooner "MARIAN WATSON," 149 tons, captain PEXLEY. The above vessels are well found and will bear strict inspection—they can be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to capt. DEVLIN, on board the "ABERCHOMBY," or to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. Macao 31st January, 1843.



FOR NEW SOUTH WALES via MANILA.

THE fine fast sailing clipper built schooner "LADY OF ST. KILDA," GUYTON HASTON, commander, will sail from Macao Roads on or about the 20th instant. For passage only apply on board to the Captain, or to F. DUNSFORD, Supercargo. Macao, 26th January, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British built ship, BELLA MARINA, 450 tons (A. I. for 12 years), captain T. ASSINSON.

This vessel has rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3rd January, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British built ship, SURFURY, 461 tons, capt. H. J. NATION. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Macao, 27th Decemb. 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built bark BIRMAN, 344 tons, capt. J. CARRAN. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Macao, 28th November, 1842.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new Ship ANTHONY THURSON, captain SPATT, will be despatched for the above ports on the 1st instant. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to MACVICAR & Co.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA, THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER," captain GRANGER, 250 tons O. M. 250 N. M. now lying in the Type, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight in WHAMPOA 50 cents per ton. Apply to H. GRIBBLE. Macao, 26th October, 1842.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply December 10th. C. H. HART.



FOR SALE.

THE well known 12th built and coppered Portuguese brig "NUNCA DA PAZ," of 121 tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to J. M. GONCALVES DE JESUS.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON a day hereafter to be named, in the premises, on the Praça Grande, formerly occupied by J. H. Astell, esq. (between the present dwelling house of Dr. Agderon, and that lately the office of Messrs. Ferguson, T. & Co.), JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the residue of valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FITTING-UP, WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. Further particulars will be published before the sale.

Macao, 30th January, 1843.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

For Sale.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, on the evening of the 10th February, in his Auction room, a collection of NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

Macao, 30th January, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will offer for sale, on an early day this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, a small batch of just imported PRESERVED MEATS; consisting of Salmon, Oysters, Carrots, Mock Turtle and Ox-tail Soup, and Soup and Bouilli; also a few cases of very superior and high flavored PORT WINE and CHAMPAGNE.

Any quantity may be had, on application, at the average, prior to the sale.

Macao, 6th January, 1843.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for France 70,000 a 50,000 in various sets drawn by captain PAOT of the French corvette *Faustine* on the French Treasury at 30 days sight.

Macao, 2nd February, 1843. J. A. DURRAN, JR.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan., 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

A Surgeon wishing to proceed to England will hear of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—By virtue of authority received from John Gurney Fry, William Storrs Fry, Francis Fox, and John Sanderson Riggs; carrying on the business of Merchants, under the firm of SANDERSON, FRYS, FOX, & Co., in London; and in China, from and after this day, under that of J. S. RIGGS & Co.; the undersigned hereby notifies, that he is authorized to sign the latter Firm by procuration.

Macao, Dec. 31st, 1842. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of JOHN STEPHEN MENDERS in the firm of PERTIRA & Co. of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 26th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners MANOEL PEREIRA and FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA. All outstanding business will be closed by FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

MANOEL PEREIRA.

FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in a firm, to Mr. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. HUGHES in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 26th December, 1842.

Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Strains can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, in application to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 2nd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

NOTICE.—GOODS AND MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS AT HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. G. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

THE LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the *BARRELLA*, in Hongkong Bay.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Sattin, Gauze, and Shoe Ribbons, superfine Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8 day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candelsticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBART & Co's. well known MADDERS: in Ethos Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 16 to 14 inches square, and also one TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 14 inches square. Apply to P. S. LOUREIRO.

Macao, 17th November, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, Hongkong. Price 50 per copy. Particulars taking six copies will be charged 50 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The *Canton Register* and *China Price Current* for 1842—bound price 60. The *Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The *Canton Register* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the *Canton Register* for 1839, 40, bound a \$6 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by J. SLANE, Ed. C. R. at 25p. Drs.

Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. 3p. Drs. Easy lessons in Chinese. \$2.50 Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1843. Price to subscribers to the *Canton Register*, 50c. to non-subscribers, \$1. Do. on a single sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the *Kalendar*, can also be procured at the British and *Albion* Hotels, and at the *Queen Victoria Hotel*, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALVERT, 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary. Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each; & 1839, 1. 5p. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slane, Editor of the *Canton Register*.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register* Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....	per 100
Opium Orders.....	50
Circulars &c.....	2
Comptroller's Notes &c.....	1
Ship's and Rod's Notes and receipts.....	1
Liquidator's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.....	1
Navy Bills.....	1
Policies, and Folio pages.....	5
Auction Bills.....	5

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ramesh & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John P. & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLANE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
 Per Annum \$ 10 payable quarterly.
 In 3 months 3 do do. in advance.
 In 6 months 5 do do. in advance.
 Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
 In 3 months 3 do do. in advance.
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 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
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 tending to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 7. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1843. No. 635.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To his excellency,
 Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
 H. M. Plenipotentiary and chief superintendant of the British trade in China.
 Sir,—With reference to our letter under date 28th ult. we now beg to acquaint y. e. that after the most diligent inquiry we have failed in obtaining the information requisite to prepare a complete list of duties which foreigners have been in the habit of paying to the hong merchants on imports and exports.

Your excellency is doubtless aware that the invariable custom in Canton has been for the foreign merchants to purchase exports at prices including duties and all charges, and to sell imports at rates excluding such items; it having been the province of the hong merchants to make all arrangements connected with the duties.

The imperial tariff and the other legal charges have never been published by authority, and not only has it been impossible to obtain authentic accounts on the subject, but the charges have varied so much at different times (and are believed frequently even to have differed at the same time in different hong), that any scale which the information before us would enable us to prepare, would be exceedingly imperfect. Except on a few of the staple articles of commerce, the foreigners have, for the reasons already stated, avoided troubling themselves with endeavors to investigate details which could only be supplied by parties whose object was rather to withhold than supply information.

In the principal article of export, tea, we have generally been better able to trace the charges than on other goods; and with regard to this important branch of trade, we may observe that the expense of shipping off was, only a few years since, including duty and consou-fund only 1.5. per picul, the analysis of which charge y. e. will find stated in our letter of 13th January. Four years since the total charge was raised to t. 5.—; last year as high as t. 8.5., and is now again reduced to 6 taels. From the best information we can obtain, the present charge of 6 taels is subdivided as follows:—

Paid into the hoppo's office (but we have no means of knowing what is regular and what irregular charge) t. 1. 9. 6.
 Charge for difference in weight, (uncertain how far regular) 12 per cent 2. 3.
 Consou fund 1. 8. 6.
 Difference between the weights of the foreigners and tea-men 1.
 Mending chests, Cosie fire, and other hong-charges 3.
 Balance assumed to be profit of the hong merchants 6. 5.
 per picul taels 8.

From this statement it would appear that the regular imperial duty on this article is

now barely 2 taels, and cannot have for some years varied materially; but that the greater part of the heavy burdens laid on the trade have been in the nature of consou charges.

It is probably reasonable to infer that we should find such to have been the case with all or most other articles, had we the means of fully investigating; but under the circumstances stated, we submit to y. e. that the preparation of a list, which we must know ourselves to be very imperfect, might better be avoided.

We, however, subjoin a list of duties on a few other leading articles of trade, and we are at the same time quite ready to renew our investigations, and place before y. e. the result, should y. e., on reconsideration, consider it advisable.

On reconsidering the question of a tariff, and our previous correspondence with y. e., we hope we may be allowed again to express a hope that y. e. may not be indisposed to agree with us that, as the Chinese commissioners have themselves proposed that the new scale of duties should be based on the imperial tariff, which they themselves admit to be on record at the office of the hoppo in Canton, and as those charges are generally supposed to be moderate, they should be requested to furnish a list of them, and what they consider a fair addition for expense of collection; or if the Chinese authorities would prefer stating the amount which at the present estimate of the trade they consider should be collected as imperial duty, we might without difficulty prepare a tariff, dividing such duty on the several articles of trade.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.
 A. MATHESON.
 G. T. BRAINE.
 W. THOMSON.
 D. L. BURN.
 W. P. LIVINGSTON.
 Macao, 6th February, 1843.

Memorandum of Duties said to have been charged during the last few years.
 Woolen cloths, 25 25 26 to 23, 26, 58 to 30 cts per yard
 Long ells, \$1.80, 92 & \$2.05 per piece.
 White shirtings, No. 1, 95 cts & 19 ..
 2, 47 cts & 50 cts., ..
 Grey do. 12 1/2 & 12 cts, ..
 Cotton yarn, 80 cts per picul
 Chintzes, \$2.50 & \$2.56 per piece
 Cotton, 3 mace 4 candarins per picul
 Tea, (total duty) Taels 1. 2. 4.

CONSO CHARGES in 1833 and 1841, levied by the hong merchants, in addition to duty.
 Tea, some years ago consou charge 6 mace; in 1833 raised to t. 1.4. Total charge with duty in 1836 t. 2.5; in 1839, 5 t.; in 1841, t. 8.5.; in 1843, 6 taels.
 Silk, Nanking, 7 taels per picul, reduced to 2 .. in 1843.
 Canton 2
 reduced to 1 .. in 1843.
 White Shirtings, 25 cents (average) per piece.
 71 .. in 1843.
 Grey, do. 50
 45 .. in 1843.

Long ells, 50 .. per piece.
 25 .. in 1843.
 Woolen cloths, 1. 8 .. per piece.
 50 cents in 1843.
 Cotton yarn, 3 .. per picul.
 Cotton (raw) 6 mace ..
 50 cents in 1843.

To his excellency,
 Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
 H. M. Plenipotentiary and chief superintendant of the British trade in China.
 Sir,—Adverting to the five articles of the treaty which your excellency conducted with the imperial commissioners at Nankin, providing for the abolition of the cabong, and the payment of the balance of debts due to foreigners by insolvent hong merchants, and the communication from the Chinese commissioner, Elopou, forwarded to us in y. e.'s letter of 27th ult., we beg to point out to y. e. that consou charges to an extent nearly sufficient in a single season to pay the balance actually due, still continue to be levied by the hong merchants according to former practice, and that the existing regulations of the port of Canton preclude our carrying on business except with that body.
 We beg therefore respectfully to enquire whether, in the event of new debts being incurred by the hong merchants to the foreigners, it is understood by y. e. and the Chinese commissioner that the Government will continue to guarantee the payment in case of need, and whether such responsibility will continue in force until the new system of trade be declared by y. e. to be in force.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.
 (Sd.) A. MATHESON.
 GEORGE T. BRAINE.
 W. THOMSON.
 D. L. BURN.
 W. P. LIVINGSTON.
 Macao, 8th February, 1843.

Copy No. 64. Macao, 10th February, 1843.
 Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., touching the period at which the guarantee of the Chinese government is to cease for the debts of the hong merchants, I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have hitherto considered that by the payment of \$3,000,000 the government of China absolves itself from all past or prospective responsibility as to insolvent or bankrupt hong, and that any balances due by those hong which shall continue solvent to the end of the present system will have, in the event of disputes, to be recovered by the usual legal process through the medium of her majesty's consul at Canton.

I cannot at all consider that the consou charges are solely levied to meet such claims, but I admit that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, and I shall now bring the matter to the special notice of the imperial commissioner, and also submit it for the consideration and commands of her majesty's government.

In the mean time, it is felt, almost unanimously for me to recommend that no sort of increased or prospective speculation, likely to cause balances, should be entered into at this moment.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,
 HENRY POTTINGER,
 H. M. Plenipotentiary.
 Messrs. Matheson, Burn, Braine,
 Livingston, Thomson,
 True copy, RICHARD WAINMAN,
 Acting Secretary.

From the *Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette*, February 9, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

BEFORE, imperial high commissioner, general of the garrison of Canton, lately a minister, &c., &c., and entitled to wear the red girdle, issues and urgently impresses these clear commands.

Whereas, two years have elapsed since the English first took up arms, it has now pleased our august sovereign, with a liberality large as heaven's, and with a universal benevolence that knows no exclusion, leniently to treat them, and to grant them a renewal of their former commercial intercourse, in order that he may rescue his people from the grief and suffering into which they have been cast. And the said English have, on their part, immediately laid aside their arms, yielded to this gentle treatment, followed the influences of civilization, and ceased from strife.

The high commissioner has come in obedience to the imperial commands to Canton, that he may, in concert with the governor general, Ke-Kung, and the governor, Liang-Pao-hang, consider and devise regulations for the levying of duties, &c., and make all the after-arrangements of peace. From henceforward, then, the sea coast will enjoy rest, and this frontier will have quiet after all its trials. Our gentry and our people are bound to joy and rejoice herein, and under the impulses of gratitude to sing, as they move, the praises of the imperial benevolence. Towards the English they should set aside their past enmity, and so remove all roots of future quarrel. For it is for this, that we have received, and will obey the imperial commands; it is not merely their object, that we should bend and give way to foreigners from afar.

But from what cause was it, that in the first week of December last, a quarrel was commenced from which ensued strife and contention, even till some of the foreign residences were set on fire and consumed, and in their mutual animosity, lives were on both sides taken? It would seem that, from a continuance of war and its calamities, during three years past, the feeling of enmity and indignation had become so deepened, that foolish people under the idea of taking vengeance became the tools of lawless men, who found occasion to rob and plunder; while there was not entire absence of cause given on the part of the foreigners, there as yet being on the part of our people a criminality that calls for punishment. And the local officers have therefore been instructed to apprehend with severity those lawless incendiaries and plunderers; that they may duly receive the punishment that the law decrees.

The high commissioner, has further heard a rumor, that the gentry and scholars of the country around Canton, getting still under the name of raising a patriot band of soldiers, to avenge this quarrel, have formed a "society of spirit and loyalty." And sundry of these gentry and scholars, have recently presented themselves before the high commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a burst of loyalty and patriotism. But they are in direct opposition, to the sacred purpose of our august sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-treat those who yield him obedience, and not less opposed to his gracious pleasure, that hostilities should cease and commerce be renewed.

The people of Canton are by nature unyielding and great lovers of propriety; they are valiant when impelled by a sense of justice; they rigidly adhere to their pledged word, and where that is concerned are regardless of their lives; they frequently act without a due regard to consequences, and in a moment have recourse to violent measures. Such dispositions are often the source of much good; but they are also the cause of much evil. For example, when the patriotic soldiers which the gentry had been trying to bring, banded together, lately, with the populace, and burned some of the foreign factories, the people engaged in this affair were of different characters and prompted by differing motives; but they neither knew to exercise due care, before committing the deed, nor did they look forward to the consequences that might follow from it. All rash appeals to arms, all acts of violence, are of this description.

Therefore, in addition to the clear commands which the high commissioner, verbally gave to the gentry and scholars who appeared before him, it behoves him, further, less there should

still be some of the people in ignorance of these principles, to issue this clear and distinct proclamation for their due warning and admonition.

While ye profess to be guided by the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, ye must know that ye cannot but obey the imperial commands, and may on no account give cause for a renewal of hostilities. It is no doubt the part of loyalty to ward off insult from our shores; but to go in opposition to the imperial will, and in the straight line of one's own inclinations, cannot be deemed loyalty. Determinately to withstand the enemy, is doubtless, the part of patriotism; but to give cause for war and strife, is very much opposed to patriotism. Ye gentry and others, having read the sacred books, must understand reason. Do ye therefore take these commands, and impress the same upon all good people; and show them, that, if they set fire to houses and rob and plunder, they are not what they profess to be—"righteous men"; but they are thieves and vagabonds, and most proper will it be to deter from such like acts, by making of them several examples. No laxness shall be shown, which might lead to a spreading of the evil.

It has now been arranged by treaty with England, that henceforth English foreigners shall not insult or injure our people;—and at the same time, so long as English foreigners, live quietly and attend to their business, our people may not disturb or molest them. Thus, then, those from within and those from without, being at peace together, both parties may enjoy the blessing of living in perfect harmony, which the sacred emperor has himself so happily brought about.

The high commissioner indulges the hope that his people will not frustrate his good intentions to guard against a recurrence of strife, and to give a full and complete security to all. Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A most special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 23 year, 12 month, 25 day, (25 January, 1843.)

[True Translation] J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secy. and Interpreter.
(Signed.) R. THOMAS,
Assist. translator and interpreter.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 14TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	23rd Dec.
U. States	6th Nov.	Java	1st Dec.
Calcutta	2nd Dec.	Manila	23rd Jan.
Bombay	16th Dec.	Amoy	6th Dec.
Shanghai			22nd Jan.
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Feb'y.	ARRIVED	From
8.	SARAN ANGAIL, (U.S.) Doane, Mazatlan.	
9.	TAPLEY, Gethick, Liverpool	
9.	THOMAS, Roche, Singapore and Calcutta.	
10.	MANCHIONSON, of DORR, Woodworth, Singapore.	
10.	WILL O'THE WIND, Right, Laban.	
11.	MAIA, Spruce, Singapore.	
11.	TERAMSHI, Fourland, Singapore.	
12.	VELICHOV, Woodworth, Manila.	
12.	MELANIA, Gil, Singapore.	
12.	MARQUEZ OF HASTINGS, Gera, Sydney.	
13.	SOPHIA FRANK, Williams, Calcutta.	
13.	GRACE, (S.S.) Salado, Manila.	
14.	HONATIA (U.S.) Howland, New York.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Horatio, William H. Low, and lady.

Feb'y.	SAILED.	For
8.	BIRMAN, Cleland, Manila.	
9.	LONGFIRE, (S.S.) Allen, de, Manila.	
9.	GRANADA, Willoughby, Bombay.	
11.	THOMAS GREEN, DILL, Thornhill, Bombay.	
11.	NEPAUL, Campbell, Calcutta.	
13.	OSBERT, S. Jewell, Manila.	
13.	MACLEOD, Pender, London.	
14.	CHARLOTTE, Grange, do.	

ORDER DESPATCH.

For London	Genial
For Calcutta	Water Witch
For Bombay	Zephyr
For London	George Wally, Jess, Caracandol.
	City of Derry, David, Naples, Providence.
From Liverpool	John, Gaddisler, England's Queen.
	Cardiff, John, Gaddisler, England's Queen.
From Calcutta	Red Rover, Rob Roy, Ariel, Paddy.
	Eliza, Whippers, Athol, Benish.
From Bombay	Mr. Edmondson, Eliza Stewart.
	Orion, Redfern, Woodman, Alkness.

Monarchs' Manifests.

From Madrid—Symmetry, General Kvd.
From Singapore—Childers, Active, Venus.

On the 9th inst., we received per Zephyr the Times and Chronicle and the Monthly Atlas of Nov. 4; but in neither of these papers are there any notices of the markets for China produce; the report which will be found in another column are from messrs. Truman and Co's circular, of Nov. 1, published in the Bombay Times of Dec. 14.

The Manchester bank had failed for £800,000, which it is said will be a dead loss to the sufferers.

We also received Galignani's Messenger from Oct. 6 to Nov. 5.

This mail contains little intelligence of much interest: the distress of the country remained unabated.

To day (14th) we received about 130 papers from India, the Austral-Asian Colonies, and America: the task of reading or even looking through such a mass of various matter is, as we think our readers will allow, rather too heavy for one man; but it is not of much moment, as they are of old dates.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Seminaro Filipino*.

The establishment of this paper is a great step in the government of the beautiful island of Luzon; and with a free trade to China, and the consequent increased prosperity of all the ports, the *Seminaro Filipino* will become one of the most interesting papers of the far east.

We beg to offer our acknowledgments to the editor and to inform him we shall be most happy to exchange papers.

It is stated in the Canton Press of the 11th inst., that is reported on good authority, a deputation of respectable and influential Chinese have waited on Elapoo urging him to expel the English from Canton; and had been kindly received. Now we imagine this "deputation" is alluded to in the proclamation dated 25th ult., in which h. e. says,—"And study of these gentry and scholars have recently presented themselves before the high commissioner to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war." And h. e., in his proclamation, reads them a lecture:—neither can we believe the governor of Canton would issue an edict against the English and h. e.'s plenipotentiary in opposition to the pleasure of the emperor and in defiance of the high commissioner.

We consider this proclamation to be drawn up with great tact, and as satisfactory on the subject on which it treats, except that no allusion is made as to indemnification for the robberies and losses of the English on the 7, 8, Dec; but, perhaps, a proclamation is not the proper channel for such allusions.

H. E. the vice-admiral commanding in chief arrived at Amoy, in H. M. S. Cornwallis on the 9th inst.

Two new writers have published their works on China, and the Chinese war: commander E. Ringham, late 1st lieutenant of the *Modeste*, and Mr. Robert Wise, of Altonby, Cumberland.—This gentleman was formerly in the navy and served in India and China, we think in H. M. S. *Dover*, captain Tucker, afterwards wrecked in Madras roads. We shall give some extracts from their publications in our next.

We regret to state that for some days we have been deprived of the services of two of our senior printers; one of whom is at present afflicted with the small pox.

H. M. S. *Powerful*, 72, is ordered to China.

We think it would be well to translate the observations of the *Leeds Mercury* on the six hostile tariffs, which we have extracted from the *Monthly Atlas*, for the information of Elapoo, in forming the new commercial relations with England.

We should ere now have noticed the appearance of *A Review of Macartney*, and the courtesy of its proprietors and editors in exchanging with the C. R.

Macartney may be proud of this new luminary, which is owned and conducted by a society of gentlemen.

We have been favoured with the following report.

SHIP HORAZIO REPORT.

Ship *Horatio*, Howland, from New York, November 6th, 1845.

Spoke Nov. 15th, lat. 25 00 N., long. 33 00 W., three masted sch. George the 4th, from Sydney for Liverpool. January 9th, lat. 33 00 S., long. 91 00 E., spoke Am. Whalers, Good Return and Roman. Reported having spoken about 25th December, ship George the third, for China from London.

In Manipa straits, 29th January, spoke the bark formerly the Bohemian from Bally and latter from Amboyna for China, reports going into latter place the ship Morrison from New York for China; with loss of rudder, having struck on a shoal in the Baida sea 26th inst.; also left at latter place schooner *Gazelle* from Boston for China. Also a new English ship from England for China dispatched in a squall in Manipa straits. Lat. 2 00 south, long. 129 00 east. Boarded by English Whaler *Alert* from London 15 months out 500 barrels Sperrin. On the Equator 132 00 east; spoke ship *Seppings* 16 days from Singapore for Macao.

ICE FROM CHUSAN.

The *Omega*, captain White, arrived on the 11th instant at Hongkong from Chusan, with a cargo of ice!—We will not say that this is the very first importation of ice to the southern regions of China in a British vessel; for the fact may occurred a century and a half ago, when the British factory was established at Ningpo; but it is certainly the first cargo of ice brought from Chusan within the memory of man.

We hope some enterprising speculator will purchase and find means to store the *Omega's* cargo, until the warm weather commences. The ice-houses at Chusan afford a hint which the Chinese will perfectly understand; and we conclude this arrival will put the Hongkongians on the *qui vive* to erect similar structures.—This arrival is a cause of congratulation to the Islanders, which we most cordially tend.

Overland Mail, Nov. 4.

The Leeds Mercury has called the attention of the public to the fact, that at no period of our history, except during the ascendancy of the emperor Napoleon, has such an alarming succession of blows been struck by foreign governments at the commercial prosperity of England, as since the entrance of sir Robert Peel upon office.

"We do not say," it observes, "that it has been owing to the institution of our own government—though in another article we show that ministers are very ill supplied with commercial intelligence by their agents; but we state the simple fact, that within the last ten months no less than six hostile tariffs have been published by other countries; and it is possible that the year may not conclude without adding a seventh. We state these facts for no party purpose whatever, but with a view of calling the serious attention of government, of parliament, &c. of the country to the events themselves, and to the considerations they suggest as to the future commercial policy of England."

The hostile tariffs to which our able contemporary has referred are the following; and they are entitled to the best consideration of our readers, whether those readers are commercial men, or only general friends to the prosperity and happiness of this mighty empire:—

SIX HOSTILE TARIFFS WITHIN TEN MONTHS.

1. The Russian tariff, issued in November, 1845; by which the duty on worsted or woollen goods, and mixed worsted and cotton, was raised from one silver rouble per lb. to one silver rouble and 75 copecks, (that is, from 3s 6d to 3s 23 per lb. English); the new duty is from 200 to 300 per cent. ad valorem; prized goods are prohibited. The king of Prussia, during his late visit to St. Petersburg, induced the emperor to issue a more favourable ukase for the products of Prussia.

2. The Portuguese tariff, bearing date the 12th December, 1845; by which the duties on English woollens were raised from 300 reis per lb. to 500 reis per lb. The latter is equal to

an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. on the average qualities of cloth sent to Portugal. Before 18 7 (in which year the tariff was raised) the duties were only about 10 per cent. ad valorem (though nominally 15 per cent.). A favourable tariff is now in course of negotiation.

3. The French tariff, bearing date the 26th June, 1845; by which the duties on English linen yarns and lineas were doubled, and made almost entirely prohibitory; this being by far our largest branch of export to France.

4. The Belgian tariff, issued in July, 1845; by which the duty on English linen yarns was raised to the same prohibitory rate as the French duty, in obedience to the dictation of France, and with a view of preventing the smuggling of English lineas and yarns into that country through Belgium.

5. The United States tariff, bearing date August, 1845; by which the duty on woollens was raised from 29 to 40 per cent. ad valorem, on worsted goods from 20 to 30 per cent., and on cotton goods the duty was made nominally 30 per cent, but on some kinds of goods it is in reality from 100 to 200 per cent. ad valorem, and on many kinds of cottons, woollens, and other goods the duty will be prohibitory.

6. The German League tariff, passed September, 1845; by which the duty on one of the largest branches of our exports—namely, worsted goods, figured or printed—is raised from 30 dollars to 50 dollars per cwt. so as to be in many cases prohibitory; and by which the duty on quinc cailleries, or hardware, is increased probably 50 dollars per cwt.

And it is not impossible that next month the Brazilian tariff may be raised very greatly, the Brazilian government having given notice to that effect; but we hope this severe blow will be averted by the concessions which Mr. Ellis, the special minister lately sent out to Brazil, is empowered to make on the sugar duties.

Our readers cannot but have felt, on the perusal of the above statement, that thus, within a few months, a great part of the civilized world has declared nothing short of commercial war against this country. Russia, Portugal, France, Belgium, the United States, and the great German League, including Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and several smaller states; and Brazil may very soon be added to the number. Who, on reflecting upon such facts, will not admit that so unparalleled a succession of untoward events is indeed most menacing to our manufactures and our foreign commerce, demanding the most prompt and anxious attention of the government?

But what is the duty of our government under such peculiar and adverse circumstances? "To retaliate, to be sure," cries one, who forgets that to retaliate in reality would be not to trade at all with Europe and America. No; this would aggravate the evil immediately; and prepare no good for the future. Besides, as the Leeds Mercury most judiciously observes—

It would be to stab other countries through our own sides; for the effect of the measures would be either to exclude altogether, or to tax heavily, the products of these various countries, which are of the first necessity to our own people, such as cotton, wool, flax, silk, timber, tallow, hides, and many other articles. And it would be cold consolation, while suffering the loss of these things (partial or total), to reflect that other countries were sharing in the suffering.

No; it is not by retaliation that our government can secure either old or new channels for the introduction of our manufactures; and yet something must be done. But what something? "It is the duty of our government to make commercial treaties wherever they can be made advantageously." With Portugal and Brazil something has been attempted and may succeed. But what has been tried with reference to the hostile tariffs of the United States, France, Belgium, Germany, or Russia? We wait for a reply. It must not be imagined that foreign countries will listen to our complaints at home, unless they are thundered out by an ambassador abroad. What is Lord Cowley about? M. Guizot is an able and clear-headed man, with English tastes, and large and liberal views. Has he been repeatedly attacked, converted with, and made to feel that the attitude of France towards our linen trade cannot be endured? We fear not. Nor must it be expected that foreign governments will be permanently influenced by any other consideration than their own interest.

And how can this be brought about? Listen to our enlightened contemporary!—

"1st. By consenting to receive the products of their industry; and

"2nd. By such a superiority in her own products, either in respect of quality or of cheapness, that other countries cannot exclude them without making a heavy sacrifice."

With reference to the first of these recommendations, it may be observed, that at this very moment Brazil is eagerly waiting the expiration of the treaty to raise the duties on our goods, and to favour Germany and other countries because those countries take her sugars, whilst we refuse to receive them? And again, in the United States of America, those states whose products we receive are favourable to a low tariff, while those states whose products we will not receive support a high tariff. Thus, as a matter of course, benefits are met with benefits, and repulsion by repulsion. The Mercury justly observes:—

Other countries cannot even if they would, purchase our products, at least to the same extent, unless we will receive theirs in payment. Merchants always by preference send their ships where they can obtain return cargoes; and the inhabitants of many countries would be able to pay for our goods if we at the same time bought theirs, who could not pay for them with money. Indeed, the very commencement and essential basis of the trade with many countries is in our buying from them, not in their buying from us. Yet it answers every beneficial purpose both to us and to them, just as much as if the process had been the reverse. Trade, whether foreign or domestic, consists in the exchange of products, and by that exchange all the wants of men and of nations are supplied. A nation that will not buy, cannot sell.

With respect to the second mode by which we can make it the interest of other countries to receive the products of our industry—viz., by rendering them so superior, either in quality or in cheapness, that other nations cannot refuse them without a manifest sacrifice to themselves—it may be observed, that our own government should aid this plan by pursuing such a policy as shall not have the effect of raising the price of our manufactures by artificial and unnecessary means; such as, by export duties, and duties on the importation of raw materials. But what is the character of our present policy? Do not our sugar duties violate the first principle we have laid down as the basis on which we might reasonably hope to increase our sales abroad of our own manufactures? And, notwithstanding the great improvements effected by the new corn bill, does not even the reduced and amended sliding scale on foreign grains also tend to keep out of our ports the products of other lands? Sir Robert Peel must know these things. They are to him as familiar as his native language; and yet, though he knows that scarcity and dearth are evils that high duties are destructive to all, and that industry best flourishes when it is least controlled, he still maintains the restrictive system, which he deprecates in other governments, and abandons it in smaller matters only to adhere to it in those which are more extensive and important. But enough. We are treading on the privileged ground of our "Atlas prize essayists," the high and honourable names of whose adjudicators are to-day announced in a subsequent column.

The Times of this morning contains the following obliging notice of the recent proceedings taken with regard to the Atlas prize essay. We are, indeed, happy to perceive that our enlightened contemporary is of opinion that the doubts which were entertained by some persons, as to the possibility of forming a tribunal wholly independent, are removed by the names of the adjudicators now given to the public:—

The Atlas prize essay.—It will be remembered that the proprietor of the Atlas newspaper recently offered premiums of 100L, 50L, and 25L for the three best essays on the causes of, and the remedies for, the distress existing in the country. At the time the announcement was made, a doubt was suggested whether, on a subject which might be supposed to embrace so many and so important political considerations, it would be possible to find a tribunal sufficiently free from a natural bias to be able to give a decision on the intrinsic merit of the essays offered, independent altogether of the principles on which their

arguments might be based. That doubt will in a great measure be dispelled by a glance at the names of four out of five of the adjudicators of the proposed rewards. They are—*Mr. David Brewster, M.C.L., F.R.S.*, vice-president of the royal society of Edinburgh, and principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Andrew's; *Mr. Herman Merivale, M.A.*, of Balliol college, Oxford, late professor of political economy in that university; *Mr. George Pryme, M.A.*, professor of political economy, and late fellow of Trinity college, in the university of Cambridge; and *Mr. John Wilson*, professor of moral philosophy and of political economy, in the university of Edinburgh. The formal consent of the fifth adjudicator has not yet been obtained but when his name is published he will be found to be of equally high reputation with the above gentlemen.

Tea.—Since the arrival of the last India mail there has evidently existed a stronger inclination to realize, and the impression is gaining ground, that from better arrangements and more extensive intercourse with the natives our supplies will be larger next season, and obtainable at less cost, even should there be a continuance of hostilities; he that as it may, the market has felt the influence of sales being pressed; prices in the course of the month having receded 1d at 13d on congou, and 2d on the pekoe kind; 1d at 11d on twankay, and 1d at 2d on hyson. The imports have about doubled those for the corresponding period of last year, say twenty-eight millions of pounds, against fourteen and a half; the deliveries on the other hand are progressively increasing, and now amount to about 29,300,000 lbs., against 27,800,000; the stock at this port stands at 28,500,000 lbs., against 25,500,000; and prices for the common sound descriptions may be quoted:—congou, 1s 7d at 1s 7½d per lb.;—twankay, 1s 7½d at 1s 8½d;—hyson, 2s 3d at 2s 5d;—loose, 1s at 1s 3d.

Cocoa lignea.—The stock is still very light, being now only about 1700 chests, against 3200 in 1841, and 6000 in 1840; whilst the imports for the same period amount to 17,500 chests, against 13,600 in 1841, & 4000 in 1840. The demand has been good throughout the month, and higher prices have been realized. The present quotations are 88s at 90s against 92s at 100s.

Silk &c.—There were public sales of 1,359 bales Bengal, consisting chiefly of Cossimbazar, Hurrpaul, Jungpore, and Radnagore;—and 489 bales of China on the 27th and 28th ultimo, at which about half the Bengal were disposed of at full prices, and the other half withdrawn and bought in; the China being limited about 1s 6d at 2s above their value, were all taken in. The Cossimbazar sold at 9s 6d at 12s 6d per lb., and a few at 10s 9d;—Jungpore, 8s at 12s and fine and at 15s 7d;—Radnagore, 8s 4d at 12s 4d; and Hurrpaul, 9s 6d at 14s 9d imports to 28th ultimo:—Bengal, 7,934 bales, against 5,872 in 1841;—China 1,748, against 2,552;—the deliveries, Bengal 5,827, against 5,225;—China, 2,668, against 3,461; and the stock, Bengal, 7,458 bales, against 5,056; and China, 1,260 bales, against 1,752. *Cashas* have undergone no change in value since the last public sales;—the imports now amount to 261,200 pieces, against 321,000 in 1841; the deliveries, to 266,200, against 302,000;—and the stock to 154,800, against 163,400. Prices—1st soris (7s at 13s 6d) 15s 6d at 16s 6d;—2nd, 14s at 15s 4d; and 3rd, 9s at 13s.

Tin.—At public sale last month good strains sold for 62s at 63s per cwt., and Banca is held for 67s;—the transactions in the former were to some extent.

Jute. *Sunn Hemp &c.*—There has been a good demand for Jute, and the sales have been considerable at 24s at 217 per ton latterly, which is an improvement upon the rates previously current. *Sunn Hemp* commands 217 & 8; and *Manilla* is worth about 24s.

"Commercial affairs, both in London and the out ports, present a most dull and unpromising aspect, without any flattering prospect of improvement. Perhaps at no former period has the depression been so universal as it is this year, extending to every class of dealers from the highest to the lowest; although we have not been visited by a violent panic and paroxysm, as in 1826 and 1837, which ruined people by

thousands before they had time to realize their property with which to meet their engagements. We must now wait patiently till the spring, in hopes of a return of better prospects at that time."—(Globe.)

OBITUARY.

The biographer of Wilkie, the friend of Scott and of Chantrey—Allan Cunningham—is no more. No longer will the poet and the biographer charm us by his compositions, and adorn our national literature by his own. His death took place on Saturday evening last from paralysis and to the last moment he was wholly unconscious of his fate from the time of his attack. His health had been for a long period declining. We are happy to learn that the life of *Mr. David Wilkie* had been by him completed two days before his death. It will undoubtedly remain as a memorial, equally honourable to the subject of the memoir, as to the biographer himself.

CHANNING, for who, though an American in heart and soul, wrote his own fine and powerful language so nobly and well has also been summoned to a world where bright and glorious intellects will find new fields for study without accompanying weariness, & for investigation without vain research or mortifying disappointment. Channing was a captivating writer. His eloquence was genuine English; and though his Americanisms were too frequent, they were so well placed as seldom to be offensive. William Ellery Channing died at the still early age of sixty-three. His grandfather Ellery was one of those who signed the declaration of American independence. His father was a merchant of some opulence, and highly respected. As an Unitarian minister, he preached and published sermons of astounding power, though his controversial opinions are not those which we can adopt. His publications on the subject of American slavery have been everywhere known and admired. One of the last public efforts of this great man was on the 1st of August, on the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British west Indies. A report of this sermon was published, and attracted universal attention. The doctor was a man of great independence of mind. He was the poor man's friend and advocate. He prized the principles of our government, but was chiefly anxious that the people should be righteous, rather than prosperous. He loved the cause of peace, and by his tongue and pen did all he could to avert the calamities of war. In fine, however much his theological opinions might be disapproved, no one who knew him could fail to prize his purity of character, his inflexible integrity, his lofty purposes, his literary taste, his eloquence, and his able discussions. His death is a great loss, not only to his family, but to the city where he resided, to the country which gave him birth, to the cause of letters and freedom throughout the world.

GEORGE DARLING, the hero of Longstone, is also dead. There is an interesting notice of her in the Monthly Atlas.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Oct. 29.
Watsching V. Stevens.—G. and J. Horsley Palmer and Co., Garumena.
Mr. Ryland (with whom was Mr. Laurie) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gurney for the garumena. The sum claimed was 1,000l.

SUPPLEMENT.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "MOR" daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight of Bulk and Trips, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE "RED ROVER" daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in a better than usual manner, with copper fastenings, with rigging, sails, and copper running rigging, &c. &c. complete. Is a fast sailer, and a good economical vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.
THE Sloop "LITTLE CATHERINE" of 181 tons old and 147 tons new measurement, built of cedar, copper fastened, has good accommodation, carries a large cargo, and is well supplied with stores of all kinds. Enquire on board in the Type, or to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao.

FOR LONDON.
THE DUNBARSH JON. PARRAND, 11 T. S. COMPANY, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
THE "MERMAID" will be despatched on Friday the 24th instant. For freight apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.
The Mermaid has fine poor accommodations for passage & for Captain G. H. GILL.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain Bence, expected about the 20th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETT.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE barque "JEAN," 251 tons burthen, per captain RICHARDS; the brigantine "ABERCROBY," 183 tons, capt. DEVLIN; & the schooner "MARIA WATSON," 145 tons, captain PETER. The above vessels are well found and will bear strict inspection—they can be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to capt. DEVLIN, on board the "ABERCROBY," or to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 31st January, 1843.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES via MANILA.
THE fine fast sailing clipper built schooner "LADY OF ST. KILDA," GILSON MANTON, commander, will sail from Macao Roads on or about the 20th instant. For passage only apply on board to the Captain, or to

F. DUNSFORD, Supercargo, Macao, 9th January, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine British built ship, BELLA MARINA, 400 tons (A. L. for 12 years), captain T. AYRARD. This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3rd January, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine British built ship SURREY, 161 tons, captain H. J. NELL. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 27th December, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fine new ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, captain SPENCER, will be despatched for the above ports on the 1st proximo, has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. L. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 3½ tons old. Apply to December 21st.

C. H. HART.

FOR SALE.
THE well known tank built and coppered Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 266½ tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to her owner.

JOSE MANOEL DE JESUS.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyell, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Matheson & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Paine & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1843.

Mr. Ryland, in stating the plaintiff's case, said his client was a tea-merchant at Canton; the defendant, John Woodham Stevens, was a tea-dealer in the city of London; and the garnishees were the well-known large wealthy tea-dealers trading under the firm of "George and John Horsley Palmer and Co." This suit was an attachment against some property belonging to the defendant, now in the hands of the garnishees. This was an ancient custom peculiar to the city of London, and its benefits would, in this instance, be very apparent. Actions having been brought, and verdicts obtained, against a party who could not be found, but property being found in the hands of a third party, was attached, and through the jury the plaintiff would get possession in aid of his claim, and the defendant, though not present, could not be damaged, as he would be allowed a twelve-month to come in and dispute the claim. This was the case of a person who, although residing and carrying on business in China, could nevertheless, through his agent, attach property in the hands of persons in the city of London, a proof of the goodness of this salutary custom.

Mr. Ryland was about to call witnesses, when Mr. Gurney said, to save trouble, he would admit that the garnishees had in their hands money amounting to 1,672l. 17s., and 400 pieces of silk of the value of 500l., belonging to the defendant.

The jury, under the learned recorder's directions, then gave the plaintiff a verdict for 192l. 12s. 6d., being a share of the above property proportionate to his claim of 1,600l.

The other cases were not gone into, but verdicts in like manner were taken by consent, awarding Pwankhequa 1,523l. 3s.; and to the firm of Samqua and Thonching 457l. 1s. 6d.; the parties thus only receiving 2,172l. 17s. in lieu of 17,600l.

RE-MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS AT MEXICO.

The following has been received at Lloyd's:—

"Office of committee of privy

"council for trade, Whitehall, Oct. 24.

"Sir,—I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council, for trade to transmit to you, for the information of the committee at Lloyd's, the enclosed translation of a decree lately issued by the Mexican government, introducing a new method of ascertaining the tonnage of vessels for payment of duty.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "J. MACGREGOR.

"To Wm. Dubson, esq., secy of Lloyd's."

[TRANSLATION.]

"His excellency the provisional president of the republic has been pleased to issue the following decree:—

"Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, general of division, veremerito de la patria, and provisional president of the Mexican republic, to all its inhabitants. Know ye,

"That having observed the inaccuracy of the method established by the circular of the 21st October, 1826, for the admeasurement of merchant vessels, whereby the result of the calculation of tonnage gave a smaller number of tons than the vessels actually measured, the national exchequer thus failing to receive the dues legitimately belonging to it, in consequence of the excess of the divisor assigned in that circular, in order to remedy this error, and by virtue of the powers granted to me by the seventh article of the basis agreed upon at Tacubaga, and sworn to by the representatives of the departments,

"I have thought fit to decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. From the date of the publication of this decree the captains of all the ports of the two seas of the republic, shall observe in the admeasurement of merchant vessels the following rules, having reference to the measure of Burgos:—

"Take half the sum of the length upon the deck and the keel, multiplied by three-fourths the beam, and half the floor, multiply this product by half the depth of hold,

divide the result by 41,078, and the quotient will give the number of tons on which duty is to be taken, on the hypothesis that the linear proportion of the Paris foot to that of Burgos is as seven to six, and of the English foot to that of Burgos as 12 to 10.97.

"Art. 2. The measurement of the vessels is to be taken from inside to inside of the timbers.

"Art. 3. The captains of the ports shall be responsible for the due execution of this decree.

(Signed) "A. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"JOSE MARIA TORREAL.

"Ministro de Guerra y Marino.

"Mexico, July 1, 1842."

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 9th inst., the Lady of John Holliday, esq., of a Son.

Public Sales.

THE last sailing, "LITTLE CATHERINE," of 181 tons, (or thereabouts), will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by JOHN SMITH, on Tuesday, 21st Feb., 1843. Inventory of her stores may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to the Auctioneer.

For Sale without Limit or Reserve, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On Saturday, the 18th February, 1843, In the Godowns of JAMES P. STURGE, Esq., Praya Manduco.

JOHN SMITH, HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO OFFER FOR SALE, To the Highest Bidders, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Eight cases containing about 400 yards of Linen, (coarse and fine); 75 boxes of French Claret; 95 baskets of Champagne; 10 half pipes of Tenerife Wine; 30 quarts of Brandy; 50 high heads, each 400 lbs., of Navy Bread; 150 barrels of the 80 lb. of Pilot ditto; a quantity of Beef and Pork; Port Wine; Whiskey; Sperm Candles, &c.

The sale will commence precisely at eleven o'clock. Macao, 8th February, 1843.

BY order of J. V. JORGE, esq., on Wednesday, the 22nd Feb., JNO: SMITH will offer for sale, to the highest bidders, (to close an account,) by Public Auction, in the factory of Dr. F. J. D'YRETTAS, (Praya Manduco,) a capital 5 1/2 inch CHAIN CABLE; an ANCHOR of about 50 cwt.; four SPARS, measuring 60, 64, 65, and 71 feet; and four coils of HEMP for Shrouds 47 1/2, 8, and 8 1/2 inch. This HAWSER affords opportunity to ship-owners and speculators, to provide articles of the above description, against the approaching Typhoon season. The whole will no doubt be sold cheap, as they are for positive sale. Particulars will be published in handbills. Orders will be executed.

ON the 24th instant, JNO: SMITH will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at the Residence of SUNDRIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and FITTINGS—UP: BOOKS; a large quantity of superior WINES and LIQUORS; SALTZTER WATER; LETTER PAPER, &c. The sale will take place on the Praya Grande, in the house formerly occupied by J. H. Astell, esq. Further particulars will be published in handbills in a few days.

JNO: SMITH will sell to the highest bidders, by Public Auction, in his Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 28th Feb., a small batch of just imported Preserved Meats; superior and high flavored Port Wine and Champagne; American Beef and Pork; Whiskey, (in bottles); Navy Bread; Sperm Candles; Prunes and Raisins; Dessert Wine; and a few pieces of Woolens. In this sale will be included, any article that may offer, excepting books, unless to be sold by the cwt. Macao, 11th February, 1843.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

For Sale,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, on the evenings of the 15th and 16th February, in his Auction room, a collection of NEW and SECOND-HAND BOOKS. Macao, 30th January, 1843.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for Frances 70,000 a 60,000 in various sets drawn by captain PAOT of the French corvette *Federic* on the French Treasury at 30 days sight. Macao, 2nd February, 1843. J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, announces to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta. Macao, 18th Jan., 1843. A. A. MANUELLO.

A Surgeon wishing to proceed to England will hear of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. DENT & Co.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAC VICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to: C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS. Also to W. LANE. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, in the SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—A cargo of Haiti RICE, daily expected. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Marine Barometers, Satin, Gauze, and Shoe Ribbons, superfine Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8 day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candlesticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 2nd January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COBBART & Fox's well known MADRERA, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 9 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 14 inch square. Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO. Macao, 17th November, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843. THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 22 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged 91 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price 36. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 83 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 96 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a 96 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, 96 per vol. Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs. Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. Sp. Drs. 8. Easy lessons in Chinese. 92.50 Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1843. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, 91. To non-subscribers, 91. Do. on a sing's sheet, 91. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be purchased at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY on a PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY. This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese character, as well as a Dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital. Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

CANTON REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear
Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
number of the required insertions are noted on the face
of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
ments. NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are requested to send cash with their order
to, to send cash with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1843.

No. 636.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To his excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
h. m. plenipotentiary, and chief
superintendent of the British
trade in China.

Sir,—Referring to y. e.'s letter under date 8th
instant, concerning the liability of the hong mer-
chants to the foreigners, we now beg leave to ac-
quaint y. e. that our advices from Canton lead us
to understand that the hong merchants are to be
allowed by the local government to continue
levying consou charges until the 1st July next,
by which time it is supposed arrangements will
be made for the new system of trade; and it ap-
pears to be assumed that the continuance of this
charge will enable the co-hong to pay the bal-
ance of hong debts within the specified time.

As it appears by the 5th article of the treaty
which y. e. concluded with the imperial commis-
sioners at Nanking, that the Chinese govern-
ment agreed to pay the sum of 3 millions of dol-
lars for these debts; we take the liberty to
trouble y. e. with the enquiry whether the above
stated arrangement of the hong merchants and
the local government has y. e.'s sanction.

Should it be the intention of y. e. to allow of
this mode of settlement, thus considering the
co-hong as still a recognised body for the period
named we beg to submit that the payment of the
3 millions by 4 monthly instalments might be a
more convenient arrangement (particularly as it
is understood to be proposed by the co-hong it-
self), to both creditors and the co-hong, and
more advantageous to trade generally than the
discharge of the whole amount at the expiration
of the time; and it would appear to be the more
reasonable as the fund from which payment
would be made, arises from the foreign trade it-
self.

We are induced to trespass upon y. e.'s atten-
tion in this important matter, considering it of
much consequence that we should be enabled to
show to distant constituents the circumstances
under which trade will be conducted for the
remainder of the season.

We have the honor, to be, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. MATHESON.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.

WM. THOMSON.

D. L. BURN.

W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Macao, 14th February, 1843.

No. 86. Macao, 15th Feby., 1843.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of yester-
day's date I beg to acquaint you that a similar
rumour as to arrangements at Canton has reached
me through a private channel, but that I have
had no official intimation of it.

I shall this day refer the question to the im-
perial commissioner and his colleagues, and if
those high officers, as well as the hong merchants,
are willing to make the arrangement, I shall not
object to it, though I may add that I am already
quite satisfied that the continuance of the consou
charges is not at all necessary to enable the hong
merchants to discharge the \$3,000,000 which
are provided for by treaty, and which it is un-
derstood they are to be called on to pay.

The payment of the consou charges up to the
first of July next, will, however, no doubt be of
essential assistance to the hong merchants to-
wards meeting further demands which it is un-
derstood have been, or are to be made, on them,
and I shall be glad on this occasion alone, to ac-
cuse to the arrangement under discussion, and

likewise because I think it is desirable that the
new system (even supposing it may be decided
on in sufficient time) should not be introduced
at the busiest period of the year.

With respect to the time and manner of pay-
ment of the monies to be paid by China to Eng-
land, those are points in which I cannot inter-
fere unless the periods (half yearly) stipulated in
the treaty shall be exceeded.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY POTTINGER.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Burn,
Thomson, & Livingston.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong
Gazette, February 16, 1843.

The grand council hereby send this secret
communication to the high commissioner
Ellepoo.

On the 23rd day of the 11th moon of the 22d
year of Taoukwang (24th December, 1842) we
received the imperial commands to the follow-
ing effect.

"Keying has memorialized us, stating that
"Pottinger has complained to him of a wanton
"massacre (of British subjects) at Formosa for
"the object of unduly obtaining military merit,
"thru' false representations. The great business
"of treating for peace being now settled, it is
"not worth while for this one particular to risk
"the overturning of all previous arrangements.
"Ellepoo, after his arrival at Canton, must meet
"Pottinger, and immediately explain to him,
"that the celestial dynasty has for its principle
"in governing all foreigners without it's pale,
"to look upon them, with the same feeling of
"universal benevolence with which she looks
"upon her own children, so that shipwrecked
"foreigners, no matter what country they belong
"to, are treated with compassion and kindness,
"as by law established: That when Keying
"previously memorialized, handing up a com-
"plaint that the commandant of Formosa, had
"wantonly massacred people, to gain military
"merit thru' false representations, the great
"emperor, on hearing of this, was exceedingly
"indignant! but on consideration, this is only
"a one-sided statement of the case, and he can-
"not therefore rashly proceed to sentence. The
"emperor has already issued an imperial edict,
"commanding Eliang, governor general of Fo-
"ken and Chekiang, to cross immediately over
"to Formosa, there to make secret inquiries
"and take the steps that may appear necessary;
"and the steps that may appear necessary; that
"if the foreigners whom Takungah previously
"killed were indeed people in distress, it will
"not be difficult to get proof of the fact during
"the course of such investigation; that the
"great emperor rules with the utmost impar-
"tially and justice, and will assuredly have
"Takungah (if found guilty) sent as a prisoner
"to Peking, & punished with rigorous severity;
"further, that the rules and regulations for car-
"rying on commercial intercourse form now
"the most important thing to be deliberated
"upon and settled, & all doubts and suspicions
"must previously be dismissed, so that then
"everything may be arranged satisfactorily."

Ellepoo, in his person, sustains a most important
trust; he has had long and mature acquaintance
with affairs of the frontier and he must be able
to look up and embrace our own imperial feel-
ings and arrange all this business with the

greatest circumspection. Let this edict be
forwarded at the rate of 500le per day, for
Ellepoo's information. Respect this.

We of the grand council, therefore, in respect-
ful obedience to the imperial will, now send
on the same.

(True translation.)

(Signed) R. THOMSON.—Interpreter.
True copy RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting Secretary.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart, her Britannic ma-
jesty's plenipotentiary, now addresses the im-
perial high commissioner, Ellepoo, &c., the go-
vernor general Keung, &c., and the governor
Liang Pauchang, &c., for the purpose of mak-
ing a clear, important communication.

The plenipotentiary having had an English
translation made of the imperial edict, under
date the 24th of December, 1842, which was
transmitted by the grand council on that day,
to the high commissioner, Ellepoo, &c., the plu-
nipotentiary is highly gratified to find from that
document, that it has pleased his imperial
majesty to issue his gracious commands that
Eliang, governor general of Fukien & Chekiang,
shall proceed to Formosa to institute secret
inquiries into the charges which the plenipo-
tentiary had made against the local authorities
on that island for having, by false representations
brought forward, with a base view to personal
aggrandizement, obtained orders for putting to
death certain distressed and inoffensive subjects
of the Queen of Great Britain, who had been
cast away on the coast of Formosa, and the
plenipotentiary accordingly, begs to humbly
tender his respectful acknowledgements for this
convincing proof of his imperial majesty's strict
sense of justice, as well as august disposition to
preserve and strengthen the peace which has
been happily established.

The plenipotentiary by no means would
presume to question the indefensible & per-
fectly acknowledged attribute of his imperial ma-
jesty; to intimate his high pleasure to all officers
of the Chinese empire, in any language and
form that may seem to his imperial majesty to be
most fitting and expedient; but, looking to the
fact, that the edict in question was specially
communicated to the plenipotentiary—who
received it with all due respect—and further,
that it will become the plenipotentiary's duty to
respectfully submit, through her majesty's
ministers, a copy of the translation of the edict
for the satisfaction and information of the plu-
nipotentiary's own most gracious sovereign, the
plenipotentiary thinks it right to record, with
reference to that expression in the edict, which
says—"that the celestial dynasty has for its
principle in governing all foreigners without its
pale"—that his royal mistress, the Queen of
England, acknowledges no superior or governor
but God; and that the dignity, the power, and
the universal benevolence of her majesty, are
known to be second to none on earth, and are
only equalled by her majesty's good faith and
studious anxiety, to fulfil her royal promises and
engagements.

The plenipotentiary requests that a copy of
this communication may be sent to the grand
council, and also to his excellency, Keying, go-
vernor general, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s plenipotentiary.
RICHARD WOODMAN,
Acting secretary.

(True copy) Dated at Hongkong, 2nd Feby., 1843.

Copy No. 49.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1943.

Since having no time to look into the publication of the Imperial edict, which was presented to me by Elton and his colleagues at Canton, I am, in full view, the objectionable message which you pointed out to me at the moment, and I have therefore deemed it necessary to address the accompanying letter to the high commissioner.

In addition to what I have said in that letter, I wish you to deliver it (with its Chinese translation) to tell Elton & Co., that, according to the present relations between England and China, and likewise to the events of the last eighteen months, I am surprised at the adoption, in the edict, of a tone which is so utterly incompatible with existing circumstances, which can only serve to retard the cordial and friendly feeling which it is so desirable, and has been my desire to introduce, and which is moreover so obviously opposed to the real dignity and honor of the emperor, and his government.

Should Elton express any disinclination, or apprehension of forwarding copies of my communication to the grand council and K'ing, you can inform him that I will, if he declines to do so, as I should feel that I failed equally in my duty to my own sovereign and the emperor did I allow the matter to pass unnoticed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HE RV. POTTINGHAM.
H. M.'s plenipotentiary.(True copy) RICHARD WOODHAM,
Acting secretary.

To J. R. Morrison, Esq.

ALL REEFS MUST BE PAID

CHINA.

February 21st, 1943.

Latest Dates.		
England	6th Nov.	Singapore 23rd Dec.
U.S.A.	6th Nov.	Java 11 Dec.
Calcutta	2nd Dec.	Manila 11th Feb.
Bombay	16th Dec.	Australasia 6th Dec.
Chinese		Amoy 22nd Jan.
Nanking		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

From

10. ALBION, [Swed.] Hull, New York.
11. PRINCE ROYAL, Fenwick, Madras, Nov. 10.
12. BRITA, [Swed.] Batavia.
13. PRINCESS, [Am.] Sherman, New York.
14. GENERAL KYD, Oatton, Madras.
15. ANDROMACHE, Butcher, Lombok.
20. CORONADO, [Am.] West, Manila, Feb. 11.
PASSENGERS—Per Coronado, G. Hubbard and F. H. Hooper, agents.

SAILED.

For

15. BETA, [Swed.] Weerend, Manila.
15. ANN McKIN, [Am.] Farmer, New York.
15. MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, Biddle, Manila.
16. QUEENLY LITTLE, Gray, Singapore.
18. COLON, Campbell, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

- For London—G. and S.
For Calcutta—W. and W.
For Bombay—Z. and Y.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

- From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coronado, City of Derry, David, Symon, Passadore.
From Liverpool—Ina, Godolier, English, Queen, Cordis, Julia, Orlin, John Laird, Boncolen.
From Calcutta—Red Rover, Rob Roy, Ariel, Poppy, Eliza, Scipione, Athena, Beulah.
From Bombay—Mr. & Mrs. Stewart, Oriental, Redoubt, Woodman, Alcazar, Monarch, Maniles, Merley, Walker, Brahmin.
From Madras—Symmetry.
From Singapore—Childers, Activa, Venus.

By the late arrivals we have received the *Madras Spectator* of the 12, 16, and 19th, and the extra of the 20th; the *Examiner* of the 10, 14, 17, 21, and extra, and the *Penns Gaz.* of the 5, 12, and 19th of November.

With the *Spectator* of Nov. 19, is circulated a very interesting map of that portion of the Chinese empire to which our operations have been directed during the late successful campaign. This map has been compiled with much care on the spot by a correspondent. —*Spectator*.

The bark *C. Express*, captain Budd, arrived in Madras Nov. 12.

The bark *Symmetry* sailed November 11 from Madras for China.

The *Admiral* has arrived at Hongkong, bringing

the latest dates from Calcutta and Singapore, but we have not yet received any papers.

The English brigantine, *Salas*, from Sydney; and the English bark, *New Zealand*, from Nelson, arrived at Manila, Feb. 3.

The *Calypso* sailed from Manila for Batavia on the 23, and the *Consuelo* for Singapore on the 30th January.

On Feb. 1st, the Spanish frigate, *Colon*, for Cadiz.

We have no intelligence to communicate from Canton; tranquillity is restored and all appears to be quiet.—The Chinese are rebuilding the Bogue forts, and seem determined to make them a second Bogen-Op-Zom.

The *Peking Gazette* contains no intelligence of importance.

The small-pox is making frightful ravages among the Portuguese and Chinese inhabitants of Macao, and the neighbouring villages; the death bell and knell is heard every day.

The secret communication to the high commissioner, Elton, may be considered, on the whole, as satisfactory, although there is a tone reigning to the effect which is rather to arrogate for a government, that has sued for peace.—The Chinese are falling back on their old system of claiming universal dominion;—but as the plenipotentiary has taken this matter into his own care, it would ill become us to criticize so strictly the secret communication.

Why does the translator put the celestial dynasty in the feminine gender?

With reference to the official correspondence, dated 14th and 15th inst. we shall postpone our remarks on the contents, its use and abuse, to an *extra*, that we intend to publish in time for the despatch of the *Zephyr*, tomorrow at noon, which will contain, besides the above, the correspondence dated the 9th and 10th inst.

Lord Ellenborough's proclamation on the peace with China, will not be new to our readers; but the Friend of India of Nov. 3, from which paper we have extracted it, we only received on the 4th inst., amongst a huge mass of other papers.

The Friend of India accords great praise to this production; though it is not free from faults of style;—for instance: we would respectfully ask what have her majesty's subjects in China done, that it should please h. m. to impose such conditions on the emperor of China as should afford the subjects of her crown, indemnity for the past?—We presume his lordship means indemnification.

The Friend of India is anxious to know to what party or to whom—whigs or tories, or the commanders in chief,—belongs the paternity of the plan which has been adopted; the wisest and the best, and the successful one; namely: the advance on the Yangtzekeang to the grand canal; we can answer to my: years ago the late operations were indicated by more than one person and in more than one publication. In fact, whenever a war with China has been the subject of discussion, the taking possession of the grand canal has always been esteemed the *sine qua non* of warlike operations in this country.

To the *Hurkar* of Nov. 8—quoted in the *Examiner* of Nov. 21—are some well founded objections to the legend of the *China medal*.—*Pax Asiae Victoria restituta*—But peace is not restored to all Asia: the *Great Chinese* are fighting for their liberty and lives. The correspondent of the *Hurkar* also objects to the reverse of the medal—*Dragon wearing an imperial crown*.—It may be, indeed, that some wicked wag will call it the *Dragon of Wanstley*:

But it is of course of course that
O, that I could
St. George be with for England,
St. David for the Welsh,
St. George, O St. George I'll be dragon
as does his lordship.

The dragon, however, is certainly emblematic of the empire, the emperor, and the imperial government of China: the image is worn on their "proud emblem";—and we think it is an ornamental representation quite as appropriate to commemorate our victories in *China*, over the sons of *Hao*, as the Sphinx, whose riddle was solved in Egypt by the gallant 44th and others, is to our victories in the land of the children of *Him*.

EXTRACT OF THE REBELS IN MANILA.

Yesterday we received the *Rebels in Manila*, which

of the 5th inst., and private advice inform us of the execution of the rebels of part of the 81st regiment of the line.

On the 5th of Feb., upwards of 80 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; forty one were executed on the 5th, and the others on the 11th inst., each day at 7 a.m. The spectacle was most imposing and awful.

The criminals, the day previous to their execution, were imprisoned in barracks in the neighbourhood of the artillery ground, accompanied by their confessors, and their executioners were placed as guards over them. At about half past 6, each morning, they were unchained, having only their arms, tied, and were marched between two files of soldiers (their executioners) to the ground, on which a large force was already stationed, consisting of about 3000 troops, forming three sides of a square. As the mournful procession approached, an officer proclaimed aloud to the troops, that whoever should ask for the pardon of any of the criminals, should be shot.

The remainder of the regiment to which the criminals belonged, formed the bottom of the square, and behind them a strong body of cavalry was posted, before whom their late companions in arms, the mutineers, were led to have their sentence read, which was quickly got over, and they were then marched up to the vacant side of the square, where they were placed in file kneeling, in front of a hillock, used as an artillery butt; their executioners filed off behind them, and in an instant their bayonets were fixed, the priests informed that the hour had come, and the words,—make ready, present, fire were given *last order*; and the file of criminals simultaneously fell like a wall—

(The statue from its base overthrown.)

There was scarcely the space of a yard between the muskets and their victims; many continued to writhe on the ground, but not a sound of any kind was heard, save the order to reload, for no reserve was in readiness, and an amazing delay was thus caused in finally despatching the unfortunate wretches.

The troops fired in a running fire; no particular criminal was assigned, but they were ordered to fire at the one most in front.

The same awful scene was performed on the 11th; and on that day the sergeant, who led the rebels at the insurrection, was strangled by the screwing machine, in the same square, and afterwards the right hand was cut off.

So soon as it was evident that life was extinct in all the criminals, the various regiments were marched with music playing, past the bodies, and then home to their quarters.

On the 9th, the criminals were placed close to each other, to suffer death, but on the 11th the more considerate method of separating them a yard or two was adopted.

Thus ended the rebellion of part of the 81st regiment of the line.

We have given, as we promised in our last number, extracts from commander Bingham's and Mr. Robert Wise's pamphlets on the Chinese war.

The extract from Mr. Wise's remarks, of only 24 pages, is taken from "The Sun" of Nov. 4. The editor of that paper says,—"Since the publication of the following observations in *The Sun* of Saturday last, we have received so many orders, which we cannot supply that we are induced to republish the article."—Ed. Sun.

This is a high compliment to Mr. Wise:—the "little book" has had an astonishing run, and the proceeds are to be given to the *Casual fund*.—Mr. Wise may say with Southey:—

Go little book to find this my nobility,
I trust thee on the waters of thy way;
And if as I believe, they reach thy day,
Thy efforts will be all thy glory days.
Be it only thee according to thy worth—
Go little book to find this my nobility.

Mr. Wise says:—It may be asked, what opportunities I have had of gaining sufficient knowledge on the foregoing subjects to give an opinion upon them.—My reply is that seven years' service at sea, in the royal navy in India and China, during the last French war, in the capacity of midshipman, mate, and master, under distinguished captains, and during that period occasionally serving on shore in command of a party of British seamen, acting in co-operation with the British Indian army; eight years' service at sea in command of an 18-gun whole battery, such sea island and

China trade, East India trade, and U. S. trade, in the capacities of, Liverpool, supercargo, first officer, and master; engaged on shore 18 years a member of Lloyd's underwriters, London, and carrying on business there, personally and otherwise as an insurance broker; 12 years of the latter period engaged as a commission merchant, and ship owner, in the East India and China trades; these avocations have given me the opportunity of seeing service and the world."

And that the English world think highly of Mr. Wise's experience and knowledge, has been abundantly evinced by the extensive sale of his book, which is addressed to his old commander, rear-admiral Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B.

Want of room obliges us to postpone the "Macao Spring Meeting, 1843," to our next number.

ICE FROM RUSSIA

In our last number we said,—"We hope some enterprising speculator will purchase the *Omega's* cargo,"—forgetting at the moment that the vessel belongs to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. The ice was imported on account of that firm, and is now safely stored in their private ice-warehouse at Hongkong.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, SECRETARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th October, 1843.

The governor general has much satisfaction in announcing the termination of the war with China by a peace honorable to her majesty's arms and durable in its provisions, which was concluded in the British camp under the walls of the Imperial city of Peking on the 29th August.

Thus within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from England and from India for the prosecution of this third campaign, the direction of a preponderating force in the true point of attack, has compelled the emperor of China to submit to all her majesty's just demands.

The emperor could only save the internal trade of his empire from ruin, his ancient capital from capture by assault, and his empire itself from peril of dissolution by yielding to such conditions as it was her majesty's pleasure to impose in order to afford to the subjects of her crown indemnity for the past and security for the future.

This great, glorious as it is to her majesty's arms, will convey to her majesty's heart other and yet higher satisfaction than that which is derived from the contemplation of military success, in the cessation of hostilities which have unhappily involved the most afflicted evils to humanity.

The governor general cannot presume to offer to the commanders of her majesty's naval and military forces employed on the coast of China in the execution of her majesty's orders, the expression of the feelings with which their zeal, their energy, and their ability have inspired him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate the approbation which the brave seamen and marines and soldiers under their command may receive from the high authorities under which it is their honor to serve. The governor general can only offer to the commanders of her majesty's forces his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced during their joint operations for the army and fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have on all occasions afforded to the native troops, of proving themselves to be worthy of fighting by the aid of British soldiers.

The short duration of the operations of the troops on shore, has not afforded every corps of the native army of India the opportunity which all ardently desired, of distinguishing themselves before the enemy; but wherever that opportunity has been afforded, the several corps of the army of India have added to their acknowledged fame.

Three companies of the battalion of Bengal volunteers had the good fortune to be the first engaged with the enemy before the city of Chinkiang, and they well sustained the high reputation of the army they represented. The 24th and 9th regiments, and the rifle company of the 36th regiment of Madras native infantry were engaged in the capture by assault of that city on the 21st of July.

On that occasion, as on all others, the Madras artillery and the Madras sappers and miners maintained the high character which has always been attached to their respective corps in the Madras army.

The governor general is pleased to direct that, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by those corps in co-operation with her majesty's troops in the capture of the city of Chinkiang, the 24th and 9th regiments of Madras native infantry, and the rifle company of the 36th regiment of Madras native infantry shall hereafter bear upon their ensigns a dragon wearing an imperial crown, and that the same honors shall be accorded to each company or company of the Madras artillery and of the Madras sappers and miners as is accorded to the general or High Command may designate as justly entitled to that distinction, by its conduct before the enemy in China in the present or in the previous campaigns.

The governor general is likewise pleased to direct that the 24th and 9th regiments of Madras N. I. shall hereafter bear upon their ensigns a Golden Dragon wearing an imperial crown, and that the same honors shall be accorded to each company or company of the Madras artillery and of the Madras sappers and miners as is accorded to the general or High Command may designate as justly entitled to that distinction, by its conduct before the enemy in China in the present or in the previous campaigns.

armed officers and privates of the several corps of the army of India serving under his excellency's command in the present or in the previous campaigns, as he may deem to be justly entitled by their services before the war up to the honor of wearing a medal commensurate of such services; and to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private named in such list, the government of India will present a silver medal, bearing on one side the head of her majesty, with the inscription "Pax Asia Victoria Britannia," and the figures "1842" underneath; and on the reverse a Dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The governor general strongly desires of distinguishing the eminent services of the officers and seamen and others serving in the several vessels of her majesty's fleet to the government of India, by the marks of honor they have so well deserved, requests that his excellency vice-admiral Sir W. Parker will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several officers and seamen and others serving in such steamers under his command as he may deem to be justly entitled to the honor of wearing a medal commensurate of their services, and to all persons named in such list, the government of India will present a silver medal similar to that presented to the troops.

The governor general directs, that the victories obtained by the combined forces in China may be made known to all the troops at all the stations of the army, and that at all such stations a salute shall be fired of 21 guns for those victories and a similar salute of 21 guns for the peace which has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the emperor of China.

By order of the right honorable the governor general of India.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

A narrative of the war in China has just issued from the press from the pen of Captain Bingham &c., who has served with the expedition throughout, which relates the progress of the Chinese war, and the progress of the combined operations at Peking, from the first of the month of August to the present day.

"Their losses," says Captain Bingham, "since the commencement of our hostilities against them, may be estimated in round numbers at from 15 to 20,000 men, and about 1500 pieces of cannon of different calibres; with an immense quantity of other materials of war. Their navy, such as it was, is nearly annihilated; but still their losses are but as drops of water to the Chinese nation, and, like the many-headed Hydra, it shoots out new armies as fast as previously existing ones are destroyed; but all, while we are well posted and have arms, do not submit to the harassing of provocation, by the British 'Herculean arm'."

Captain Bingham gives the following account of the slaughter at Ningpo:

"About 12,000 (Chinese) advanced upon the southern and western gates, the guards retiring before them. On the Chinese panoply to the market-place in the centre of the city, they were received by a heavy fire from our troops drawn up. This sudden check so damped their ardor, that their only object appeared to be to get out of the city as fast as they could, in doing which they were crowded in dense masses in the narrow street. The artillery now coming up, numbered within one hundred yards of the crowded fugitives and poured in a destructive fire of grape and canister. So awful was the destruction of human life, the bodies were removed to the sides of the streets to allow the guns to advance, and the pursuit was followed up by them (the artillery) and the 33rd regiment for several miles."

On the arrival of the general he put a stop to the slaughter, or twenty thousand, instead of eight or nine, might have been massacred. The loss on the side of the British troops is said to have amounted to two or three killed and some dozen wounded! But if a few guns employed ashore could have produced such terrific results, what must have been the effect of the bombardment of densely populated towns by the powerful naval armament by which our troops were supported! Let Captain Bingham answer for us. The scene he now describes is Chinese.

"The general had this day a good opportunity of displaying his skill in military tactics. Perceiving that the enemy had 5,000 men in an extensive encampment on the southern bank of the river, while the city was on the northern, he determined to attack the enemy first (the town had been landed under cover of the fire of the *Griffin*, *Columbine*, and *Beetle*). Having divided his small army into three columns, the right and left were dispatched towards the flanks of the enemy, which movement they were enabled to execute without being perceived by their opponents, under cover of a rising ground. The centre column advancing at the same time, the Chinese body came suddenly out to meet them. The British troops advanced steadily until within good range, though the Chinese had for some time opened a fire of musketry and matchlocks, directed some 500 yds. when at the same moment the 3rd companies debouched, pouring in their volleys on the most vulnerable flanks. Being utterly unprepared at this, to those most wonderful increase of force, they gave in stand and unbroken retreat. A few of them only returned a feeble fire to the incessant pelts which came from every quarter, and then, as it were in a sudden panic, moved, broke up, and flew in every direction, leaving the field thickly strewn with the dead and dying. Our men followed in close pursuit, and many had to hand prisoners taken; but the late Chinese upon could make but little resistance against the British bayonet. Many of these men sought to die. The result, and by the Chinese to the river, hoping by that means to hide themselves from the vengeance of the 'red-haired race.' The fire of the hill was most deadly; the stream shortly became dyed with their blood, where the general, accompanied by Mr. Thorne, coming up, the

latter bearing a flag, with the following words in the Chinese language upon it—'Victory and no retreat; resist and perish.' Many of their fort and the cannon ceased. On this day, as a banquet for the black-haired race, after a hundred of whom must have perished, our loss amounted to sixteen killed, and a few wounded. With such a tremendous bombardment as had then going on for two hours in this densely populated neighborhood, it must be expected that pitched fights would be with us. At one spot were four children struck down, while the frantic father was occasionally embracing his holies or making attempts to draw himself in a neighboring tank. Numerous soldiers were also killed.

At Ningpo, the bombardment appears to have been of the most terrific description, and considerable Chinese from their guns. Captain Bingham thus describes the execution done upon the wretched fugitives in their fruitless endeavors to escape—

"The run becoming general, many tried to escape round the base of the hill, to reach which many of them became exposed to the *Blanchin's* bullets, when numbers fell. Finding this fire too hot to allow them to escape along the beach, they took to the water, crawling along on all fours, and holding their heads as they saw the flash of the guns, but escaping. Scarcely had they reached the water, when they had no room to clear of the ships than they became exposed to the rockets, the discharge from which followed the poor wretches into the village. Truly it was an awful day for the black-haired race of Han."

In another part of the book we have an account of a skillful manoeuvre, which placed a large body of Chinese between two fires, by which 600 were slain, with a loss to the British force of only one killed. The Chinese (says Captain Bingham) could do nothing against the terrible broadsides of the ships, the shells, and the rockets. In numerous instances the Chinese, having no notion that quarters would be extended to them, rushed upon the bayonets of their invaders, or destroyed themselves before their eyes.—Hants, Tet, Oct. 31.

REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN AND CHINA.

By Robert Wise, Esq.

Of the dispute with China he takes the same judicious and practical view; and on considering the question in all its bearings, he anticipates that the war, if conducted with energy, will ultimately produce a solid peace, highly beneficial to Great Britain, to British India, and to China itself. As we have frequently contended, one great object should ever be kept in view in the settlement of our disputes with China, namely—the opening of commercial relations with that country, and thereby affording employment to our cotton, woollen, and hardware manufactures. The trade to China is capable of great extension, and if we can succeed in opening up a more free intercourse with the north-eastern parts of the empire, the manufactured woollens and cottons of Yorkshire and Lancashire could be sold there, to pay a fair profit, at a price one-third less than the Chinese can produce such articles. We should thus secure the clothing of many millions of people, give new life to the mercantile navy, and carry on a trade with the vast regions and island in the East, which would greatly counterbalance the injury done by the six new tariffs. For this purpose Mr. Wise proposes that a few free depots should be established along the sea coast, on the promontories of the mainland, and more especially on the banks of the great artery of China the river Yangtsiekiang, on the principle adopted at Singapore, which would certainly extend our general trade with China, as the settlement at that place has extended our trade in the Malay archipelago. We may here remark, that the author acquires the English of all blame in the opium affair, and believes the Tartar rulers had made up their minds to break with us, having chosen the opium question for that purpose. The accounts which he gives of the sea coast of Manchou Tartary, of the Peiho river, of the Yangtsiekiang, which traverses the heart of the empire for more than two thousand miles of the country around Peking, and of almost every gulf, promontory, and island along the extensive coast, possesses great interest; and we, therefore, cordially recommend the little work to the attention of our readers. We have room for only one extract more, but it is rather an important one, as it contains a plan for bringing the dispute to a satisfactory conclusion.

I presume (says Mr. Wise), in conclusion, the only course left us, as holding out any reasonable hope of obtaining a satisfactory settlement, and a solid lasting peace, is to prosecute the war with the most determined vigor, by sending to China, from England, a naval and military force of healthy, strong, fresh Englishmen, fit and powerful enough to act at all seasons, in any part of China (the Indian-born forces will do very well in south China, but north China is too cold for them), to select and take possession of such a number of points on the coast, islands, and rivers of China, as will give us the command of

the mouths of all the great rivers of China; of all the islands on the coast; of the traffic on the imperial canal and Yangtze-king river, and of the principal sea-coast cities; such points being selected as we can securely and permanently hold, mainly by a sea force, against all and any enemy whatever, from any country after which to proceed to Peking and tender the emperor a treaty of peace, by which he is to make reparation for the national insults inflicted upon us at Canton, by yielding to us, in perpetuity, such islands, ports, and places as we may have selected and captured, together with territory which shall produce such a revenue as we may judge will support a naval and military force large enough to protect ourselves, and enforce the fulfilment of the treaty (for the Chinese will break it if we leave them the power); by conceding to us a residence for a British ambassador at the court of Peking (Russia as a representative there);—a treaty of commerce, defining clearly the duties to be levied in China on imports and exports—a dissolution and extinction of the Co-hong;—a full opening to us of certain points in China (beyond those ceded to us), for the purposes of trade and commerce; by which treaty we are to be indemnified for the expenses of the war, and the cost of the opium destroyed, in cash down at once.—The Sun, November 4.

The *Delhi Gazette* thus confirms on dit which has for some time past been prevalent here, of the appointment of Sir Hugh Gough as commander in chief in India—

"We have heard on unquestionable authority that lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Gough, &c. &c. succeeds Sir Jasper Nicolls as commander-in-chief in India; and that he has been requested to make all haste to assume his important command."—The Spectator, Nov. 19.

A HIGHLAND WELCOME TO MR. MATHESON. —ACHARY.—On Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, this distinguished and praiseworthy gentleman arrived in his own estate of Achary, Lairg, Sutherlandshire, after having returned from China, where he has accumulated a sum of £100,000. He was accompanied by his brother, Major Matheson. On their arrival at the cascade of the river Shin, where the boundaries of his estate march with those of the duke of Sutherland, between the hours of three and four o'clock, P. M., he was met by a large concourse of the parish of Lairg people, for the purpose of congratulating him on his arrival at the place of his nativity, and arranged in an orderly procession, graced by the strains of the bagpipes, immediately on the appearance of Mr. Matheson's carriage, a simultaneous acclamation of cheering burst forth in one continuous voice from the people, as an indication of the rapturous joy which pervaded their hearts on their first interview with him, and was responded to by him in the most cordial and, apparently, courteous and nonconceding, but gentleman-like manner. After receiving a congratulatory address, he alighted from his coach, and walked on foot to his mansion-house, a distance of three or four miles; and, on arriving at the approach leading to his house, he proposed three cheers for the queen and prince Albert; and for the duke and duchess of Sutherland, which were cordially given by the people. The procession was then taken in front of the house, and made a circle round the green, where they partook of a liberal luncheon, and danced *ballad form*. After that, a very sumptuous dinner was ordered for the whole, amounting to upwards of 200. About twelve bonfires were lighted on the suburbs of the hills in the surrounding vicinity, within the distance of three miles. A sense of Mr. Matheson's meritorious conduct, and experience of his liberal benefactions to his native place, and also the virtuous, affectionate, and charitable family, of which he is a member, called forth the gratitude and enthusiasm of the people on the present occasion.—*Verulam Courier*.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "MOR," daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight of Silk and Tea, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE "RED ROVER," daily expected, will be despatched in a week after her arrival. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 121 tons measurement, built in a hester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, calicoes, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARNEY'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete. Is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply to Messrs J. EDME, MATHESON & Co's Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR SALE.
THE Brig "LITTLE CATHERINE," of 131 tons old, and 147 tons new measurement, built of Cedar, copper fastened, has good accommodation, carries a large cargo, and is well supplied with stores of all kinds. Enquire on board in the Typa, or to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.
FOR LONDON.
THE DUNBURG JOHN PATTERSON, H. C. S. Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
THE "MERMAID," will be despatched on Friday the 24th instant. For freight apply to—

A. A. DE MELLO.
The Mermaid has been open accommodations for passage refer to Captain G. H. GILL.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain H. G. G. expected about the 26th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to—

B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.
FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE barque "JEAN," 281 tons burthen, register, captain PICHARD, the brigantine "ABERCOMBY," 381 tons, capt. DEVLIN; & the schooner "MAGIAN WATSON," 181 tons, captain PERRY. The above vessels are well found and will bear strict inspection—they can be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to capt. DEVLIN, on board the "ABERCOMBY," or to—

W. T. GENWELL & Co
Macao, 31st January, 1843.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine British built ship, BELLA MARINA, 460 tons (A. I. for 12 years), captain T. ASHROCK.
This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to—

HOLLADAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 3rd January, 1843.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine British Brigship SURREY, 461 tons, captain H. J. NAYLOR.
Apply to—

HOLLADAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842.
FOR DISCOUNT AND BOND.



THE fine new Ship, ANTHONY ANDERSON, capt. IN SPERRY, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th instant, and will be ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to—

MACVICAR & Co.
FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.



THE A. J. British Built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply to—

C. H. BART.
Macao, 12th January, 1843.
FOR SALE.



THE well known teak built and coppered Portuguese brig, "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 264 tons burthen, 9 years old, &c. &c. apply to—

JOSE MANUEL DE JESUS.
Public Sales.



THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Booms, Sails, &c. &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 20th February, 1843.

BY order of J. V. JORDGE, esq. of Wellington, the 22nd Feb. JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, for sale, to the highest bidder, (to clear an account,) by Public Auction, in the factory of Dr. F. J. DE FREITAS, (Rocha Mendonca), a capital 24 inch CHAIN CABLE; an ANCHOR, about 50 cwt.; four SPARS, measuring 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches; and four coils of HEMP, BAWLER, for Shrouds, 47 1/2, 48, and 51 inch. This sale offers a good opportunity to ship-owners and Dealers, to provide articles of the above description, against the approaching Typhoon season. The whole will be sold at such a price, as they are for positive sale. Particulars will be published in hereafter.

On the 24th instant, JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the Residue of SUNDRIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and FITTINGS—UP BOOKS—a large quantity of superior WINES and LIQUORS—FELTZER WATER—LET-

TER PAPER, &c. The sale will take place on the 24th inst. in the house formerly occupied by J. H. Auld, &c. Further particulars will be published in hereafter a few days.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WILLIAM LANE will offer for sale at the latter part of this month on account of whom it may concern the following goods saved from the wreck of the Dutch barque, "PRINCE FREDRICK DER NEDERLANDERS," captain C. A. de Koot from Batavia, via 1. About 30 Bags of PEPPER.
2 1/2 lbs. Metal CARNADES.
3 1/2 do. GUNS.
11 MUSKETS and 4 PISTOLS.
A quantity of IRONMONGERY.
And sundry other ships articles, that will appear in hereafter.
Macao, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUTCHER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN & DANIEL NICHOLSON SPOONER became Partners therein on the same day.
RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 18th, 1843.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for France 70,000 a 80,000 in various sets drawn by captain PACE of the French corvette *Faustine* on the French Treasury at 30 days sight.
Macao, 2nd February, 1843. J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
Macao, 18th Jan'y, 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

A Surgeon, wishing to proceed to England will best of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. DENT & Co.

H. DUSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or in China.

D. & M. MUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAI VICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to—

C. V. GILLIESPIE.
Hong-kong 23rd Dec. 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

OFFICE—GOODS AND MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED, IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS AT HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Animal Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sars, Cloves, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to—

W. LANE.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHAIR PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and Russian Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

ON SALE.—TAN and PECH in barrels. Apply on board the BARILLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—A cargo of BALTIC RICE, daily expected. Apply to—

JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION.—A few Mahan Barometers, Satin, Gauze, and Shoe Ribbons, superfine Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8 day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candelsticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to—

JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 2nd January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, DOWNES, CONRAD & Co's well known MACHINES in 1000 Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bells. Apply to—

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK MEASURED 12 by 10 feet long and from 10 to 14 inch square, and also one 200 ft. 7 1/2 inch 20 feet long and 14 inch square. Apply to—

P. J. S. LOUGHERY.
Macao, 17th November, 1842.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Carmo. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

LETTER, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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 Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
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VOL. 16. No. 9. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1843. No. 637.

China—The imperial tariff.

With reference to the correspondence between H. E. H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and the committee of British merchants in Macao, under dates the 8th, 10th, 14th, and 15th of February, (vide Canton Register, February 14, 21), on the subjects of the duties and charges on imports and exports, the continuance of the levying of the consou charges, until the 1st of July, 1843, &c.; and the approaching total change of conducting the foreign trade in Canton, and in the four north-eastern ports, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, & Shanghai, it is required that some explanation should be given of what is already termed the *old* and the probable working of the *new* system.

In submitting the following remarks to the notice of the public (republished from our extra of February 21—with some few alterations and additions), we shall avail ourselves of every source of information within our reach.

So early as 1719 20 an association was formed by the Chinese merchants for trading with Europeans, under the auspices of the public officers: this association was soon found to be of 'most pernicious consequence': the hoppo prohibited the inferior Chinese merchants from trading with Europeans, and the foreign trade was overwhelmed by the most extortionate exactions.

In 1739 a duty of 10 per cent (in addition to the customary 6 per cent besides the emperor's duty) was levied on the Chinese merchants by the high public officers: in 1736 this duty was remitted by the new emperor, Keenlung; as well as the present of tael 1,550, leaving that portion of the port charges only which is called *measurage*: but the provincial government continued to exact the *present* to its full amount until 1829, when a trifling reduction was made in it.

In 1754-5, an attempt was made to get rid of the practice of the English finding *security* merchants, in consequence of which merchants of credit would not trade with them, and they were, therefore, on a *se se footing* with other nations which traded at the port. The chief evil of this practice was, that the securities were liable to find, at their own cost, the curiosities which were presented annually at Peking, amounting to 30,000 taels per ann. The merchants were, in consequence, compelled by the hoppo to become security for the English ships, with an understanding that the charge for curiosities should be borne by the whole hong, and not by the individual securities.

In 1755-6, an ineffectual effort was made to obtain permission to trade indiscriminately and to the best advantage with the shopkeepers, and not to be restricted to the hong merchants. In this endeavour the French, Dutch, Swedish, and Prussian supercargoes united. The supercargoes waited seven hours before an audience of the governor could be obtained, to present their petition, the object of which was evaded, and in violation of the governor's promise, by allowing them to deal with the shopkeepers only in small matters, but not for the company's imports or exports.

The hong or security merchants are the only individuals legally permitted to trade with foreigners. To obtain this privilege they have to pay largely; and when once become merchants, they are rarely allowed to retire, and are at all times subject to severe exactions from the local government. The linguists are government interpreters, who procure permits for delivering and taking in cargo, transact all the custom-house business, and

keep accounts of the duties. All the minor charges of the government, also, are paid by them; in consideration of which they receive a fee of about 173 dollars, previously to the vessel's departure.

It may be supposed, perhaps, from the previous statements, that difficulties are occasionally experienced before a hong-merchant can be prevailed upon to become security for a ship; but such is not the case. None of them has ever evinced any hesitation in this respect. The Americans, who have had as many as forty ships in one year at Canton, have never met with a refusal. The captain of a merchant ship may resort to any hong merchant he pleases, and, by way of making him some return for his becoming security, he generally buys from him 1000 or 2000 worth of goods. Individuals are, however, at perfect liberty to deal with any hong-merchant, whether he has secured their ship or not, or with any outside merchant; that is, with any Chinese merchant not belonging to the hong,—the hong merchant acting as a broker.

The consou fund is a tax on foreign commerce, instituted in 1780 for the liquidation of bankrupt hong-merchant's debts to foreigners, at the requisition of captain Panton of the *Seahorse*, who was despatched by the Indian government to demand payment of British claims amounting at that time to \$3,808,075. Captain Panton acted with great spirit, insisted on obtaining an audience with the viceroy, which, after some delay and not without recourse having been had to threats, was obtained. "The result was," observes Milburn "the debts due by two of the hong-merchants being adjusted, with interest to the end of the season 1779-80, were found to amount to about £400,000, one half of which was immediately lopped off, and payment of the remainder was ordered to be made in ten years in equal instalments, but without interest. The funds for the payment were not drawn from the hong-merchants, but from a tax laid for the purpose upon the European trade with China."—From this it appears that the fund commenced, burdened with an engagement to pay off a million of dollars in ten years, at a period when the contributions to it must have been infinitely less productive than at present. Successive failures have kept up a perpetual drain upon it from year to year. We believe too it is the only available fund to the hong merchants for making good the various squeezes to which they are subjected for inaugurations of the yellow river, rebellions, birth-day gifts, and other multifarious doleances. The tax levied on the foreign trade appears to have varied according to the extent of claims upon the fund; but we believe that it has never been, actually collected into an aggregate deposit; each hong-merchant having been considered accountable for, and called on at the year's end to make good, his proportionate share of the claims.

The consou fund, was originally established by Ponghequa, about sixty years ago. The avowed object of it was to provide a fund to meet the demands on the co-hong for debts of bankrupt hong merchants and exactions of the government. Ponghequa being at that period supreme and without a rival in the direction of the co-hong, undertook the entire control and management of the consou fund; and this account for the otherwise somewhat curious circumstance, of woollens, calicoes, and iron being

exempted from this charge. These were the articles to which Ponghequa's trade was principally confined, and he had power and influence enough to exempt them from contributing to the fund. On all other principal articles an *ad valorem* charge of three per cent, increased in cases of emergency to four, five, and even six per cent., on a fixed price which never varies, is levied. The consou charge, were it accurately paid, must amount to an enormous sum annually. It is said, however that this is not the case, but that at the close of the year each merchant is called upon to contribute a portion of the sum for which he is indebted, to meet the exigencies of the co-hong. The tax of three per cent., or upwards, remains, nevertheless, equally a burden on the foreign trade, as, in fixing prices, the full amount of the charge for the consou fund is always calculated; and the only difference is, that the merchant would probably style the sum arrears of consou fund remaining in his hands, instead of direct profit. It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusions respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this fund. It is an object of mystery, even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is, naturally, liable to much misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a co-hong like the present continues.

Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the consou fund are not large, the co-hong having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

Tribute to the emperor,	Tael 55,000
For repairs on the Yellow river,	30,000
Expenses of an agent at Peking,	21,000
Birth-day presents to the emperor,	130,000
Similar presents to the hoppo,	20,000
Presents to the hoppo's mother or wife,	20,000
Annual presents to various officers,	40,000
Expenditure for compulsory purchases of native ginseeng,	140,000

Tael 456,000

Some of these charges are not paid by the co-hong, but by individual merchants from their arrears of consou fund.

Since the arrangements made for the liquidation of Hingtae's and Kinkua's debts, this fund has been managed more correctly; the duties are, we believe, paid up by the hong merchants as they are collected, and the amount appropriated, at short intervals, as collected, in payment of dividends on the debts of the bankrupt merchants.

From the foregoing introductory remarks the general reader will learn the situations and duties of the hong-merchants, and the origin and intention of the consou fund.

It will be allowed, we think, by every fair reasoner, that one of the principles of the establishment of the body of hong-merchants,—the system is hateful to the Chinese generally,—was for the safety and protection, civil and commercial, of the foreigners, from acts of violence or fraud on the part of the natives, as well as for a strict surveillance over them; and we think few who have resided and transacted business long in Canton, but will allow that the system has a beneficial influence on the foreign trade: ships are secured on their arrival; known compradors and linguists are appointed to attend every vessel; the ships are unloaded and loaded by Chinese

boats and boatmen: all the custom-house business is transacted by the linguists; and debts owing to foreigners by the hong-merchants have been generally paid in the *long run*.

Of late years, many of the junior hong merchants have done little else but acting as brokers, and in 1839, an additional duty on tea of twelve 1.4 mace per pecul was imposed, which the hong-merchants term *comission*;—the charges on tea have since greatly varied (*vide*, our file's letter, 8th feby).

But the question which requires the most immediate consideration, is the state of transit from the *old* to the *new* system: from that system under which some security was felt for debt due from the hong-merchants, to that system under which all security for the payment of debts will be cut away:—for it has been said (*vide* translation of the imperial commissioner's report, C. Reg., Oct. 11th)—“and since they will guard their own mark there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country.” And also (*vide*, translation, C. Reg., dec. 63.—“That when the said barbarians repair to all the new ports to trade, they will be allowed to have commercial intercourse with any native merchant who may suit their convenience; but it is necessary to give the barbarians to understand, that in the course of time it cannot be answered for, that dishonest natives may not run into their debt, which debts only they themselves must recover: the district officers will not, in any case, interfere.”—Yet it has also been said (*vide*, C. Reg., Oct. 25). “Hereafter, the Chinese merchants at all the ports will adopt extraordinary modes of giving trouble and cheating; then there will be no hindrance of laying a clear statement of the case before the district officers, who will certainly punish the delinquent; decidedly, there will be no indulgence shown.”—and trade cannot be conducted without debts: that is, without credits—the legitimate facilities of commerce.

It is very true, that, under the *old* system of management, the consou fund was a quarry to feed the insatiate cravings of the local officers, who preyed everlastingly on its vitals; while it afforded them fatal facilities for supplying all the pretended wants of government, and gave them scope to frame pretexts for their never ceasing extortions.—On the other hand, the foreign creditor may have been incited to give undue credit to the hong merchants, knowing that in the event of bankruptcy there was the consou fund in the back ground, to which he looked for the liquidation of his claims.

Until the mails arrive from England, exhibiting the state of the public feeling on the receipt of the news of peace with China and the provisions of the treaty, and the effect of such intelligence on the European markets, we believe the foreign merchants in China are willing to shelter themselves under the *old* system: it will certainly have the effect of stopping rash and speculative purchases.

It is questionable whether the sudden and abolition of what has been generally called the hong monopoly, will be immediately beneficial to the foreign trade. The great evils of the monopoly, were the members of the cohong being the only authorized channel of communication with the officers of government, and the power they possessed of *levying and encroaching* at will, the consou charges.—Instead of 13 official hong merchants,—and often not so many,—some of whom, of late years have acted only as brokers to the foreign merchants,—if a guild were to be formed at each of the five open ports, numbering fifty or a hundred, or any number of incorporated merchants, on the principles of a copartnership, each member becoming liable, to the extent of all his means for the debts of the copartnership, to whom the whole foreign trade should be confined, their names, capital, residences, &c. being enrolled in the hoppers' books; but care should be taken at the first establishment of

this corporation—by a clause in their first charter—that they should not be entrusted with the execution of any official duties of any kind whatever; but should be guaranteed free from government exactions, & be only liable to the payment of duty imposed by the imperial tariff.—and, as already said, to be answerable for each others debts to foreigners,—and under this provision—the matter,—the manner and extent of foreigners trusting any member of the guild would require some especial regulations:—under this system we think the foreign trade would advance and prosper; and if it be adopted we are sure the guild list would soon be filled up: and the trade then would be as open and free as can at present be expected with this singular government and people.

In connection with the above subjects, and in disproof of many of the raw, undigested, crude and prejudiced notions on the opium trade, we may now remark that on all occasions of storming any city, camp, or Cantonment of the Chinese, opium was found in masses every where, exposed, without fear of detection or punishment;—or possibly in defiance of either.

Junks on the great artery of China, the Yang-tsekeang, were often boarded, and opium was found openly exposed in chests in the holds without the slightest attempt at concealment:—thus, the smuggling of opium into China by the natives, is conducted upon a far more liberal dare-devil system than the cunning smuggling trade in the Canton river by the foreign merchants, who, either ashamed of their vocation, or fearful of the consequences of detection—very cunningly smuggle their piece goods, of various denominations and fabrics, out and in—under cargoes of rice—simulating plenty to the multitude—but cheating the government by their dissimulation.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 1843.

Latest Dates.	
England	6th Nov.
U. States	6th Nov.
Calcutta	11th Jan.
Bombay	31st Dec.
Chusan	9th Feby.
Nanking	
Singapore	28th Jan.
Java	1st Dec.
Amoy	11th Feby.
Australasia	6th Dec.
Amoy	22nd Jan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Feby. ARRIVED. From

22. SEPPING, <i>Race's</i> , Calcutta.	
22. BELVIDERE, [U. S.] <i>Lowell</i> , N. W. York.	
23. WILLIAM SHAW, <i>Potter</i> , Bombay.	
24. RED ROVER, <i>McHardy</i> , Calcutta.	
24. WALKER, <i>Keay</i> , Bombay.	
25. SYMMERY, ———, Madras.	
25. BRANNIN, <i>McArthur</i> , Bombay.	
26. ARJADNE, <i>Campbell</i> , do.	
27. ELIZA STEWART, <i>Macdonald</i> , do.	

Feby. SAILED. For

22. ISIDIANA, [Port.] <i>Carvalho</i> , Batavia.	
22. AMIZADE, ———, <i>Berardus</i> , do.	
22. MARGARIDA, ———, <i>Aguino</i> , do.	
22. ZEPHYR, [U. S.] <i>Jennings</i> , Bombay.	
22. JEAN, <i>Richards</i> , <i>Mullin</i> , do.	
22. SURETY, <i>Naylor</i> , do.	
24. LEE, <i>Graham</i> , do.	
24. D'ARCY, <i>Garrick</i> , do.	
24. ANDERSON, <i>Dubin</i> , Singapore.	
24. MARIAN, <i>Watson</i> , <i>Perry</i> , do.	
25. LEAD LOWTHER, <i>Dudman</i> , Bombay.	
25. NARCISO, [S.] ———, Manila.	

PASSENGER.—For Margarida, M. G. F. H. Reynan.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Gomali, ———, Thomas Lowry.	
For Calcutta—Water Witch, Mermad, Red Rover.	
For Bombay—Mor, Baboo.	
For Manila—Graham, today.	
For Chusan—Thomas Crisp, Metcalf, 1st March.	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Thomas Wallis, Asia, Commodore.	
City of Derry, Druid, Sappho, Pambona.	
From Liverpool—Isis, Gondolier, England's Queen.	
Cordell, Julia, Orixa, John Land, Bonavent.	
From Calcutta—Rob Roy, Ariel, Poppy, Eliza.	
From Bombay—E. Immanuel, Oriental, Badisco.	
Woodman, Abenmont, Mowrah, Marling.	
Morley, Anderson, John Grey, B. McCoolen.	
Tyler, John Kiser, Canalar.	
From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Quora, Totacora.	
George Armstrong.	

By the *Mor*, *Eliza Stewart*, *Brahmin*, *Arjane*, and *Red Rover*, we have received several London papers of the October mail, the Monthly Times of November 4th, Calcutta and Bombay papers to the 10th of January and 20th December respectively: the Singapore Free Press of 10th and 29th January, the Madras Spectator and Examiner, Penang Gazettes and the Semario Filipino, and also several Australasian papers. Most of these papers reached us only on the 26th and to day (27th), and we have not had time to read them all.

We have extracted from the Monthly Times of Nov. 4, a report of the tea market, and also another report from the Singapore F. P. Extra of January 18th, which seems to be taken from the Morning Chronicle of the Nov. mail; but there are singular discrepancies in these two reports, both as to the state of the market and the stocks on hand, on the respective dates of Oct. 1, 1841-42.

The improvements of the road, the stone seats, and the terraces, lately made at the Franciscan point, are blotted by one huge blunder; a specimen of “shocking bad” taste.

The stone facing of the terraces, instead of being retained in the rude outline of their picturesque beauty,—something like the old cyclopean architecture, or what is called in Scotland, a dry stone dike,—or even if the committee of taste had rested from their labours when the interstices had been filled with cement,—it would have been well:—but some demon has whispered to the committee, “have a taste,” and lo! the fruits! the *clivant* good-looking enough wall has been defaced by being faced with a coating of dirty looking white-brown yellow plaster!

This dull, smooth, dead, unmeaning sameness of plastered surface, on the rude honest rough-looking stone, is not only offensive to the eyes by its intolerable glare on a sunny day, but it absolutely spoils the beauty of the spot, which with a little trouble, such as planting the terraces with field flowers and fragrant shrubs, might be made extremely lovely. O!—away with art in this instance, and give us the good honest natural look of nature's primary rock.

We have the pleasure of announcing in the Canton Register the birth of the first British subject on the island of Hongkong; the first-born, as we believe, of the “fragrant streams”—sprung from ocean, like Venus Aphrodite,—for he is a sailor's son: we trust the Islanders welcomed the news of the birth of the first *real* Hongkongian, by potatoes potte deep; and his christening will, doubtless, be a day of glorious festivity.

The editors of the F. of China & H. K. Gaz., in their last number of 23d inst., crowded most chanciclerly on the regard they have for the moral improvement of society, which they manifested by refusing insertion to the lottery advertisement of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., of Calcutta. As the advertisement was a very long one, *quere*, whether was it the fear of non payment for the advertisement, or some (i. e. not much) regard for the moral improvement of society, that were their ruling motives?

The editors of the Hongkong Gaz. lay on their “soft smoder,” when they see occasion, as thick as the plastered coating on the walls of the terraces at the Franciscan fort. In the number in question, the editors greatly laud the present governor general of India. With reference to some expressions of lord Ellenborough in his proclamation from Simlah,—“This assertion,” say the editors of the H. K. Gaz.—“cannot be controverted, and being true; we care not, nor will posterity, should it consign to everlasting infamy the policy of lord Auckland.”

Is not this the very profundity of the *bathos*? Two fallen editors,—the one clerical, the other lay,—setting forth their own crude notions against the opinions of their cosmopolites, and answering for and prophesying the opinions of the countless millions, billions, trillions, *ad infinitum*, of posterity?

The Friend of India,—the editors of which highly respectable Journal are well educated, and, as we think, as moral and religious as the editors of the Friend of China,—is at issue on this very point with the Friend of China. Let the Editors of the Friend of China meet the arguments of the Friend of India.

We think we may safely assure the co-editors of

the H. K. Gaz., that neither lord Auckland, their contemporaries, nor posterity, will care one straw for their opinions. Posterity! forsooth! why, do the editors of the H. K. Gaz. delude themselves with the hope that their paper will descend to posterity? If so,—they are, indeed, fools to fame.

With reference to the moral improvement of society,—the public would receive with more satisfaction and respect the rapid but preposterous articles of the H. K. Gaz., if a regard for truth, and a more intimate acquaintance with facts, were attended to & gained, before they intruded their notions on the public,—as witness their remarks on the opening of the tea market, the assertion that congo would be sold at tael's 15 per pecul, cum multis aliis.

But what were the meers of the Macao papers—to what papers do the F. of C. and the H. K. Gaz. allude?—A correspondent of the Canton Press newspaper, under the signature of G.—brought to the notice of the public a regular 'little go' of the F. of C. and the H. K. Gaz.—We republished this letter in the C. Reg., with the observation that G. had the editors of the F. of C. and H. K. Gaz. on the hip. The next notice of the said paper with a long name, was this:—

"The notice of the lottery coming to hand while the paper of the 6th inst., was in the course of printing, got into the advertising columns entirely through the oversight of the managing party."—Pray who was he!—(vide C. R. Oct. 25).

Will any one, can any one, believe the above quoted paragraph from the F. of C. and H. K. Gazette?

The army of the Indus has returned to India; and near 60,000 troops were in the latter end of december assembled at Delhi.

Translations.

No one knows (says our Chinese informant) who he is who has causes of enmity against the hong-merchants; but he is a man from beyond the river, (i. e. the native of another province); and is in Elepoo's office. He has stated against the hong-merchants, that, from the 18th to the 22d year of Taoukwang (1839 to 1842), they have drawn from the imports and exports, a sum in the whole amount exceeding tael's 20,000,000; and although the expenses of the army have been defrayed, those disbursements have not exhausted (the 20,000,000 tael's); and he requests that the hong-merchants may be ordered to produce their books, and clear off the account; and if there be any surplus, it should be given up for the public use, to aid the expenditure of the army.

And now Elepoo is desirous that the accounts should be cleared and the surplus appropriated to the public use.

The lieut. governor of Canton, *Leang Paou-chang*, is removed to the lieut. governor ship of the province of Shantung. He delivered up the seals of his office on the 19th day of the 1st moon (17th inst.); and the governor, *Kekung*, now holds, *pro tempore*, his own and the seals of the lieut. governor.

Se-lu-pun (a Mantchow) the salt commissioner, died on the 29th ulto. *Ma Tsoulang*, (Sooqua) the merchant of the *Huentsu* hong, is afflicted with the spotted leprosy (which enters the bones, and is incurable.—*Morrison's dict.*)

TEA.—Notwithstanding the superabundance of tea unemployed, and the present low price of the leaf, with a downward tendency, we do not believe a single chest is bought on speculation. Dealers only supply themselves from hand to mouth, and with an unfinished stock, unless some decided obstruction to the trade in China takes place, no advance can be expected. The congos and greens imported this season are reported to be the finest in quality that have arrived for some years past.

STOCK OF TEA IN LONDON.

Oct. 1, 1841. Oct. 1, 1842.

	lbs.	lbs.
Bohea, Canton	171,196	384,310
Fokien	241,023	78,032
Congou	16,975,273	21,385,052
Caper	219,926	154,141
Campoi	3,012	234
Souchong	—	865,954
Pekon	125,696	447,602
Or. Pekoe	279,267	628,492
Tsankay	2,200,237	2,036,590

Hyson Skin	138,748	181,926
Hyson	1,454,429	1,709,609
Yong Hyson	339,869	907,489
Imperial & Gunpowder	633,787	1,239,806
Tea for export only	200,000	186,500
Assam Tea	2,000	16,200

24,973,662 31,208,141

The official statement of the quantities of tea exported from the 1st of July, 1841, to the 31st of May, 1842, from China to this country, gives the following amounts:—26,391,161 lbs. of black; 8,296,080 lbs. of green, and 78,103 lbs. sorts, making a total of 34,765,344 lbs.

(Monthly Times, November 4).

TEA.—Importers are firm, and have refrained from offering any at public sale, and none is declared; the demand by private contract has been lately pretty good both for black and green sorts; several of the parcels taken in at the late auctions have been disposed of at full rates. Congou of common sound quality for cash has been disposed of at 1s 7d to 1s 7½d, good common, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½; Twankay ord. to good ord. sound 1s 8½ to 1s 8½d; Hyson common 2s 1d to 2s 5d per lb. The stock of tea is 36,000,000 lbs. and in 1841, 33,00,000 lbs.

The Assam company's teas, by the *Nankin*, have been sold & the result is most satisfactory. The Bohea fetched from 1s to 1s 10d; Congous from 1s 1d to 2s 6d; Souchong from 2s to 4s; Pekoe 4s to 5s.—*Chronicle*

(Sing. Free Press Extra, Jany. 18)

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGES.

We are reluctantly compelled to strike many good papers from our exchange list. We have more papers by one hundred than we can read, and more than are useful to us. Besides the expense has become a tax we can ill afford. After the present week we shall be compelled to reduce the number of exchanges, and we hope our friends who may seem to be neglected will see and appreciate the cause.

New York Weekly Express, Nov. 5, 1842.

Some Portuguese capitalists, at the head of whom is the Marquis of Faya, propose to improve the navigation of the Tagus. Two celebrated Dutch engineers, messrs. Ort, will undertake the execution of the work.

Foreign office

NAVAL DEPARTMENT, Notice to navigators.

The minister of foreign affairs informs navigators, that from the 15th August 1842 a Belgian pilot-boat will be established at the mouth of the Scheldt for vessels bound to Antwerp or Ghent by the canal of Terneuzen.

9 The distinctive marks of the Belgian pilot boats are:—

1. The word Antwerpen, with the letter P. over it, as well as the No. of the boat, painted in large black letters on both sides of the sail.

2. A red flag at the mast head, bearing the No. of the boat worked in white figures;

3. The words pilot-boat, and the No. of the boat, painted on the stern;

The advantages that vessels bound for Ghent or Antwerp will derive from taking a Belgian pilot on board are:

1. For vessels proceeding to Ghent

A. Going straight from the sea up to Terneuzen without a chance of piloting.

B. Payment of the pilotage dues from the sea onwards, after arrival at Ghent.

C. In like manner, payment at the same place, before departure, of the charges for sea pilotage and for Terneuzen to Flushing, outwards.

2. For vessels bound to Antwerp

A. Payment at Antwerp after arrival of the sea pilotage dues inward, and of those from Flushing to Antwerp, in coming up.

B. Payment at Antwerp before departure, of the dues for sea. Pilotage outward, as well as those from Antwerp to Flushing.

The Belgian pilots for the mouth of the Scheldt all bear a distinctive mark, indicative of their station, qualification, and their number.

They will also be furnished with printed instructions, for the use of ship-masters, in Dutch, French, English, Danish, German, Spanish and Italian.

The Anconia, Hicks, came in from China yesterday afternoon. This beautiful clipper made one of the quickest passages to and from China on record. She left this for China on the 14th ultimo, and arrived on the 31st. Having beat up against the monsoon in 17 days! She left again for this on the 20th inst., and was at anchor in Singapore roads by 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, only four and half days out from China.

The loss of the brig "Childers"—The brig Childers, which sailed from this on the 15th ultimo, for Macao,

was lost in the Palawan passage on the 9th instant. The weather had been stormy for two or three days previous, and on the 9th while going under double reefed sails the ship suddenly struck at about half past three in the morning—the current apparently striking strong to the southward. At day-break the ship was found to be upon some rocks of a pinnacle form which were left bare by the tide. The rocks were found to be through the ship's bottom and she was full of water, the rudder gone, and she soon began to break up, and it was with great difficulty that the boats were got out. They remained in sight of the ship until falling evening morning when they left as she was then going in pieces. The last log of reckoning was 10° N., long 116° 20' East. The ship must have been carried out of her course by some strong current. After being 13 days in the two boats the crew were picked up by the barque Sylph, about 900 miles distant from the wreck, and brought ashore on Sunday—Singapore Free Press, January 26.

From the governor general to all the princes and chiefs and people of India.

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS,

Our victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnath, in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmood looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee.

The insult of 800 years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnath, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory, the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus.

To you, princes and chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwara, of Malwa, and of Gujarat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war.

You will, yourselves, with all honour, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories to the restored temple of Somnath.

The chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed, at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej.

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS,

I have ever relied, with confidence, upon your attachment to the British government. You see how worthy it proves itself of your love, when, regarding your honour as its own, it exerts the power of its arms to restore to you the gates of the temple of Somnath, so long the memorial of your subjection to the Afghans.

For myself identified with you in interest and in feeling, I regard with all your own enthusiasm, the high achievements of that heroic army; reflecting alike immortal honour upon my native and upon my adopted country.

To preserve and to improve the happy union of our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of both, is the constant object of my thoughts. Upon that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject of the British government. From the moment when, in former times, India was afflicted; through that alone had our army now, waved its triumphant standards over the ruins of Ghuznee and planted them upon the Bala Hisar of Cabool.

May that good providence which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the power now entrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal.

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

[The Friend of India, Decemr. 8.]

Postscript.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1842.

Notification.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1842.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following notification, issued at Simla, on the 25th ultimo, by the right honorable the governor general of India.

By order of the hon'ble the governor in council,
J. P. WILKESBURY,
Secretary to government.

Notification.

SECRET DEPARTMENT; SIMLA, THE 25TH OCTOBER, 1842.

The advance of the British armies to Ghuznee and Cabool having led to the restoration to freedom of the British prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, Dost Mahomed Khan, his wives and family, and the wife and family of Mahomed Akbar Khan and many Afghan chiefs, remain in the absolute power of the British government, without having any means of procuring their liberation.

To this condition of distress and danger has Mahomed Akbar Khan reduced his father, and his wife, and his family, and which, his countrymen, by making war upon him, and perceiving the continuance of their captivity and suffering, for objects connected only with their own safety, to the general exchange of prisoners who were of bond by the British government, and the consequent restoration to liberty of those, whose honor and whose happiness should have been most dear to him.

But the British government is desirous of terminating, as the earliest period, all the evils which have arisen out of the Afghan war; and the governor general, enabled by the recovery of the British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy, to follow the course most in accordance with clemency and humanity, declares that when

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1843.

Second day, Wednesday 22nd February.

FIRST RACE. The Bedouin Cup, value \$100, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, for all horses, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The winner of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Heats R. C.

SECOND RACE. The Barrier Plate, value \$25 for all Ponies. 12 hands to carry 9 stone. A Winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra. 1 1/2 miles.

THIRD RACE. The Gige and Take of \$50 from the fund, for Arabs. 14 hands to carry 10 stone, 7 lbs. 1 1/4 miles. Entrance \$10 each.

Third day, Friday 24th February.

FIRST RACE. The Winner's Cup of \$50 from the fund, for all Arabs, that have won during the meeting. To be handicapped by the stewards. 1 1/2 miles, heats. Entrance \$10 each.

SECOND RACE. A Forced Handicap for all Ponies that have won public money during the meeting, optional to losers. \$25 from the fund. Heats R. C. Entrance \$5 each.

THIRD RACE. A Plate of \$50 from the fund, for the beaten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards. 1 1/2 mile, heats. Entrance \$10 each.

Fourth day, Saturday, 25th February.

FIRST RACE. A Sweepstakes of \$5 each, with \$20 from the fund, for the beaten ponies of the season, Catch weights. Heats R. C.

And any matches that can be made up.

All entries for the first day's racing to be made before 2 p. m. on Saturday, 18th current.

All entries for Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's racing to be made before 2 p. m. on the previous days.

The racing to commence each day at 4 p. m.

See the course thronged with gazers, the sports are begun;

What confusion, but hear! I'll bet you, sir! done!

First day, Monday, 20th February, 1843.

The Trial Stakes of \$50 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, imported since last meeting, or that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight 10 stone, 6 lbs. 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Skylark, T. Lye. 1.
Mr. Etwell's c. a. h. Red Gauntlet, L. Day. 2.
Mr. Child names b. a. h. Anthony, 3.
Mr. Indignatio's g. a. h. Pippin, 4.
Mr. Angus names c. a. h. Lottery, 5.

The Deputy Shepherd's g. a. h. Adjective, pulled up lame.

At the word off, the lot got well away, Red Gauntlet leading, with Anthony on his quarter, the others well together. At the barrier turn Adjective pulled up lame. By this time Red G. had increased his distance, followed by Skylark, Lottery, Anthony, and Pippin.

In this order the horses came to the stand turn, shortly after which Lottery cried "no-go" and dropped behind, Red G. making the running up to the distance post, when the Grey came up to him, and won cleverly by a couple of lengths.

The Ladies Purse, value \$50, with a Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all Ponies, weight, 13 hands to carry 10 stone, upwards, 10 stone 7 lbs. 1 1/2 mile heats.

Mr. C. O'Malley's r. p. Badger 4. 1. 1.
Mr. Dawson's b. p. Donald 1. 3. 0.
Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates 3. 4. 2.
Mr. Medley's b. p. Lottery 2. 2. dr.

After some difficulty on the part of Mr. Charles, who seemed to prefer having his head looking towards his stable than towards the course, this small fry were got away, Donald taking the lead, who was never headed and won the first heat cleverly.

2d Heat: Badger went away at score, closely waited upon by Donald, and the others well up; at the barrier turn Lottery changed places with Donald, when a severe struggle took place between him and the Badger, which ended by the latter winning his heat by half a neck.

3d Heat, for this heat Lottery was withdrawn and a beautiful race between Charlie Bates and the Badger throughout, the Badger won by a length.

The Macao Welter, \$100 from the fund and \$25 each subscriber, for all Arabs, weight 12 stone, 1 1/2 mile.

Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor, 1.
Mr. River's g. a. h. Brodignag, 2.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony, 3.

Anthony went away at a glancing pace which he kept till he passed the barrier turn, when his rider pulled him up; here the "brod-big-nag" took up the running which he kept to the barrier turn, but the Doctor's "practice" now began to tell in his favor, and after a pretty race his Jockey brought him in a winner by a length.

Second day, Wednesday, 22nd February.

FIRST RACE. The Bedouin Cup, value \$100, with a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, for all Horses, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The winner of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Heats R. C.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Little Wonder, 1. 1.
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony, 2. 3.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's g. a. h. Pilgrim, 4. 2.
Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor, 3. 0.
The old man of the sea's ch. a. h. Sinbad, 5. 4.
Mr. Hagard's ch. a. h. Lottery, 6. 0.

The first Heat was commenced by Anthony going off at a rattling pace evidently bent upon mischief; at the turn he had a great lead, but was soon doomed to resign it to the "Phenomenon" who collared him about 200 yards from home, and won the heat by a couple of lengths.

2d Heat: Pilgrim taking his cue from Anthony, took the head at a tremendous pace, followed by Anthony and others well up; as far as the Barrier it was expected the old Doctor would make play for this heat, but there was evidently something wrong, and Little Wonder who had been waiting for him had now to make running to catch the Pilgrim which he did about the distance post, and came in a winner by a length.

SECOND RACE. The Barrier Plate, value \$25 for all Ponies. Weight 13 hands to carry 10 stone, upwards 10 stone 7 lbs. A winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra, 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Oliver Twist's b. p. Charlie Bates, 1.
Mr. C. O'Malley's g. p. Oberon, 2.
Mr. Oliver Twist's br. Artful Dodger, 3.

Master Bates, unruly as usual, made great objections to come to the starting post, after a little "persuading" he was got off, Oberon taking the lead, Charlie second, in which order they ran to distance post, when the young gentlemen passed his adversary and keeping the lead won in a canter. The Dodger determined to preserve his "nominal character" began practising the "artful" by "dodging" his rider between the ropes and posts opposite to the Grand Stand is the great amusement of the spectators and was in consequence distanced.

THIRD RACE. The Give and Take of \$50 from the fund, for Arabs. 14 hands to carry 10 stone, 7 lbs. 1 1/2 miles. Entrance \$10 each.

Mr. River's Grey Skylark 10 st. 8 1/2 lbs. 1.
Mr. Etwell's Chestnut Red Gauntlet 11 " 3 1/2 " 2.
Mr. Indignatio's Grey, Pippin 10 " 3 1/2 " 3.

At the start Red Gauntlet was not backward in challenging his competitors, and going to work (in gallant style gained a considerable distance in advance, at the stand turn "Skylark" ended his pace closely followed by Pippin, who evidently was not waning in backers." The Chestnut maintained his lead up the heavy sand and as far as the distance post when the Grey closed, took up the running, and after a severe struggle won by a length.

Third day, Friday, 24th February.

FIRST RACE. The Winner's Cup of \$50 from the fund, for all Arabs that have won during the meeting. To be handicapped by the stewards 1 1/2 miles, heats.

Mr. River's g. a. h. Skylark, Black.
Mr. Etwell's b. a. h. Little Wonder, do.
Mr. Weller's g. a. h. The Doctor, —

The Doctor and Skylark having been withdrawn, Little Wonder walked over for the Cup.

SECOND RACE. A Forced Handicap for all Ponies, that have won public money, during the meeting optional to losers, \$25 from the fund. Heats R. C. Entrance \$5 each.

3 Mr. Oliver Twist's b-m-p. Charlie Bates, 10 stone
2 Mr. C. O'Malley's b-m-p. Badger, 10 9
1 Mr. Medley's b-m-p. Lottery, 9 12

At the first start, Charlie, as usual, unruly, gave a good deal of trouble, but at length went away well with the other two. After a well contested race, Lottery came to the front at the distance post, and won easily.

2d Heat: Badger, who had been lying by during the first heat, now showed his bottom, and after a hard struggle won the heat by half a head, Lottery doing his best to prevent him. Charlie three strides in the year.

3d Heat, won cleverly by Lottery, Badger a good second.

THIRD RACE. A Plate of \$50 from the fund, for the beaten Horses of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards. 1 1/2 mile, Heats. Entrance \$10 each.

1 Mr. River's b. a. h. Brodignag 10 stone 7
2 Mr. Etwell's c. a. h. Red Gauntlet, 10 " 7
3 The Deputy Shepherd's g. a. h. The Adjective, —

Mr. Oldman's c. a. h. Sinbad,
Mr. Indignatio's g. a. h. Pippin,
3 2 Mr. Hagard's c. a. h. Lottery 9 " 7

Mr. C. O'Malley's g. a. h. Frolic,
Mr. Child's b. a. h. Anthony,
Mr. Fitzpatrick's g. a. h. Pilgrim,

1st Heat: For this plate only three horses came to the start. At the word "away" the head was taken by Lottery at a severe pace, Red Gauntlet on his quarter, Brodignag close behind, in this order they run to the Barrier gate, when Brodignag came up, took the lead and won easily, Lottery second. Red Gauntlet pulled up second.

2d Heat: Red Gauntlet went away at score, closely followed by Lottery and Brodignag. Red Gauntlet maintained his lead to the Barrier turn, when Brodignag challenged him and after a severe struggle won cleverly by a length.

Fourth day, Saturday, 25th February.

1st Race: A match between Mr. Indignatio's, Pippin and Mr. River's, Brodignag. 10 stone, 7 Heats R. C.

Won in a canter by Brodignag.

2d Race: A match between Mr. Oliver Twist's, Charlie Bates and Mr. O'Malley's, The Badger. Heats R. C.

Charlie Bates 9 stone 12,
The Badger 10 " 6.

This race was soon cleverly by Charlie Bates, winning two heats.

3d Race: A Sweepstakes of \$5 each, Heats R. C. Cutch weight.

Mr. O'Malley's, Oberon,
Mr. River's names, Hadjee,
Mr. Oldman's, Tom Thumb,

Won easily by Oberon, Tom Thumb boited, first heat, and consequently distanced.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, February 23, 1843.

Chusan Harbour, January 19th, 1843.

Dear sir,—Having recently made the passage from Macao to this, with a good carrying ship, and being under the impression that bulky goods may continue to be sent up to this depot at every period regardless of seasons, I beg to offer the result of my own experience in coming up through the strength of the N. E. monsoon, and request that you will kindly transfer the particulars to your valuable columns, as they may be of some use to your nautical readers.

Left Macao roads Dec. 25th, but calms and adverse winds prevailing it was Jany. 3d, before we left our last anchorage in Harlem's bay; continued working down the coast, keeping it well aboard to Breaker's point, blowing strong N.N.E. to E.N.E. with a short high sea; carrying 2d reefs for the most part. On opening Formosa straits, wind more steadily prevailed from the northward, enabling us to make the south point of Formosa on the 6th, wind eastering as we approached the Bashes; worked through the north group of those islands on the 7th, with strong gale at E.N.E. and high sea, wind increasing as advance was made to S.E., tacked to N.N.W., and on the 9th passed the island of Botel Tobago Xima. 10th weathered Saumassane island. 11th Koumi island east of us, on the 12th left the bold rocky island Hoo-pen-san and Tin-yu-si to the west of us, wind east, from whence it quickly drew round by the south and west to N.N.E. and blew hard On 13th from latitude 27° 25' N., long 125° 6' E. tacked to N.W., carrying a press of sail against a strong gale & heavy sea, to obtain an anchorage under the islands. On 15th weathered the Queens and came to, with both anchors under Buffalo's nose. Light weather succeeded under the gale prevented us from drifting into the inner harbour before the 19th.

Winds prevail from E. N. E. chiefly until the Formosa straits are open, when they come down N. E. and N. N. E. about the Bashes N. E. and E. N. E. prevail with a very turbulent sea reaching to the S. E. found an undeviating strong wind and heavy sea from N. E. but stretching out of this to northward along the east coast of Formosa, wind easterly and variable until we to the north of that island, when we had it heavy

from N.N.E. and it may be considered a general rule, that when the wind creeps round to the south of east it will speedily fly round with the sun to the north, and blow with redoubled fury. Heavy N.W. gales some times blow for several days together upon this north coast, reaching far into the offing.

Currents set strong from the east, until the Formosa straits are open, when they usually trend down the China sea more southerly. On approaching Formosa, found little or no current under the lee of the Pescadores. About Botel Tobago Xima the current divides, one stream setting strong to the west through the Bashi, the other branching off to the south, along the east side of Formosa. In the open sea to the north of that island they seem very mutable in direction and velocity, governed by the prevailing wind, but setting fast to the south during the strong northerly gales so often experienced in that locality.

General remarks. The passage up against the N.E. monsoon involves considerable wear and tear, very trying to sails and spars, and it is one continued series of heavy weather. Almost a constant double reef breeze with a very turbulent sea, after leaving the Bashi, the chief difficulties of the passage seem to be over.

On departing from the Lemas it is best to hold the coast close on board, using every legitimate means of obtaining easting and evading the constant adverse current, which here prevails, by working up in the smooth water of the safe bays by day, and, if blowing hard, coming to, when anchorage is attainable, until the gale is over; standing boldly to the eastward when wind permits, and again seeking in shore, when it becomes adverse. This is the trying part of the passage and requires a watchful perseverance.

After passing the south point of Formosa, the passage either to the east or west of the Typinsan group may be adopted, according to wind. The latter offers the advantage of a favorable current, which sets, with some velocity up to the north. Having advanced to the north of Formosa, the most favorable track may be pursued, wind veering from north to east in the offing, with an occasional gale from the N.W.; it is best to avoid the land until a lead in can be made to windward of the Quansan, where a well sheltered anchorage may be obtained under the islands.

The Barometer fails to be of much use on this coast for ordinary gales, rising very high with the prevalent northerly stormy weather. After veering round southerly the wind generally comes down with sudden violence from the north, sail should be reduced in time, the gales are never of long continuance.

As an accompaniment to these scanty remarks annexed is an abstract of the Wanderer's passage.

Day	Wind	Latitude	Longitude	Direction current	Miles
Jan. 31	E. N. E. N. E.	22° 17'	116° 16'	W. 35 W.	14
30	N. N. E. N. E.	21° 55'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
29	N. N. E. N. E.	21° 41'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
28	N. N. E. N. E.	21° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
27	N. N. E. N. E.	21° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
26	N. N. E. N. E.	20° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
25	N. N. E. N. E.	20° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
24	N. N. E. N. E.	20° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
23	N. N. E. N. E.	19° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
22	N. N. E. N. E.	19° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
21	N. N. E. N. E.	19° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
20	N. N. E. N. E.	18° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
19	N. N. E. N. E.	18° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
18	N. N. E. N. E.	18° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
17	N. N. E. N. E.	17° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
16	N. N. E. N. E.	17° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
15	N. N. E. N. E.	17° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
14	N. N. E. N. E.	16° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
13	N. N. E. N. E.	16° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
12	N. N. E. N. E.	16° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
11	N. N. E. N. E.	15° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
10	N. N. E. N. E.	15° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
9	N. N. E. N. E.	15° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
8	N. N. E. N. E.	14° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
7	N. N. E. N. E.	14° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
6	N. N. E. N. E.	14° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
5	N. N. E. N. E.	13° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
4	N. N. E. N. E.	13° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
3	N. N. E. N. E.	13° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
2	N. N. E. N. E.	12° 39'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
1	N. N. E. N. E.	12° 21'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27
0	N. N. E. N. E.	12° 00'	118° 23'	W. 35 W.	27

I am, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
T. B. SMITH,
Master of ship Wanderer.

Extract from a letter dated Chusan, February 9th, 1843, per "Isis."

"We have no news here except that the emperor is in reality again preparing for war, which is much, however, to be hoped will never again take place. This news of course we have from the Chinese, several of whom have had earnest conversations with Mr. Guttsell on the subject. We are most anxiously expecting to hear somewhat further of what you are doing to the Southward, every body here is in a state of excitement."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, THE 26th FEBRUARY, 1843.

JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public in general, that he will sell by Public Auction, in his premises, to the highest bidder, with all fixtures reserve, a splendid collection of handsome Crochets and Glass. Ware: Typstry, Fringes; Table Linen and Napkins; Glass: Typstry; Oil Cloth; Lady's Kid Gloves; Satin Ribbons; Mittens; Stationery; A few boxes of Superior Port Wine and Champagne; Preserved Meats: Damaged Piece Goods; Woolfats; Ditties; Flower Seeds, &c. As follows: Most elegant and really beautiful Dresden-ware Dinner Service; a few sets of very handsome Tradiito; (exceeding) handsome white and colored Decanters, Water and Claret Jugs, Pitchers, Sugar and Butter Urns, Tumblers, Ewer and Toilet Bottles, Inkstands, and Flower Vases; Letter and Pocket Paper, paper vases, Brown Bottles; neat and elegant pair in Paper Hangings (for decorating rooms), in convenient sets, English-made Boots and Shoes; rare Flower and Kitchen Seeds, in jars; Argand Lamps; White Drillings; Mantle Bell Covers; a few pieces of Woolens, of color, suitable for ladies' pelisses; Kid skin Glov's; colored Mittens; a few cases of very superior Port Wine and Champagne, (to be sold at one of a lock); and Saddles, too numerous to detail.

The Sale will commence precisely at half past ten o'clock.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILLIAM LANE will offer for sale at the latter part of this month on account of whom it may concern the following goods saved from the wreck of the Dutch Jaeger, "PRINCE FREDRICK DER NEDERLAND": viz., Captain C. A. de Kox, from Batavia, viz.: About 30 Bags of PEPPER.
2 12 lbs. Metal CARRONADES.
2 4 do. GUNS.
11 MUSKETS and 4 FLINTS.
A quantity of IRONMONGERY.
And sundry other ships articles, that will appear in hand-bills.
Macao, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE to our Subscribers, resident in Macao. The Canton Register Press will be removed to Hongkong, immediately after the publication of the Register and China General Price Current of the 31st proximo.

The Editor, therefore, respectfully requests that any alterations in subscriptions or addresses may be immediately communicated to him—and he takes this opportunity of again reminding the subscribers to the C. R. and C. G. P. C., resident in Macao, of their unsettled accounts to the 31st of December, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. FREDERICK PAUL, Son of ARCHIBALD PAUL, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. James BROWN, ceased on the 20th April last.

Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, GRIFFITHS, PAUL and Co.

BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.

Calcutta, January 21, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Soldier, named LUCAS, was recovered on the 15th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th inst. For which deliverance, the party concerned may apply to the Procurator's office in the Senate house, any day from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., sundays and holidays excepted.

Procurator's office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The collection of WILLIAM C. HUYER with our house for January 1st, 1843, and JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN & DANIEL NEWELL'S BROTHERS became Partners therein on the same day.

RUSSELL & Co.

Calcutta, February 13th, 1843.

EX HANGE ON PARIS.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for France 70,000 a 50,000 in various sets down by captain PAST of the French corvette *Fleur-de-lis* on the French Treasury at 30 days sight.
Macao, 2nd February, 1843. J. A. DURAN, &c.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan'y, 1843. A. A. MELLO.

A Surgeon wishing to proceed to England will hear of a favorable opportunity by applying to Messrs. DENT & Co.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 33rd Dec. 1842. 45 Queen Roads.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS, at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.

Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BRONZED Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Stems, Hook Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table Cloths and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 18th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS; CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and Pitch in barrels. Apply on board the *ISABELLA*, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORNISH & Co's well known MADERIA in Rhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843. THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 92 per copy; parties taking six copies will be charged 51 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price 56. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 53 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 56 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound 56 a vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, 56 per vol.

Also a Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by J. BLANE, Esq. of R. at 5p. Dns. Calcutta Black Hills of Exchange, 2 1/2p. Dns. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. Sp. Dr. 92.50

Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1843. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, 92. To non-subscribers, 94. Dns. on a single sheet, 91. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital, Canton of the Kalendar, can also be obtained at the South and African Bazaar, &c., and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

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Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
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ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be
continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
number of the required insertions be noted on the face
of the advertisement. (Implies when order'd.)

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
ments. Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are respectfully requested to enquire at-
tention to, to send cash with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1843.

No. 638.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MARCH 7TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.		
England 6th Nov.	Singapore	30th Jany.
U. States 6th Nov.	Java	20th Dec.
Calcutta 11th Jany.	Manila	11th Feby.
Bombay 31st Dec. v. a.	Australasia	6th Dec.
China 9th Feby.	Amoy	22nd Jany.
Nanking		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.	From
Febv. 27, POPPY, Cole, Singapore and Calcutta.	
—, MAREPPA, [U. S.] Prescott, Chusan.	
March 3, ARTEL, Bart, Singapore and Calcutta.	
4, SAPATEL, Smith, Lombok.	
6, GUSSE, McKellar, Singapore.	
7, LANTHE, [U. S.] Steele, New York.	
Febv. 28, GITANA, [Sp] Salado, Manila.	For
March 1, WATER WITCH, Reynell, Sing. and Calcutta.	
1, MERMAID, Gill, do do	
1, ORRESTES, Sanders, Singapore.	
2, LOWELL, [U. S.] Peirce, New York.	
2, OSRYDA, [] Swift, do	
2, NATCHES, [] Waterman, do	
2, BELVIDERA, [] Lovett, Manila.	
3, HOWEVELL, [] Engle, New York.	
3, ELKABETH, [Fr] Geoffroy, Manila.	
3, GEMINI, Mardon, London.	
3, HELOISA, [Brn.] Stijes, Singapore	
3, ALEX BARINO, Hale, London.	

PASSENGER—Per Heloise, Mr. Aug. Behn.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Thomas Lowry.
For Calcutta—Red Rover.
For Bombay—Mor, Baboo.
For Singapore—Maia.
For Manila—Velezopode.
For Chusan—Thomas Crisp, Metcalf, 1st March.

VE-SHUN EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel,
City of Derry, Druid, Sappho, Possidone.
From Liverpool—Ina, Gondolier, England's Queen.
Cordelia, Julia, Orix, John Laird, Benoolen.
From Calcutta—Rob Roy, Eliza.
From Bombay—Elmorestone, Oriental, Woodman,
Alcorno, Monarch, Manlius, Morley,
Armscor, John Grey, Benoolen, Tyrer,
John Knox, Candahar. [Armstrong]
From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Tuscacrin, George

Our papers for this month have been de-
layed through ill health; and we are not yet
well enough to resume the active duties of an
editor: therefore they will be chiefly filled
with public documents and quotations. The
most important events are the death of
Elipoo, and the payment by the hongmer-
chants of \$500,000 of the hong debts, and the
distribution of that sum among the foreign
creditors, as set forth in H. E. the plenipo-
tentiary's letter to Mr. John Robert Mor-
rison.

Our illness has also prevented our answer-
ing several letters; but we hope soon to be
able to attend to them.

We consider *Mercator* has not been just
to us in his letter published in the H. K. Gaz.
of March 2d.

Did we not say at the commencement of
our *extra*, that—in submitting the fol-
lowing remarks to the notice of the public,
we shall avail ourselves of every source of
information within our reach, where then was

the necessity for referring particularly to our
sources of information? where, then, is the
justification of his implied want of disingon-
ousness on our part, because we did not name
Morrison's Commercial Guide? Does *Mer-
cator* suppose that we were not aware that
every foreigner in China would know
whence we drew our information?

We cannot at present answer *Mercator's*
letter at length, but we may again recur to it:
we think it unfair to us throughout. We
well know what the *hongs* were, and what
the company's service and system were: but
we shall now only observe that the most in-
fluential house in China did not suggest the
getting up of the *extra*: had, in fact, nothing to
do with it, except in taking a number of copies:
and that the support given to the *extra* by
the commercial public in Macao, is much
more satisfactory and flattering to us, than
the annoyance *Mercator* appears to have
wished to cause us by his letter: we by no
means regret having published the *extra*
which, if we think it worth while, we can
defend on all points.

ART. VIII. Journal of Occurrences: death of Philip; return of lieutenant-col. Malcolm from England.

His excellency, Philip, the imperial commis-
sioner, died in Canton on the 4th instant, at the
age of seventy-two; he had been indisposed for
a few days before, but no serious fears for
his life were entertained till three days previous
to his decease. The duties of his commission
are in abeyance until the arrival of another of-
ficer, whom it is expected will be Kiyung.
The present governor-general of Liang Kiang. The
members of H. B. M. commission in Canton at
the time of Philip's decease, soon after left for
Macao in company with four gentlemen of H.
E.'s suite, one of whom, Hensling, is also a com-
missioner subordinate to Philip, and was formerly
lieut.-general of the garrison at Kirin in Man-
chouria; he was employed at Nanking during
the negotiations as a barrier between the high
contracting parties. The object of the present
visit to Macao was to have an interview with
sir Henry Pottinger, and dissuade him from
proceeding northward, as in all probability
Kiyung would be immediately dispatched to
Canton on the receipt at court of Philip's death.
During the visit they improved the opportunity
to see whatever was worthy of notice in Macao.
Lieut.-colonel G. A. Malcolm, &c. &c., arrived
at Hongkong on the 16th inst. in the steamer
Vixen, bearing H. B. majesty's ratification of the
treaty negotialed last year at Nanking. He ar-
rived hence in London on the 10th of December,
and left there on his return January 5th; he
was absent from Hongkong 181 days. We
quote the following paragraph from the papers.

"The great seal of England was affixed on the
31st December to the treaty ratified between
this country and China, at the residence of the
lord chancellor, in great George-street, Hanover
square; after which it was transmitted to the
war-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the
celestial empire, under the care of major
Malcolm. The seal is inclosed in a very hand-
some silver box (similar to that used for the
patent of his royal highness the prince of Wales),
and, together with the important document to
which it is appended, is inclosed in an elegant
case covered with crimson velvet. Of the seal

itself, it is expected that no trace of the impres-
sion of Mr. Wyon's beautiful mould will exist
when the case reaches its destination, on ac-
count of the yielding nature of the materials of
which it is composed; indeed, on former oc-
casions, it has been discovered that during the
comparatively short journey between Scotland
and London, the design has been completely
obliterated."—Chinese Repository for March.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary, March 2, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

His excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., is
pleased to direct the publication of the following
letters for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOODMAN,
Government house, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1843.

Macao, February 26th, 1843.

Sir,—I have received your four letters of the
21st, 22nd, (two), and 23rd instant, with their
accompaniments; and advertent to that part of
them which relates particularly to the hong
merchants' debts, I think it proper to record my
official opinion and intentions, not only for your
guidance, but, with a view to their being puish-
ed for general information.

You are aware that I was at one time, since
I came to China, disposed to allow the arrange-
ment, that had been made, some years back, for
the discharge of those debts, between the co-
hong and our merchants, to remain in force;
and that I actually submitted my opinion to
that effect to her majesty's government, but,
when I came to draft the treaty at Nanking,
and to give its provisions the full and final con-
sideration, which they demanded, I saw that it
was impracticable to carry, through that plan
since the abolition of the co-hong, (which I
deemed to be a "*sine qua non*" in my measures)
necessarily involved the abolition of the consou
fund charges, on which the ability of the co-
hong to discharge the debts is understood to
have depended; and I therefore stipulated in the
treaty for the sum of \$3,000,000, in round
numbers, on this account.

You are also further aware, that it was
brought to my knowledge, shortly after I came
last from the northward, that an instalment of
the debts, agreeable to the arrangement refer-
red to in the preceding paragraph, would be-
come payable in January 1843, and that the
funds for its payment were in readiness; in
consequence of which, a letter, of which I en-
close a copy, was addressed under my authority,
on the 7th of January, to the British merchants
in China.

I have since, neither heard any thing further
on the subject from our merchants, nor, have I
been furnished with a single receipt; but on the
31st of last month you enlisted to me a trans-
mission of a communication from the imperial com-
missioner and his colleagues, dated the 27th of
January, in which they intimated, that "the
hong merchants in & body have delivered over
the sum of five hundred thousand dollars,
which we have deputed a special officer to hand
up, and which we will trouble your excellency
to receive, and to let us have a reply in course."

In enclosing the communication from which
the above sentence is cited, you requested me
not to acknowledge it until I should hear further;
and I accordingly deferred my reply till the 19th

of this month, when you apprized me, that Elapoo, &c., were anxious for an answer, and thereupon I wrote to the high officers, explaining to them, that I had been expecting their officer, at Macao, but that I should now send a steamer to Whampoa to receive on board the money, and the officer in charge, and to convey them either to Macao or Hongkong, where the money having been counted and examined, the necessary receipts for it shall be transmitted to your excellencies."

A now appears from your letters to which I am replying, and the statements accompanying one of them, that the instalment for January, to which the annexed letter to the address of the merchant relates, and the \$500,000 alluded to by the high commissioner, &c., are one and the same sum; and further, that it has been divided (or nearly so) amongst a number of alleged creditors many of whose names and claims are perfectly new to me, and which names and claims I cannot find recorded in any shape, or document, in the archives of the office, either of her majesty's plenipotentiary, or chief superintendent of trade, &c.

Under these circumstances I am obliged to express my wish, that you had not in any way interfered with, or taken a part in the division of the above described \$500,000, both because that division seems to me to be calculated to add to the utter confusion and total absence of regularity which evidently pervade the whole of the transactions connected with the debts; and because, as at present informed, I have considerable doubts whether dividends may not have been assigned to firms and individuals, whose claims, as creditors of the bankrupt hong merchants, neither have been recognized as valid, nor are likely to be so, by the British government.

My intention was, before I authorized the payment of a single farthing of the bankrupt hong merchant's debts through the medium of the officers of the British government, to have definitively ascertained the exact admitted amount of those debts, nor did the sanction I gave to the liquidation, by the co-hong, of the January instalment, militate against that intention. On the contrary, I rather apparently assisted my proposed object of getting at the truth, as it is far to presume, that the present co-hong would know best who were real creditors, and would pay money to no others, especially when they felt that they would be held responsible for the correctness of such payments. It is also to be observed, that at that time there was every prospect of ample leisure being afforded for investigating all claims, as the treaty only provides for the second instalment of the monies receivable from China being forthcoming at midsummer.

I presume, however, that it is not possible to recall what has been done; and I now therefore proceed to make you acquainted with my wishes and resolution as to future payments. The first step I wish you to take, is to obtain and transmit to me the receipts for the entire sum of \$570,000 which has been lately paid; and should any firm or individual, on any plea whatever, decline to give you receipts for their, or his dividend, such firm or individual, will of course be excluded from all future dividends. As soon as you have obtained the receipts in question, I next wish you to procure from the merchants of the co-hong a complete statement of the acknowledged debts of the bankrupt hong, and which I understand are, or should be, inserted in the common fund book. I do not at first require any details. Simply a statement showing the original debts, and the sums paid towards their liquidation, with the balances still said to be due.

I intend to adopt steps for obtaining similar statements from all claimants, and where the parties agree as to the amount, &c., I conclude that her majesty's government will consider the claims to be finally established. On the other hand, where there are discrepancies, inquiry will be instituted (and on this point I may mention that I expect instructions from England by Major Malcolm), into the cause of those discrepancies; but it is at once necessary for me to remark, that it is the business of the claimants and not of government to establish claims that may be brought forward, and that, acting on this principle, I shall feel it to be my duty to suspend and refer all doubtful cases, unsupported by proper vouchers, such as receipts or balances struck between the parties, to her majesty's go-

vernment, before I take on myself to record them as admitted claims, or to authorize a single penny of their amount being paid.

As this letter will be published, as soon as possible, you are at liberty to make its contents known to all interested in the matter.

I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
(True copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

J. R. Morrison, esq.—Canton.

Government house,

Hongkong, 7th January, 1843.

Gentlemen.—It having come to sir Henry Pottinger's knowledge, that an instalment of the hong debts is due during the present month, and that the hong merchants are willing to pay it, provided such instalment be considered as part payment of the three millions of dollars, stipulated for in the treaty, as the sum for the liquidation of those debts: I am directed by his excellency to inform you, that he sees no objection to such an arrangement, but begs you will furnish him with a memorandum of the sums you receive, that he may make the corresponding deduction.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.
(True copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

The British Merchants in China, Creditors of the Insolvent Hong Merchants.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, March 2, 1843.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM AT HONGKONG.

The following has been received at Lloyd's:—Office of committee of privy council for trade, Whitehall, Sep. 26, 1842.

Sir.—I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council for trade to transmit to you for the information of the committee at Lloyd's a copy of a proclamation issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary in China on the subject of the circulating medium at Hongkong.

I am, &c.,

J. MACGREGOR.

The secretary at Lloyd's.

☞ Vide the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, of the 14th April, 1842.

POLICE

Before the Chief Magistrate.

January 5th, 1843. *Leung* a Tehoi carpenter, charged by a woman named *Afik*, & *Ho Pokmo*, with robbery.

Afik.—I am the wife of *Ay*, a shop-keeper here. I was on the 13th December, walking at *Wang nei Chong*, in the afternoon. I went to one of the salt junks, to visit a friend. It was raining at the time; I and *Pokmo* were attacked by two men, who robbed me of clothes value about \$5, and the other complainant of clothes value about \$4.—I did not catch the prisoner until yesterday. I can swear to be identity of the prisoner as one of the men who robbed us.

Pokmo corroborates the above evidence in full, defence. I deny the charge. I was not at Hongkong at the time the robbery was committed. I have brought no evidence to prove where I was at the time.

Sentence. To receive 30 strokes, and to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour, and to pay \$9 to complainant.

January 6th, 1843. *Jaha Colburn*, seaman, of the "Bella Marina," charged by Dennis Healy, private of the police, with riot and assault.

Complainant states.—Yesterday afternoon I was on duty near the bazaar, when I was called by two officers of the 9th regiment, to take into custody the prisoner, who had been incident to them, when I attempted to make him prisoner,

he struck me in the mouth and made great resistance. I then gave him in charge to corporal Moody of the police. The man was very drunk and riotous. I do not think the man knew well what he was about.

Corporal Moody of the police states.—I was yesterday afternoon told by a Chinese, that a disturbance was taking place in the bazaar. I went to the spot pointed out, and found the prisoner and private Healy of the police struggling together on the ground. I took the prisoner after great resistance on his part to the police station. He was struck in the mouth which was bleeding; the prisoner was very drunk. I do not think that he knew what he was about.

The officers insulted, not appearing to give evidence, the prisoner was sentenced to 7 days imprisonment without labour, and to pay a fine of \$4 to the queen.

January 6th, 1843. *Chin Apo*, coolie, charged by *Wong Ager* with assault and theft.

Complainant states.—On the 31 instant the prisoner asked me for the loan of 100 cash, which I refused to do, the next day I found that I missed 350 cash, all the money I possess, and had been stolen from my box, when I taxed the prisoner with it, he beat me. I have no witnesses to prove it, the prisoner lives in the same house with myself.

Defence. Prisoner states.—I did not steal the money I was taxed with stealing it, and I beat complainant.

Sentence. Prisoner to receive 25 strokes for his assault on complainant, commitment for theft dismissed for want of evidence.

January 6th, 1843. *Lee Anai* cook and washerman, charged by *Wong Ahke* with assault and riot.

Complainant states.—On the 2nd December I was drawing water, at the same time as prisoner and one other man, a quarrel ensued between myself and prisoner, when he and the other man, set upon me and beat me. I endeavoured to take the prisoners into custody, when they assembled 40 or 50 men with swords and spears, and a great riot was the consequence.

Complainant is much cut and bruised about the face, and is otherwise injured.

Akone of the municipal police states.—On the 2d instant, I was told that there was a disturbance in the town, when I arrived at the spot, I saw a great number of Chinese collected with spears and swords. I saw the prisoner beating complainant. I tried with complainant to seize the prisoner but he ran away, we then seized his master, we only took the prisoner this morning.

Defence. I confess that myself and complainant had a quarrel and disturbance together, but did not cause the riot. I did not call the number of men who came with swords and spears, I do not know for what purpose they came.

Sentence. To receive 40 strokes and to pay a fine of 10 dollars to the queen.

NOTIFICATION.

H. e. sir Henry Pottinger bart. is pleased to direct that the annexed letter & quarterly report be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM
Acting secretary.

Macao, 25th Feby. 1843.

No. 936 of 1842.

Territorial department, finance;

To the secretary to the hon'ble company's agents in China.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. chief secretary Warden's letter, No. 815, dated the 15th Oct. 1836, I am directed by the honorable the governor in council to transmit for the information of the honorable company's agents in China the accompanying copy of a report, showing the average quality of pure silver, old Spanish and new dollars, received for coinage at the Bombay mint for the quarter ending the 31st October, 1842.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. R. REID

Chief secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22d Nov., 1842

Quarterly Report showing the average Assay value, and the Gross and Net return of Sycee Silver old Spanish and new Dollars received for Coinage, at the Bombay Mint, for the quarter ending 31st October, 1842.

Names.	Weight in Tolas of 180 Grains.	Tolals.	Pure silver in Tolas.	Tolals.	Gross value in Rupees.	Net return in Rupees.	Remarks.
Sycee Silver, average of the last 3 months ending 31st Oct. 1842.	100.	98.	455	98.	355	107.	152
100 average old Sp. Dollars.	220.	89.	500	206.	397	125.	604
100 ditto chiefly new ditto.	331.	89.	750	207.	3070	236.	737
A Company's Rupee	One tola or 180 Grains.	91.	486	165.			

Payable by a Draft upon the general treasury at 30 days sight.

(Signed) M. T. KAY, Assay Master.

True Copy J. R. RICE, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Mint, Assay Office, 17th November, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Austrian government have issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactures. No child is to work under nine years old, nor more than twelve if they have been three years frequenting school, and receiving religious instruction. From 9 to 12 years, children must not work more than 10 hours. From 12 to 16, children must not work above 13 hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under 16 to work at night.

Miss Martineau and the civil list.—We learn from a correspondence between Mr. Charles Butler and Miss Martineau, which has now been published that Lord Melbourne, previous to his going out of office, was desirous to place this lady's name on the civil list, with a pension of 1500*l.* a year, as a proof of his respect for her writings and her character; and accordingly made such offer to her through Mr. Butler. Miss Martineau, in reply, declines the offer, and does so in a manner highly creditable to her head and heart.—Among her reasons for declining, the following stands prominently forward. Speaking of the working classes, she says:—"Such services as I may have rendered them are unconsciously rewarded by them; but I cannot accept reward at any expense to them. If this provision be not designed as a recompense, but as aid, as a pure gift, I cannot take it; for they who provide the means have no voice in the appropriation of it to me personally. Whenever we obtain just system of taxation, the time may, perhaps, follow, when, among other considerations, some plan may be devised by which the people's representative superintend the power of encouraging and rewarding merit and services, working through the press; and even then, the most scrupulous, with no better view of their own claims than I have, may be happy to receive. In their time of need, aid from the public purse. Meanwhile, I seriously and truly feel that I had rather, if need were (to put an *ex-ante* case), receive aid from the purse, and in the workshop, where I could clearly see my claim, than in the very agreeable manner proposed, where I can see no excuse for my own indolence. If it be true that, in the case of gift, we do not clearly measure the grounds of claim, and in the case of pension the one case of gift from the *State*."

But's dear Editor.—(From his American

notes).—When I got into the city on Sunday morning, the streets were clear, the houses were as bright and gay; the old letters were painted in such radiant colours; the gilded letters were so very gold; the bricks were so very red; the stone was so very white; the blinds and awnings were so very green; the knobs and plates upon the street doors so marvellously bright and twinkling; and all so light and substantial in appearance, that every thoroughfare in the city looked exactly like a scene in a pantomime. It rarely happens, in the business streets, that a tradesman, if I may venture to call any man a tradesman, where everybody is a merchant, resides above his store; so that many occupations are often carried on in one house, and the whole front is covered with boards and inscriptions. As I walked along I kept glancing up at these boards, confidently expecting to see them change into something; and I never turned a corner suddenly without looking out for the clown and pantaloon who I had no doubt were hiding in a door-way, or behind some pillar close at hand. As to harlequin and columbine, I discovered immediately that they lodged (they are a ways looking after lodgings in a pantomine) at a very small clock-maker's on a very high, near the hotel; which, in addition to various symbols and devices almost covering the whole front, had a great dial hanging out—to be jumped through, of course. The suburbs are, if possible, even more unsatisfactory looking than the city. The white wooden houses (so which it makes one wish to look at them) with their green jealous blinds, are so sprinkled and dropped about in all directions without seeming to have any root at all in the ground, and the small churches and chapels are so prim and bright, and highly varnished, that I almost believed the whole affair could be taken up piecemeal, like a child's toy, and crammed into a little box.

Unwarrantable.—Why should a Teetotaler never have a wife!—Because he will not support her.

The slave trade—proceedings of British cruisers.

We recently alluded to the illegality of our African cruisers landing on that coast and destroying factories, or as they are called, Barracoons, in which are collected slaves intended to be shipped for America. We have no doubt our cruisers acted only in obedience to orders, and it appears by the subjoined letter from the foreign secretary to the admiralty Board, that inconsistent orders have been given to our cruisers. In the case of the Madagascar and Waterwich, released about 900 slaves at Cabensa, it has been ascertained that merchandise and buildings to the value of 100,000*l.* were destroyed, which of course the owners will call on our government to repay them.

Lord Aberdeen's letter to the lords, of the admiralty on this subject in our next.

The latest advices from Texas announce a general expectation of hostilities will be immediately recommenced by Mexico. The naval force now at the disposal of the latter republic will enable it to establish an effective blockade of the Texas ports, and it is supposed that a new invasion of the Texas by a Mexican army will be contemporaneously made. The Texans, under this apprehension, are again soliciting the sympathetic assistance of the southern states of the United States.

AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. By Charles Dickens. In two Vols. Second edition. Chapman and Hall, 1842.

THE TOMBS.

What is this dismal fronted pile of bastard Egyptian, like an enchanter's palace in a magic drama!—a famous prison, called, The Tombs. Shall we go in?

So. A long narrow lofty building, stove-heated as usual, with four galleries, one above the other, going round it; and communicating by stairs. Between the two sides of each gallery, and in its centre, substage, for the greater convenience of crossing. On each of these bridges sits a man; doing or reading, or talking to an idle companion. On each tier, are two opposite rows of small iron doors. They look like furnace doors, but are cold and black, as though the fire within had all gone out. Some two or three are open, and women, with drooping heads, are talking to the inmates, the white light by a skylight, but it is fast closed; and from the roof there dangle, limp and drooping, two useless windmills.

A man with keys appears, to show us round. A good looking fellow, and, in his way, civil and obliging.

"Are those black dogs the cells?"

"Yes."

"Are they all full?"

"Well, they're pretty nigh full, and that's a fact, and no two ways about it."

"Those at the bottom are unwholesome, surely."

"Why, we do only put coloured people in 'em. That's the truth."

"When do the prisoners take exercise?"

"Well, they do without it pretty much."

"Do they never walk in the yard?"

"Considerable seldom."

"Sometimes, I suppose."

"Well, it's rare they do. They keep pretty bright without it."

"But suppose a man were here for a twelvemonth. I know this is only a prison for criminals who are charged with grave offences, while they are awaiting their trial, or are under remand, but the law here, offends criminals upon a charge of delay. What with motions for new trial, and in arrears of judgment, and what not, a prisoner might be here for twelve months. I take it, might he not?"

"Well, I guess he might."

"Do you never see that in all that time he could have some out of the prison door, for exercise?"

"He might get some, perhaps, not much."

"Will you open one of the doors?"

"All, if you like."

The fastidious jar and rattle, upon one of the doors turns slowly on its hinges. Let us look in. A small bare cell, into which the light enters through a high chink in the wall. There is a rude mass of mattress, a table, and a bolster. Upon the latter, sits a man of sixty, looking hoarse. He looks up for a moment; gives an impatient dogged shake; and fixes his eyes upon his book again. As we withdraw our heads, the door closes on him, and is fastened as before. This man has murdered his wife, and will probably be hanged.

"How long has he been here?"

"A month."

"When will he be tried?"

"Next term."

"When is that?"

"Next month."

"In England, if a man be under sentence of death, even he has air and exercise at certain periods of the day."

"Possible?"

With what stolidity and unutterable coolness he says this, and how longingly he looks out of the window's side: making, as he goes, a kind of iron castanet of the key and the stair rail!

Each cell door on this side has a square aperture in it. Some of the men peep anxiously through it at the sound of footsteps; others, shrink away in shame. For what offence can that lonely child, of ten or twelve years old, be shut up here? Oh! that boy? He is the son of the prisoner we saw just now; is a witness against his father; and is detained here for safe-keeping, until the trial: that's all.

But it is a dreadful place for the child to pass the long days and nights in. This is rather hard treatment for a young witness, is it not?—What says our conductor?

"Well, it isn't a very rowdy life, and that's a fact!"

Again he clicks his metal castanets, and leads us leisurely away. I have a question to ask him as we go.

"Pray, why do they call this place the Tombs?"

"Well, it's the cant name."

"I know it is. Why?"

"Some said it happened here, when it was first built. I expect it came about from that."

I saw just now that man's cloth was scattered about the floor of his cell. Don't you oblige the prisoners to be orderly, and put such things away?"

"Where should they put 'em?"

"Not on the ground surely. What do you say to hanging them up?"

He stops, and looks round to emphasize his answer:

"Why, I saw that's just it. When they had hooks they would hang themselves, and they'd take on of every cell, and there's only the marks left where they used to be."

The prison yard in which he pauses 'now, has been the scene of terrible performances. Into this narrow grave-like place, men are brought out to die. The wretched creatures stand beneath the gibbet on the ground the rope about his neck; and when the sign is given, a weight at its other end comes running down, and awing, him up into the air—a corpse.

The law requires that there be present at this dismal spectacle, the judge, the jury and citizens to the amount of twenty-five. From the community it is hidden. To the disfigure and bad, the thing remains a frightful mystery. Before the criminal and the man, the prison wall is bulged out as a thick gloomy veil. It is the curtain to his bed of death, his winding-sheet, and grave. From him it shuts out life, and all the motives to upright honest behaviour that last hour, which his mere sight and presence is often all-sufficient to sustain. There are no bold eyes to make him bold; no raffians to uphold a ruffian's name before. All beyond this pitiless one wall, is unknown space.

THE CITY WATCH-HOUSE.

What! do you thrust your common offenders against the police d-e-l-i-n-e of the town, into such holes as these? Do men and women, against whom no crime is proved, lie here all night in perfect darkness, surrounded by the horrible vapours which encircle that flagging lamp you "light us with," and breathing this filthy and offensive stench! Why, such imbecile and disgusting dungeons as these cells, would bring disgrace upon the most despotic empire in the world! Look at them, man—yep, who are they? Do you know how drains are made below the streets? and wherein these human sewers differ, except in being always stagnant?

Well, he don't know. He has had five-and-twenty young women locked up in this very cell at one time, and you'd hardly realise what handsome faces there were among 'em.

In God's name! shut the door upon the wretched creature who is in it now, and put the screen before a place, quite unsurpassed in all the vice, neglect, and depravity of the worst old town in Europe.

Are people really left all night, untried, in these black slots?—Every night. The watch is set at seven in the evening. The magistrate opens his court at five in the morning. That is the earliest hour at which the first prisoners can be released; and if an officer appears against him, he is not taken out till nine o'clock or ten. But if any one among them die in the interval, as one man did, not long ago? Then he is half eaten by the rats in an hour's time; as that man was; and there an end.—True Times, October 20, 1842.

DIED.—At Calcutta on the 1st December, Caroline wife of Joseph Hughenden Esq. *æt.* aged 24 years.

FOR SALE.—A MADRAS "THE GENERALIZED" 1840s, capital structure, will be demolished immediately. For sale or purchase apply to J. H. HUGHES, Esq. of Madras, or to J. H. HUGHES, Esq. of Madras.

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JOHN SLADE.
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Invitations to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
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NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 11. TUESDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1843. No. 639.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 14TH, 1843.

	Latest Dates.		
England	6th Nov.	Singapore	30th Jany.
U. States	6th Nov.	Java	20th Dec.
Calcutta	11th Jany.	Manila	11th Feby.
Bombay	31st Dec.	Australasia	6th Dec.
China	9th Feby.	Amoy	22nd Jany.
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March.	ARRIVED.	From
8.	LA FAYETTE (Fr.) Costey, Havre.	
9.	MORRISON, [U. S.] Benson, New York.	
9.	EMPERANZA [Sp.] Alaga, Pagsanjan.	
9.	CORDUANA, [Fr.] Claro, Manila.	
9.	GEORGE IV. Oliver, Alago Bay.	
11.	ROB ROY, Boyd, Singapore and Calcutta.	
12.	ALBREE, [U. S.] Henckman, Boston.	
March.	SAILED.	For
8.	MEDUSA, Purdie, Leith.	
8.	HINDOSTAN, Bosen, London.	
8.	AUST. PACKET, Nichols, Sydney.	
11.	PRINCE GEORGE, Foster, Halifax.	
11.	MOR. Methuen, Bombay.	
13.	RED ROVER, McMurdo, Sing. and Calcutta.	
14.	THOMAS LOWRY, Graham, London.	
—.	CAYUGA, [U. S.] Starbuck, New York.	
	PASSENGERS.—Per Morrison, Mrs. Benson; Mr. Hamilton.	

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay—Baboo.
 For Singapore—Maia.
 For Manila—Velocepede.
 For Chusan—Thomas Crisp, Metcalf.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, City of Derry, Druid, Sappho, Possidone.
 From Liverpool—Ina, Gondolier, England's Queen, Cordelia, Julia, Orixia, John Laird, Bencoolen.
 From Calcutta—Eliza.
 From Bombay—Edmundstone, Oriental, Woodman, Almena, Monarch, Manlius, Morley, Ardaser, John Grey, Bencoolen, Tyrer, John Knox, Candahar.
 From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Tutacarin, George Armstrong.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 18th of January, the Singapore Free Press of the 9th of February, and the Madras Spectator of the 5th of November; also Cape of Good Hope papers to October 13.

We are extremely obliged to our correspondent for his translation from the Red book of the statistical account of the revenue of the province of Canton; will he allow us to remark—even to complain of the manner it is written, which has caused great trouble to our compositors and ourselves, in the often required corrections of the Press.

Communications to the Press, we again repeat, should be written only on one side of a sheet of a paper, and in the roundest and most legible hand-writing: would correspondents have the kind consideration to attend to these suggestions they would be those whom editors and printers delight to favour.

But there is an error in his last paragraph; he states the land tax to amount to taels, 1,364,304; the gabelle to taels 47,910; custom-house duties to taels 97,430; Pawa-

brokers duties and various others to taels 65,320: these sums amount to taels 1,474,854; of which, says our correspondent, "taels 719,317 is sent to the capital; there therefore remains behind in the provincia treasury taels 339,143;" but subtracting 719,317 from 1,474,854, the remainder is 755,537. The concluding words, "are according to the same authority" (the Red Book, we presume), we do not understand, unless they are meant to convey that there is some dividing of the spoil among the provincial officers: but figures are intractable things,—and the paragraph is to us obscure.

We trust our remarks will not offend our correspondent; and we repeat our thanks for his valuable paper.

As we had marked the police report of the affair of the purchase of ship's biscuit by messrs. Pain and Daniell from Mr. M. Ford for publication in the Canton Register, and as it was already in type when we received his letter,—we think it only justice to him to publish in the same paper the communication he has addressed to us; but we do not think it our duty to offer any remarks on a case that has already been decided upon by the official authorities of Hongkong: or to observe on the conduct of either of the contracting parties; we shall only say, that it is well the matter is referred to arbitration: as all such matters should be, & not be brought before a police magistrate, whose duty is to repress and punish crime and not to arbitrate in matters between buyers and sellers.

A DETAILED OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF CANTON PROVINCE FOR 1842.

1.—Kwangchowfoo, divided into 14 districts; taels 2,430, rice in the granaries, 87,140 stones. Manners of the people are depraved; the soil is rich, and exceedingly fertile, and manufacture embroidery.
 Nankow district, duties arising from land tax 59,148 taels, rice in granaries, 80,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,500 taels.
 District, 44,507 taels, rice in the granaries, 100,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,500 taels.
 Shuhki district, taels 42,700, rice in the granaries, 90,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 Tungshan district, 43,700 taels, rice in the granaries, 90,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 Taungshan district, 6,144 taels, rice in the granaries 7,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Lungshan district, 9,064 taels, rice in the granaries, 23,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Taining district, 18,010 taels, rice in the granaries, 7,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Tsangching district, 23,409 taels, rice in the granaries, 1,900 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 Hwang-hen district, 24,569 taels, rice in the granaries, 50,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000.
 Tientsin district, 33,570 taels, rice in the granaries, 40,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000.
 Sanhang district, 22,710 taels, rice in the granaries, 50,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,200 taels.
 Tsingyuen district, 17,500 taels, rice in the granaries, 13,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 Tsing district, 11,271 taels, rice in the granaries, 20,700 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Hwa district, 10,134 taels, rice in the granaries, 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 2.—Lanchow, divided into one district, and one military station; taels 12,000, rice in the granaries, 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels. Manners of the people. They are rich, and liberal but their manners are indolent. Produce and manufactures of the country, silver copper, iron, cloacher, cloth, tortoise shell, and mercury.

Yongshan district, 5,916 taels, rice in the granaries, 7,000 stones; magistrates salary 300 taels.
 Tienshan, military station, 1,617 taels, rice in the granaries, 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 3.—Shaochowfoo, is divided into six districts, rice in the granaries, 14,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,600 taels. Manners of the people: their disposition is industrious. Products and manufactures, silver, tea, iron, incense, cloth, fir wood, slate stone, copper.
 4.—Kueikwang district, 15,093 taels, rice in the granaries, 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Tienyang district, 11,530 taels, rice in the granaries, 9,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Jinhwa district, duties arising from land tax, 7,430 taels, rice in the granaries, 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Kungyuen district, 6,136 taels, rice in the granaries, 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Ungyuen district, 12,210 taels, rice in the granaries, 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Yingth district, 15,075 taels, rice in the granaries, 14,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 5.—Nanheungchowfoo district, is one district, rice in the granaries 20,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels. Manners of the people. They are of a generous disposition, and great merchants. Productions and manufactures; oilbann, grass cloth, soap stone ink stone, bamboo and granite.
 Chebing district, duties arising from land tax, 9,430 taels, and rice in the granaries, 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 6.—Wuhchowfoo, is divided into 9 districts, and one military station. Rice in the granaries, 15,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,800 taels. The men are desirous of comfort, the women diligently labour, and all are fond of learning. Products and manufactures; tin, silver, coarse kinds of silk articles, salt, bamboo, mother of pearl, and fish of large descriptions.
 Kweishen district, duties arising from land tax, 26,240 taels; rice in the granaries, 80,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 Poofo district, duties arising from land tax, 24,000 taels; rice in the granaries, 35,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels.
 Changning district, duties 2,422 taels, grain or rice 40,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Yanggan district, duties 8,532 taels, rice 40,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Harfong, duties 9,430 taels, rice 57,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Bihung district, duties 3,290 taels, rice 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Lungshan district, duties 11,044 taels, rice 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.
 Yungping circuit, duties 5,500 taels, rice 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Hoyon district, duties 11,632 taels, rice 81,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Hoying, duties 6,107 taels, rice 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 600 taels.
 Takwang, military station, magistrates salary 1,200 taels.
 Chongchowfoo, is divided into nine districts. Rice 28,100 stones; magistrates salary 2,000 taels. The inhabitants are fond of show, and literature. Productions and manufactures; silk, silver, tin, citrons, liches, various kinds of fish, summer cloth, grass cloth and carpets.

Duties, taels	Rice, stones	Magistrate's salary, taels.
Huayang, 28,970	70,000	1,000
Fungshan, 4,973	8,000	600
Changyang, 27,447	70,000	1,000
Keeyang, 27,666	65,000	1,000
Taungping, 17,562	27,000	1,000
Hwangyue, 10,355	26,000	1,000
Taung, 6,314	10,000	600
Chinghsia, 12,311	23,000	800
Taining, 14,508	40,000	600
K'aying circuit, has four districts under the jurisdiction, duties 24,633, rice 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 1,000 taels. The inhabitants are very parsimonious, and greatly given to literature. Productions are copper, iron, tin, coarse silk, and fans.		
Changli district, duties 21,633 taels, rice 30,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.		
Hingping, duties 12,170 taels, rice 12,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.		
Pingyuen, duties 4,104 taels, rice 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.		
Chingping, duties 2,751 taels, rice 10,000 stones; magistrates salary 800 taels.		
Shangching, is divided into one district and eleven districts, rice 60,000 stones; magistrates salary 2,000 taels. The inhabitants are very sumptuous, their manners		

are excellent. Productions gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, lacquer, tea, sugar and sundries.

Duties taels	Rice, stones	Magistrate's salary, taels
Kaohsiang dia. 38 3/4	60,000	1 1/2
Shanghai, 23 3/4	20,000	8 0
Shanghai, 13 3/4	3,000	8 0
Tsichang, 10 1/2	20,000	8 0
Yungking, 11 1/2	30,000	8 0
Kiangnan, 14 1/2	10,000	8 0
Nanking, 7 1/2	10,000	8 0
Kiangnan, 2 1/2	40,000	6 0
Kiangnan, 12 1/2	2,000	7 0
Koblen, 10 0	1,000	7 0
Shanghai circuit, 14 1/2	10,000	8 0
Shanghai dia. 8 1/2	10,000	8 0
Koblen, 3 1/2	2,000	8 0

Kaohsiang, 1 circuit and 5 districts. Rice 10,000 stones; magistrate's salary 1 1/2 taels. The inhabitants are active and give to agriculture, and high, house, soldiers. Productions silver, salt, lacquer, various kinds of lacquer, coral and sundries.

Duties taels	Rice, stones	Magistrate's salary, taels
Nanking dia. 18 1/2	40,000	1,000
Tsichang, 9 1/2	40,000	8 0
Shanghai, 4 1/2	20,000	7 0
Shanghai dia. 13 1/2	30,000	8 0
Shanghai, 5 1/2	3,000	6 0
Shanghai, 1 1/2	3,000	6 0

Tsichang, 1 circuit and 3 districts. Rice 20,000 stones; magistrate's salary 1 1/2 taels. The inhabitants are very active, and severe in law. Productions gold, silver, lacquer, salt, tea, oil, various kinds of lacquer and sundries.

Duties taels	Rice, stones	Magistrate's salary, taels
Hong Kong district, 7 1/2	2,000	6 0
Ling-shan, 7 1/2	10,000	6 0
Kiaohow circuit, 2 1/2	16,000	6 0
Laychow, 3 districts. Magistrate's salary, 1 1/2 taels; rice 20,000 stones. The inhabitants are studious and maintain good manners. Productions: dragon's eyes, beetle's eye, fish of various descriptions.		

Duties taels	Rice, stones	Magistrate's salary, taels
Hakka, 8 1/2	2,000	6 0
Shanghai, 6 1/2	3,000	6 0
Shanghai, 5 1/2	16,000	6 0

Kaohsiang, 1 circuit and 3 districts. Rice 10,000 stones; magistrate's salary 1 1/2 taels. The inhabitants are also in their professions. Productions: gold, silver, lacquer, tea, oil, various kinds of lacquer and sundries.

Duties taels	Rice, stones	Magistrate's salary, taels
Kaohsiang, 22 1/2	60,000	1,000
Chiung, 7 1/2	7,000	6 0
Tsichang, 3 1/2	10,000	6 0
Yungking, 13 1/2	10,000	6 0
Shanghai, 3 1/2	10,000	6 0
Lakka, 3 1/2	10,000	6 0
Lakka, 4 1/2	10,000	6 0
Chiung, 12 1/2	10,000	6 0
Chiung, 1 1/2	8,000	6 0
Shanghai dia. 1 1/2	2,000	6 0
Shanghai dia. 1 1/2	2,000	6 0
Yungking dia. 1 1/2	2,000	6 0
Yungking dia. 1 1/2	2,000	6 0
Kaohsiang dia. 1 1/2	2,000	6 0

Looting circuit has 2 districts under its jurisdiction, duties 11 1/2 taels, rice 20,000 stones, magistrate's salary 1 1/2 taels. A great many of the inhabitants are perfect barbarians.

Thugan district, duties 11 1/2 taels, rice 20,000 stones; magistrate's salary 8 0 taels.

Seeing, duties 13 1/2 taels, rice 10,000 stones; magistrate's salary 7 0 taels.

Shanghai, 1 circuit and 3 districts. Rice 10,000 stones; magistrate's salary 1 1/2 taels. The inhabitants are also in their professions. Productions: gold, silver, lacquer, tea, oil, various kinds of lacquer and sundries.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, March 9, 1843.

POLICE.

BEFORE THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

January 7th 1843.—*Ho Anger*, barber, charged by sergt. Kerr of 52th regiment with selling shamshoo. Complainant states, I yesterday in consequence of information received that my wife had purchased shamshoo at the shop of the prisoner, I went to him and purchased from him two bottles of shamshoo for which I paid one dollar. Sergt. Johnston states, I went yesterday with sergt. Kerr, and saw him purchase two bottles of shamshoo from the prisoner for which he paid one dollar.

Defence.—I only told the soldier where the shamshoo was to be purchased. I did not sell it to him.

Sentence to receive 40 strokes; to be flogged to the Quater, and to have his house pulled down.

January 9th, 1843.—*J. B. Pain*, v. *Martin Ford*. The chief magistrate addressed the parties on the subject of submitting the matter

in question to arbitration, but defendant declined doing so, stating it as his wish that it should be decided by the legal authorities.

J. B. Pain of the Auckland hotel charges *Martin Ford* with breach of contract.

J. B. Pain states, on or about the 24th ulto. I agreed to purchase from *M. Ford* 240 barrels and 27 bunches of ship biscuit, to be delivered of the same quality as a sample which defendant then gave to me. *Mr. Bennett* and *captain Daniell* were present when the sample was delivered to me; about two days after I received the sample, I obtained possession of part of the bread, and shortly after the rest on receipt of the whole parcel I opened several of the casks and found the quality of the bread which they contained very inferior to that of the sample which defendant had previously given to me. I immediately sent for defendant and opened several other casks in his presence, in all of which the quality of the bread was inferior.

Defendant acknowledged to me at the time that it was so. I paid *Mr. Ford* 100 dollars previous to this delivery of the bread and 3500 more, on receipt of the whole parcel. *Mr. Ford* stated that although the bread was inferior to the sample, he had not guaranteed it, and that I must bear the loss. I then wrote to him stating that I was willing to receive all the bread which was of the quality of the sample, but he must either make some allowance for the quality of the rest or cancel the bargain, and refund to me the whole of the money, this *Mr. Ford* declined doing; then I held a survey on the bread (survey produced) and signed by *Frederick Somers*, master of the ship, *the Robert Peel* and *Henry Naylor*, master of ship *Surrey*. I consider that the bread is not fit for any thing but to feed stock. The whole quantity is not worth to me 5 dollars.

Robert Daniell, commanding ship *Palmyra*, states, about a fortnight ago I was at the house of *Mr. Bennett* when *Mr. Ford* then stated that he had a quantity of bread for sale, *Mr. Pain* requested *Mr. Ford* to give him a number of the bread. *Mr. Bennett* at the request of *Mr. Ford* then brought it, *Mr. Pain* then agreed to purchase from *Mr. Ford* the whole of the bread; a day or two afterwards, the casks of bread then in *Mr. Pain's* godowns were shown to me. Several of them were opened and found to be quite mouldy and in a very bad state. *Mr. Ford* afterwards came there, several others were opened in his presence and found to be in the same state. The bread is not fit for any one to eat. *Mr. Ford* pointed out particular casks which he wished to be opened, all of which were found to be bad, I consider that the biscuit was to be delivered equal in quality to the sample produced. I consider that both parties understood that the biscuit bought and sold, was to equal in quality to the sample.

It is usual under similar circumstances, in mercantile transactions to take back the article objected to.

Mr. Bennett, Auctioneer, states, about a fortnight ago. I was requested by *Mr. Ford* to bring up a sample of some biscuit. I did so and delivered it to *Mr. Pain*. *Mr. Ford* had a quantity of bread for sale. *Messrs. Pain* and *Daniell* purchased the whole quantity from him, on my showing the sample.

The bazaar now in court appears to me to be of the same quality as the sample I then produced. I produced the sample on the part of *Mr. Ford*, I should say that the bread was purchased by the quality of the sample produced. It was not fit for a human being to eat. I proposed to *Mr. Ford* to settle the matter with *Mr. Pain*, by taking back that part of the bread which was bad. But he refused to do so. His reply to me was that he was willing to bear half the loss, but that he would not taken back the bad bread. As a mercantile transaction I consider that all the bread which was not equal in quality to the sample produced, ought to be taken back by defendant.

Defence.—*Mr. Ford* states, *capt. Daniell* expressed a wish to purchase some bread from me, so I had a quantity on hand. I met him afterwards at *Mr. Bennett's* and he again mentioned the subject. I told him I was willing to sell him the bread at 1 1/2 per cask, after seeing the master he said that it would give me 1 1/2 per cask for the whole quantity which I had on hand. *Capt. Daniell* asked *Mr. Pain* to go halves with him in the purchase. They agreed and the biscuit was purchased by *Mr. Pain* and

Capt. Daniell for 1 1/2 cwt. I did not warrant the bread to be of the quality of the sample. When the sample was produced, I said this is as part of the bread, but I cannot warrant the whole to be of the same quality. (The question as to the quality was put to me by *Capt. Daniell*.) He asked me whether I would warrant the bread. I said that I would not warrant it, but that the sample produced was a part of it. The purchase of the whole was then made at 1 1/2 per cwt. I sold some under similar circumstances to *Capt. Mitchell*, to *Capt. Stewart*, who, although their casks were bad, were well satisfied with their bargain. If the whole quantity had been of the quality of the sample produced, it would have been worth more than seven times as much as it was sold for. I offered *Mr. Pain* to bear half the loss which would arise on the sale of the whole bread, but he refused to come to such arrangement.

Complainant is questioned by the Magistrate:

Question—When the purchase was made did you hear defendant say I warrant, or I guarantee the bread?

Answer—Complainant, no.

A similar question was put to *Capt. Daniell*, who answered, no.

By defendant to witness, *Daniell*.

Question—Did you hear me warrant the bread?

Answer—I did not hear you make use of the word warrant, but I fully understood that the bread sold was to be of the quality of the sample produced.

By defendant to *Mr. Pain*.

Question—Did you hear me warrant the bread?

Answer—No. I did not hear you say any thing about warranting the bread, but you produced this sample, as a sample of the bread.

By chief magistrate to witness, *Bennett*.

Question—Did you hear *Mr. Ford* say I warrant, or I guarantee the bread?

Answer—No. I did not, but when the sample was produced *Capt. Daniell* said, well I will take your word for it, I will buy the whole of the bread.

Question—What did your understand by this expression, I will take your word for it.

Answer—Some conversation took place between *Capt. Daniell* and *Mr. Ford* relative to the bread which I did not hear, but heard the conversation abruptly broken off by *Capt. Daniell* with these words— I conceive that *Capt. Daniell* understood by it that the bread was to be of the sample produced.

Defendant remarks I would have taken back the bread, as I considered it cheap, but I had paid away the money, and it was inconvenient to do so.

Neither party wish for any further evidence in the case.

At the recommendation of the chief magistrate the parties concerned agree to settle the matter by arbitration.

FIAT JUSTITIA SUAT CÆLEM.

The cause of this notice is principally to undeceive those, who may have been led to suppose, that the professed *Friend of China* was a free and independent paper, and not gagged as some of the fraternity have waggishly, though most truly reported. The said friend of the community in his valuable news paper vol. I No. 51 published a public report (which by the by was rather stale for news being six weeks old) in which the writer of this was concerned, and there being many false statements in the said report the following letter was addressed to the worshipful editor (who with much approved pomp, doth wield his quill, but with the little judgment and with few less skill), of the said friend to the people in order to repudiate the charge brought against him, and to obliterate the idea from the public mind, that there was unfair dealing in the case to which this letter refers; the reason assigned for its non-insertion by this benevolent editor, is given here in his own words. "The editor of the *Friend of China* begs to remark that the charge referred to, did not appear in his paper, hence he did not publish the letter." What a happy state of affairs! the editor has been in at the time he made this reply: it is very convenient to forget at times, and it is presume it was so on this occasion. The following is a copy of

THE REJECTED LETTER.

To Mr. White, Editor of the Friend of China.

Dear sir,—You will grant me a particular favour by inserting the following in your journal: I observed in last week's paper the account of a business transaction brought before the chief magistrate for adjustment, in which captain Daniell, Mr. Pain and myself were concerned. As the statement there appears, the public most assuredly are led to suppose, that I had attempted to defraud the said individuals, by selling an article inferior to the sample produced and warranted: that such was not the case, I shall now in a few words prove. The same bread has since been *apud eum*, and sold, at a profit of 75 per cent on the price it was sold for: the said captain Daniell and Mr. Pain, and only the casks *picked out* for my inspection were found to be bad. I think you will admit, Mr. Editor, this does not look much as if I wished to defraud; but this is not all: the circumstances connected with this business when brought before major Caine are most assuredly *disgraceful*. It must be known that I was summoned to appear at the suit of Mr. Pain on a charge of "breach of faith" before one, who acknowledged the business to be entirely out of his jurisdiction, nevertheless he entered into the full particulars, *without wearing one of the witnesses*, and admitted (though I strongly urged against it) captain Daniell the actual purchaser of the bread as a witness, each of these gentlemen contradicted the statement of the other inasmuch as Mr. Pain denied that capt. Daniell had purchased the bread, and he (capt. Daniell) admitted that he had; nevertheless no comment was made by the magistrate on this contradiction, and their evidence was taken down exactly as they wished, but my evidence was worded as the magistrate thought fit, he having positively refused to take it down as given; and further, thought one and all admitted that I did not warrant the bread, and that I would not say the whole was equal to sample, but merely a part, no word pledged, no bond given, and consequently no "breach of faith" proved, the case was not dismissed but it was as much as insinuated by the magistrate that the case *would* go against me, for he should give his opinion to that effect. I am not well versed in the laws of my country, but if this was a specimen, God in his providence defend me from ever again being placed within its clutches. I cannot, I will not believe that this is either equity, or justice, or that it forms any part of those noble laws by which the people of England have been governed for so many years.

I remain, your most obt. servt
M. FORD.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1843.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 6, Page 29.]

1842, June 6th. Cloudy morning and very sultry. All very quiet during the day.

7 Fine weather, very dull till the afternoon, when Kwan leon brought us a fine large fish, also a basket of potatoes, and some wine in the evening. Had a capital sapper off it. Fried & boiled the head and shoulders for tomorrow's breakfast. Sa and Yea paid us a visit. Kwat rather vexed that he was not allowed to cook the fish China fashion, but on tasting the fry, thought it very good.

8 Beautiful morning, had the remains of the fish for breakfast, find it very good. Kwat gets drunk at his morning meal and kicks up a row, for which he gets a licking which speedily brings him into humour, after *chia chin* goes to sleep. Mr. Gully writes to Mr. Partridge; got a letter from our *Lascars*. J Williams still very ill and not expected to live no chance of my being able to see them. Hear from our carpenter who is brought near our prison, that one of the *Nerbudda's* people had died during the night. I catch a very bad cold and eat a quantity of rhubarb.

9 Cloudy day and some kind of the *ligious* chinchining going on outside. Kwat assistant gets a licking from Mr. Roope for not cooking some potatoes for him, and allowing the soldier, instead half of them medicine does its duty, take congee, and feel a deal better, all very still up to this time. 4 p.m. observed most of the Chinese had a piece of yellow paper in the end of their tails, about 3 p.m. some of the head clerks came for Mr. Gully and he was *ingred* and sent away,

they said the big mandarin wanted to see him, but I think it all a lie, to get him back to his other prison, they tell us he is to come back in 4 or 5 days.

10 Very fine day. I get hold of a pair of scissors and cut my hair off as close as I can, the boy in a dead fright about it, says he shall be flogged, if the mandarin knows of it. Quat visited by 2 of his countrymen, many large trays containing, hams, fruit, fowls, ducks, sweetmeats &c carried about all day from joss house in joss house, in the evening had a scene from Mr. Roope and Wilson about cards, ended in the cards being put in the bucket.

11 Continued fine weather. Chinchining going on as yesterday. Received a letter from Mr. Gully who tells me he is in his old prison, and that his fellow prisoners do nothing but quarrel. He & Mr. Partridge wish much to join us. I will try all I can to get them here, answer his note, about midnight I was awakened by Ketchel malay who told me our junkman was at the gate, on getting up, saw a man talking to Kwat, but too far off to tell who it was. I think it must be a mistake off Ketchel's part. This day Kwat assistant was taken away, and told that he was enough for us. Heard yesterday and to day that Mr. Gully, Roope, Partridge and self are to have a separate place to live in and that they are putting mosquito custans on bed places for us, time will show how true this is.

12 Do. weather, I get a couple of boiled fowls & eggs for breakfast after asking several times for them. The trays going about, as during the last 2 days, but they don't bring any to the joss in our prison, I expect they think his appetite too good. Kwat makes presents to Kwan leon, viz: 2 ducks and 2 water melons, at night an old gentleman brought some cakes and fruit and tea by Yea, gave me 2 mace. To-morrow a great day, I am told.

13 Continued fine weather, all people in their best clothes and lots of Chinchining, going on; about 11 a.m. the junk man came but I could not make out whether he had sent my letter or been robbed, write another for him. Last night, Kwat, either pawned his jacket or got drunk and lost it, and kicked up a precious row this morning. All ready and waiting for the junk man. To day had a cold dinner of 1 fowl and 1 duck among us as a treat, cut up small China fashion. No junkman returned.

14 Do. weather. Holidays still continue, I write a letter to the mandarin, who promises an audience by and by, this is all I hear about it. This evening a new junk is caulked and most of her crew brought to this jail for punishment for allowing such an accident to take place, as there were 2 mandarins on board; unfortunately neither of them drowned. No junkman here this day. Mr. Roope has a bad throat.

15 Do. weather. Early this morning, a quantity of boxes of various shapes but very large, and apparently new and empty were taken up to the yard, hear they are going to have a sing-song there. Mr. Roope as yesterday. In the afternoon sent for the mandarins headman and wanted to know if there was any answer to my letter, he told me that the mandarin could not understand it, this of course I knew and said I could explain it, afterwards Mr. Roope and self were sent for, and had an audience, told him we wanted a large place to live in, and wanted Mr. Gully and Mr. Partridge to live with us. I used threatening language telling him that as they treated us, so would the English treat them, and that ships would be here very soon; the shroff I am more and more convinced is acting the part of a scoundrel, but not telling him what I said, as I caught him out in one or two instances. (Mem. won't forget him). Mandarin says I must not write to him, but has promised a separate place, and leave to walk about, to us in 3 or 4 days from this, tell him that if it was not done in that time I should call upon him without leave. In the evening Kwan told us that his father had received a letter from Amoy wishes for our protection for his wife and daughter, and of course promise it. The ding dong taken away boxes and all.

(To be continued.)

The following extract from the journal of the celebrated missionary and traveller, Joseph Wolf, a converted Jew, may not prove unacceptable to our readers.

ROYAL PRINCE.

A fine looking young man, dressed in ragged clothes, entered my room; I asked who he was; he replied, "I am Jelal Addeen, son of a king (Shah Zedah), who is now at Loodianah with Shoojah Almulk. Doost Mohammed Khan gives me no bread to eat, I have not eaten any thing for these three days past; I am hungry, could you not give me a few raps?" It was prince Jelal Addeen, son of king Sanjaar, of the royal branch Sadoo Szeze, a successor of king Timor and Lady Mattoo, who governed Hindoostan in former times. Prince Jelal Addeen begs at the door of his father's slave for a piece of bread, and is refused! Every additional experience in life shows more and more plainly, that there is no real permanent happiness in this world; and that the Lord pulls down the high and lofty ones of the earth; and that he is the disposer of crowns, according to his good pleasure; and that there is only one crown, which fadeth not away. Huppy the man, for whom such a crown is reserved; but it is only reserved for those, who have submitted to the sweet yoke, and light burden laid upon us by Jesus Christ our lord. "Tu fecisti nos ad te, et inquietum est cor nostrum, donec requiescat in te!" Jelal Addeen, Shah Zedah, begs for a piece of bread, in the streets of Cabool!

The slave trade—proceedings of British Cruisers. (vide C. R., March 7.)

LETTER FROM LORD ABERDEEN TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Foreign-office, 20th May, 1842.

My lord,—I beg to call your lordships' attention to the subject of the instructions given to her majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing slave trade on the coast of Africa, and to the proceedings which have taken place with reference thereto, as detailed in the papers named in the margin of this letter.

If her majesty's advocate general, to whom these papers have been submitted, has reported that he cannot take upon himself to advise that all the proceedings described as having taken place at Gallinas, New Cuzco, and Sea Bar, are strictly justifiable, or that the instructions to her majesty's naval officers, as referred to in these papers, are such as can with perfect legality be carried into execution.

The Queen's advocate is of opinion that the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be considered as sanctioned by the law of nations, or by the provisions of any existing treaties; and that however desirable it may be to put an end to the slave trade, a good, however eminent, should not be attained otherwise than by lawful means.

Accordingly, and with reference to the proceedings of capt. Mearns at Rio Pongo, on the 26th April, 1841, as well as to the letters addressed from this department to the admiralty on the 6th April, the 1st and 17th June, and 26th July of last year, I would submit to the consideration of your lordships, that it is desirable that her majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing the slave trade should be instructed to abstain from destroying slave factories and carrying off persons held in slavery, unless the power upon whose territory or within whose jurisdiction the factories or the slaves are found should by treaty with Great Britain, or by formal written agreement with British officers, have empowered her majesty's naval forces to take such steps for the suppression of the slave trade, and that if, in proceeding to destroy any factory, it should be found to contain merchandise or other property which there may be reason to suppose to belong to foreign traders, care should be taken not to include such property in the destruction of the factory.

With respect to the blockading rivers, it appears from the papers referred to that the terms blockading and blockades have been used by British naval officers, when advertising to the laudable practice of stationing cruisers off the slave trading stations, with a view the better to intercept vessels carrying on slave trade contrary to treaties between Great Britain and the powers to which such vessels belong.

But as the term blockade properly and exactly is an interdiction of all trade, and indeed all communication with the place blockaded, I beg leave to submit for your lordships' consideration, whether I will not be proper to caution her majesty's naval officers upon this head, lest by the inadvertent and repeated use of the term blockade the exercise of the duty confided to British officers for suppressing the slave trade might, by any one, be confounded with the very different use of the actual blockade.

I have &c.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.



FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.
THE "GENERAL KYD," 314 tons, captain O'Halloran, will be dispatched immediately. For freight or passage apply to J. B. JARDINE, NATHANSON & Co. at No. 10, JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.
W. H. ANDERSON, Whampoa.

FOR AMOY AND CHUNAN.

THE Sloop "WILL O' THE WISP" will be dispatched immediately. For freight apply to
MARINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Macao, 6th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 19½ tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838. Equipped and complete, with sails, cable, anchor, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MANNING's code of signals, and a full complement, is a fast sailer, and a good additional vessel. For further particulars apply at
 Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**, Gloucester, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.

THE EDINBURGH JON. PATRICKSON, H. C. B. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early dispatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship "PRINCESS ROYAL," will be dispatched for London on or before March 30. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to captain **PENKICE**, or
RUSSELL & Co.
 Canton or Macao.
 February 26th, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built ship, MARY, captain Kner, will have quick dispatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton.
 or **HEERJEEBOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao.**
 Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA-SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain Bree, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
B. BARRETTO.
 Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE new British built ship, BELLA MARINA, 450 tons (A. L. for 18 years), captain T. SHANNON. This vessel has rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Macao, 3rd January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply
 December 13th.
C. H. HART.

NOTICE.—A long boat, marked "LALY," captain Galt, was brought by Mr. Reed, of the schooner Thersos, from some Chinese bottom for \$50; and if not claimed in the course of ten days from this date, the boat will be sold by public auction, to defray the expenses.
 Macao, 28th Feb'y, 1843.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:—
 Two China Caddies; 8½ barrel Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Ticking Cloth; 5 tubs and 5 jars of Coconut Oil; 5 long Iron 2 pounders and 2 dottle short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Stings, and Hoops; 1 can and 3 halves of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 small Anchor; 1 bag Bando de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 253 pieces of Blue Nankeen. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.
 Macao, 6th March, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN a few days, JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the remaining Property, belonging to the late firm of MARXON & SONS, consisting of Wines and Liquors, Household Furniture, a variety of Lamps, Glassware, China, Crockery and Glassware, Billiard Tables, and other effects. Particulars will be published in Catalogues.
 Macao, 10th March, 1843.

THE Brigantine "ROSA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c.

either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.
 Macao, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—MR. FREDERICK PACE, Son of A. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOHN BREWER, ceased on the 30th April last. Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, GIFFORD, PACE, and Co.
BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.
 Calcutta, January 24, 1843.

NOTICE.—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Sailor, named LUCAS, was rescued on the 15th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurador on the 15th instant. For which deliverance, the party concerned may apply to the Procurador's office in the Senate house, any day from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., Sundays and holidays excepted.
 Procurador's office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUTCHER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILLESPIE & DANIEL NICHOLSON SPOONER became Partners therein on the same day.
RUSSELL & Co.
 China, February 15th, 1843.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for France 70,000 a 50,000 in various sets drawn by captain PAUL of the French corvette Favorite on the French Treasury at 30 days sight.
 Macao, 2nd February, 1843. **J. A. DURRAN, Jr.**

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
 Macao, 18th Jan'y, 1843. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
 Agents in China.
 Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
 Macao, 16th December, 1842. **MACVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
 Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 45 Queen Roads.

NOTICE.—GOODS AND MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED, IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS AT HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.
 Macao to W. LANE.
 Hongkong, 6th September, 1842.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following Works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—
 A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES GAGNIN; reprint, full bound in sheep. price \$ 25.
 Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth. " 25.
 The Gift, for 1843, with 5 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges. " 475
 Illustrated edition of Cooper's Tales, and other Poems, richly bound. " 5.
 The Ruin of Sharon, for 1843, with plates. " 3.50
 The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges. " 8.
 The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound. " 6.50
 Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt. " 5.
 Rural Life in Germany, by Howitt. " 5.
 Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges. " 10.
 The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding. " 4.75
 The Poetry of Flowers, 50th colored Plates, and some binding. " 3.
 Friendship's Offering for 1843. " 3.
 The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt. " 5.
 M. A. McGurney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt. " 3.50
 Apply to
JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, 40. Hanging Lamps with three and four light, with Shades complete. Ship Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPERIES. Apply to
W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BOSSWELL Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAN and PYTH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMANT & Co's, well known MADDERS, in 1½ds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. LAM at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price \$2 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The CANON Register and China Price Current for 1841—bound, price \$6. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$5 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$5 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound, \$5 a vol., and the C. R. for the half year ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, 66 per vol.
 Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
 Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHINESE. Sp. Drs. \$ 8.
 Easy lessons in Chinese. \$2.50
 Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1843. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1. To non-subscribers, \$1½. Do. on a single sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALVERT. This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital. Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Nac's" review of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
 Bills of Lading and Exchange per 100
 Optum Orders " } \$ 2.
 Circulars &c. " }
 Compressor's Notes &c. " }
 Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts " } \$ 4.
 Lingist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " }
 Navy Bills " }
 Policies, and Folio pages " } \$ 5.
 Auction Bills " }

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work may be contracted for.

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London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
 Calcutta.—Messrs. Lall, Matheson & Co.
 Bombay.—Messrs. Scrimgeour & Co.
 Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
 Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE.

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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 Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
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 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [Insert when ordered.]

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement. NOTICE.—Non-subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1843.

No. 640.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MARCH 21ST, 1843.

Latest Dates.		
England	6th Jan'y.	Singapore 6th March
U. States	8th Dec.	Java 20th Dec.
Calcutta	3rd Feby.	Manila 19th Feby.
Bombay	15th Feby.	Australasia 21st Jan'y.
Chusan	9th Feby.	Amoy 22nd Jan'y.
Nanking		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. From
 15, ELIZA, McCarthy, Calcutta.
 15, SARAH, Heidrich, Port Philip.
 15, MORLEY, Evans, Bombay.
 16, ORIENTAL, Wilson, Bombay.
 16, JOHN KNOX, Cleland, Bombay.
 17, H. M. St. Frig. VIXEN, comr. Bayes, Bombay and Singapore.
 17, EDMONSWORTH, McDougal, Bombay.
 17, MONARCH, Robertson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted our last) Per Ianthe, mtr. Steele and family; doctor McGowan. Per H. M. St. Frig. Vixen, lieut. col. Malcolm, c. z.; master Morrison.

SAILED. For
 15, OLYMPIUS, White, Manila.
 16, H. M. S. PELICAN, com. Justice, Chusan.
 16, CAROLINA, Wright, Singapore.
 19, BAZAAR, [U. S.] Kihom, New York.
 21, PRINCE ROYAL, Fennick, London.
 21, MALACCA, Shettler, Bristol.

UNDER DESPATCH.
 For Bombay—Baboo.
 For Singapore—Maia.
 For Manila—Velocepede.
 For Chusan—Thomas Crisp, Metcalf.

VESELS EXPECTED.
 From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, City of Derry, Druid, Sappho, Possidone.
 From Liverpool—Ina, Gondolier, England's Queen, Cordelia, Julia, Orixia, John Laird, Bencoolen.
 From Calcutta—low, Victory, Bengal Packet, Nabal, Mary Ballantine.
 From Bombay—Woodman, Alcmene, Manlius, John Grey, Bencoolen, Tyrer, Candahar.
 From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Tutacotin, George Armstrong.

Arrived in England from China.—Dec. 7, John Christian, Liverpool; Chusan, Isle of Wight; 13, Gratitude, Margate; Jan'y. 6, Crest, Downs.

Sailed from England for China.—Dec. 10, Sappho, Dunlop; 9, John Laird, St. Croix; Jan'y. 1, Antilla, Busby, via Singapore; Ingleborough, Rea; 3, Charles Jones, McFie.

We have received papers innumerable from all parts of the world; but our present state of health debars us from noting their dates, or looking through them for extracts.

H. M.'s steamer, Vixen, arrived in Hongkong bay on the 16th inst. with the January mail.

The most interesting news to the residents in China, is the stir that is being made about the opium trade: a memorial on the subject having been presented to sir R. Peel, signed by 235 merchants and manufacturers.

Some of the arguments appear to us very curious: and the whole are based on the selfish or patriotic feeling of self or national interests: but would it not be as reasonable to memorialize sir R. Peel to prohibit the importation of foreign wines and brandies, and also the distillation of spirits and brew-

ing of beer in England: for the less a man spends on his belly and luxuries of various descriptions, the more money he will have to spend upon his back, and so will be foster the cotton and woollen trades of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds; but the memorialists do not seem to take into consideration the wants, desires and excitements of men: free trade should embrace free and equal feelings, the reciprocity of nations on all these matters. It may be that this desired Utopian state of things would be more desirable than the present; we should then go back to the good old Saturn's age of sugarcandy. But the memorialists forget that opium, from time immemorial, has been the luxury of Asiatics; and you might as well ask the aristocracy of England to give up Alnacks, Crockfords, or any man or woman to abandon their ruling passion, as to expect to put a stop to opium smoking in China.

In 1838 we pointed out some difficulties connected with this traffic; and the only alteration that suggested itself to our mind,—and we still hold the same opinion, was, that the Bengal government should altogether disconnect itself from the cultivation of the poppy, manufacture and public sales of opium, but by no means prohibit the cultivation of the poppy by private individuals: for this power used in one instance, no one can tell how far the principle might be carried in others. We still are of opinion if the Bengal government did not foster the trade, that the production of opium would gradually decline.

The memorialists do not allude to the manufacture of opium in the provinces of Yunnan: Kwangse &c. to carry out their principles they should memorialize the emperor of China to put down this trade; but this is a labour of love which even this great potentate has been unable to effect.

Let us quote Franklin on *A honest means of getting a living*—There seems to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth: the first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbours—this is robbery; the second by commerce, which is generally cheating; the third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein a man reeves a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in aid of continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favour, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry.

Do the English manufacturers reflect or do they feel for the manufacturers of this or any other country? the productions of the machinery of China have ruined the manufacturers of India, and consequently impoverished the people; the same course may be pursued in China: and thus equal if not greater evils will be brought upon the people than has yet arisen to the few, comparatively speaking with regard to its uncounted millions, who indulge themselves to excess in the use of the drug.

Franklin, a great man, has said that commerce is generally cheating; commerce should be left to itself, and not be mixed up with morality or religion: why should

one branch of industry be crushed to support another!—We think it a subject of deep national regret that the prosperity of England should depend so much on her machinery and manufactures: the cultivation of the soil is the true source of permanent national riches and national happiness.

When the China question is finally settled, and the new ports opened, there will be, undoubtedly, a wide field for British enterprise; but let us caution our countrymen not to shoot their bolt too far; the Chinese are a very ingenious people, and a free trade, if it creates new wants and desires, will also supply the means of providing for those wants. Machinery will soon be introduced into China, and the Chinese will quickly be able to manufacture their own raw and the imported cotton much cheaper than the manufacturers of Manchester; and the wool from Australasia will, probably, find a more favourable market in China than it does in England.

But it is a rash undertaking to speculate on what may be: but if all the expectations of the merchants and manufacturers of England are to be fulfilled, we are of opinion that the government of China must undergo some serious alterations.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, March 16, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

His excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., is pleased to direct that the following letter be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOONNAM, Acting Secretary.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1843.

Government house,

Hongkong, 8th March, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint your excellency that the Chinese (local) authorities, are about to take active measures for the total suppression of piracy, in which I had offered to co-operate with them, but which co-operation they have, for the present at least, civilly declined; and that I have been for some days past in communication with the principal mandarin entrusted by the viceroy at Canton, with the general superintendence of this service.

Their plan appears to be, to fit out ten or twenty fishing-boats as cruizers, with orders to detain any boats of a suspicious appearance, or that have any unusual number of arms or armed men on board; and to convey them either to Kowloon, or some other of the various posts in this neighbourhood, for minute investigation and punishment, where that may be found requisite.

Most (if not all) of these cruizers are to have linguists on board, who speak a little English, and the principal mandarin has this morning sent to me to say, that he apprehends that the pirate boats (some of which are already well known to the local officers), may take refuge in the harbour of Hongkong, when they find themselves ferretted out of their present haunts or closely pursued, in which case he begs to know what is to be done.

I have replied that I would intimate to your excellency the measures in progress, and request you to issue the necessary instructions to all her

majesty's ships on this station, to aid the Chinese cruisers, on application being made for assistance, in seizing and conveying to Kowloon, any suspected boats that may be traced or followed into this harbour.

Should the suspected boats run in close and anchor, and their crews desert them, the Chinese authorities will, in such cases, go to the chief or marine magistrate, and these officers (if unable to render the required assistance from their own limited establishments) will apply to one of her majesty's ships, or the military authorities on shore, according to circumstances.

If the Chinese government can efficiently carry through the measures I have detailed above, I consider it very desirable that it should be left to do so, but I have nevertheless (from the apprehension of a failure) applied the mandarin that I will at any time be ready to take a part in the operations agreeable to my original proposal (of which I enclose a printed copy), and in that event I will again address your excellency.

A copy of this letter will be sent to major general Lord Saltoun, commanding the land forces.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PUTTINGER,

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True copy) RICHARD WOODNAM,

Acting Secretary.

His excellency, vice-admiral

Sir William Parker, K. C. &c.

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrate.

January 10th, 1843.—Chi-Ayeng, Chum-Aming, calling themselves coolies, charged by Lung-Wing-Hup, the master of a pirate vessel, with piracy.

Complainant states, on the 1st inst. I was carrying fish from the Canton river to this place, and was passing through the Capsingmoon passage, when I was attacked by a pirate boat carrying about 30 men; they boarded us and wounded one of my men; they took myself and my crew consisting of about 7 men into their boat, until they had robbed my boat of every thing it contained value \$140, they then returned us to our own boat and made off, I can swear that the two prisoners were two of the men who boarded my vessel from the pirate boat, the trousers and jacket which the prisoners now wear are my property, I can swear to this.

Ting-lu-qui states, I belong to the boat of complainant, we were carrying fish from the Capsingmoon passage, were attacked by pirates, I was wounded in the shoulder by a sword, (Witness has a slight wound in the shoulder) the two prisoners I can swear to as being two of the crew of the pirate boat, they were not the men who wounded me. This witness fully corroborates the evidence of complainant.

Leang-Pak-tse fully corroborates the evidence of foregoing witness and can swear to the men as being two of the crew of the pirate boat. There are three more of the crew of the fishing boat who are ready to swear to the identity of the two prisoners as two of the crew of the pirate boat, and are sworn to the truth of their evidence.

Defence.—They deny the charge, we belong to a boat in the harbour, we were discharged by the master and were walking in the street, when we were seized.

Sentence.—To receive 100 lashes each to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months and to refund 140\$ to complainant.

January 10th, 1843.—Fong Yung-shing, charged by Sin-chun, Lin-ming and Kwok-Cheung masters of junks with selling pirate passes and with piracy.

Complainant states, we are strangers here, we belong to the province of Fokien, on arrival here we heard that pirate passes were sold by the prisoner and as we could not speak this dialect, we asked our friend Yung-shing-chung, a commission agent here, to go with us and interpret. We went to the prisoner, and each of us purchased from him a pass for which we paid \$17 on the 17th of last month we were near Lintin on our way to Canton, where we were attacked by a pirate boat, which took away every thing belonging to us, the prisoner was on board the pirate boat and as he was giving orders and appeared to have great authority on board, we concluded that he was the captain. We bought the passes on the 13rd of last month, one man was wounded on the nose by a sword and several

men were beaten. There were 70 or 80 men on board the pirate boat. The boat looked like one of the Canton smugg boats, her bottom was painted blue, all these boats were in company at the time we were all brought too at the same time, we tried to beat off the pirates, but their guns were more and longer than ours and they threw all manner of combustibles on board of us. The crews of our three boats were in all about 40 men. The complainants present three petitions in which the property lost is stated to be as below. We can swear, that the prisoner is the man whom we saw on board the pirate boat which robbed us. The prisoner had a sword in his hand, we purchased the passes from prisoner in a house on the hill above the Bazar, we all sat down outside of the door of the house. We did not enter it. We heard above the noise of women, but do not certainly know that women lived in the house.

Yung-shing-chung being called on to give evidence, prevaricated in such a way, he was consequently committed by order of the chief magistrate.

Asson, comprador states, I never saw the prisoner before, I know Shing-chung he has lived with me for two months, he was to have been my partner, he has had nothing to do with pirates.

CASE REMANDED.

January 11th resumed.—The rev. Mr. Dean at the request of the injured parties, as well as of the Chinese interpreter, who cannot speak the Te-Chew dialect, kindly consented to interpret. The three pirate passes were produced, they were all of the same tenor and date, 26th December 1842, No. 63, 64, 65.

Atak states I was on board the boat of complainant Sin-Chun when his boat was attacked by a pirate, I saw the prisoner Fong-Yung-shing he was the first man to board our vessel and had a sword in his hand, there were three boats of us in company when we were attacked, his testimony fully corroborates that of complainant in every respect. The complainants state that their loss in all amount to about \$3000, about 2000 of which was in silver (dollars).

Defence.—Deny the charge entirely, complainant and witness sworn to their evidence by cutting off the cocks head.

Translation of the pass.

General society of the Tai-Ping-Suy.—Under the character Tong (Tong is probably a character used in the account books of the society to facilitate reference) No. 65.

This boat is upwards of 50 cubits in length. Kin-wan-sai is her name, her bow is painted and is green, she carries an assorted cargo, she took this passport as a protection in case of attack by robbers.

You are to take notice of the size of the attacking vessel, of her name, number of masts, of men and of the place of attack. On making a true statement to me, if the attack be made by one of, or belonging to this society, the money shall be refunded to you. If by other men a boat shall immediately be dispatched in search of them. This pass furnishes protection until the 5th of April 1843, after which time it will be void.

Dated 26th December 1842.—On the back of the pass are two characters, signifying upright intentions.

N. B. Complainants state that they were robbed on the 17th ulto. Their petitions also assign the same date to the day of the robbery, while the date of the pirate passes are 26th ulto. The rev. Mr. Dean having been asked to enquire into this discrepancy, gives the following statement of complainants in explanation.

We took our passports from Sing-chong on the 12th of the 11th Chinese moon, we were plundered on the 16th by the pirates, who took our passports, we sent two of our men, who had them renewed by Sing-chong, these last bear the date of the 25th of the same month, are of the same tenor as the former, and are those which we yesterday presented to the chief magistrate.

The case was submitted to the head of the government.

The following document (Kaou she or proclamation) has been kindly handed to us by a friend. It purports to be copied from a public notification, issued at Canton by the imperial commissioner Elepon, just prior to his much lamented demise.

It is with considerable diffidence that we venture to submit the following translation to the notice of our readers, as we now are compelled to depend on our own very scant knowledge of the language. We believe our version if not elegant, nor literal, is yet substantially correct. We like not to talk of ourselves, but as a plea for the imperfections which may appear in our rendering, we would remark that the little we know of Chinese, has been acquired from books, during the few months we have been at Hongkong, and without any aid—not even native assistance—till the month of January last. U cheered by any adequate motive to learn the language, we have never yet devoted ourselves to its proper study, all we have acquired has been during the leisure hours of our exile, and literally for want of something better to do.

Translation.

As the foreign merchants at Hongkong store their goods at that place, any Chinese merchants who may wish to buy such goods, can procure them for that purpose; or any English merchant wishing to bring his goods to Canton to deal with the Chinese, he can do so; as is fit and proper.

Chinese merchants taking goods to Hongkong from Canton, must at the time pay their duties, and English merchants bringing goods to Canton or the other ports, must on entering give a true and exact account of such goods, and pay the duty on the same according to Chinese custom. So also Chinese merchants who go to Hongkong to buy foreign goods, shall on returning make a true and exact account of such goods, and pay the duty on the same according to Chinese custom.

Seeing that the Ca-hong system is about to be abolished, and as among the hong merchants there are many of experience, they must choose from such, fit and proper persons to act as brokers or agents. If they be rich and of good repute, truly can they be trusted. Let such brokers take care that all proper dues and duties be paid. If the English merchants wish to do business with any Chinese merchants whatsoever, they can now do it.

All imports or exports, the broker or agent is bound to report to the custom house officers in order that the duties may be duly paid.

The English merchants use dollars for currency, but the Chinese custom house law requires that sycee silver be paid. Now the English merchants can pay their duties in dollars, at the rate of 107 taels of dollars for 100 taels of sycee silver; but let no more be charged.

As the English ships will bring goods to Hongkong, and take in China goods without going to Canton, the Chinese government will not require duties to be paid twice, so no duties will be levied there, but should any English ship enter the port of Canton, or Shanghai (i.e. any of the ports) whether it be large or small, it must be examined and measured, so that all ships in coming or out-going shall pay proper duties, and on the specified day of the month.

The Chinese vessels employed in going to, or from Hongkong, must be numbered and be provided with a proper pass or chop. In order to prevent fraud, it is expedient that such vessels be examined, and it be ascertained that the contents of each vessel, agree with the account given in. Let the rate of freight be fixed by the proper officers; it must not be left to the owners of the vessels to extort heavy charges from the merchants.

The Chinese merchants must pay the duties through the proper parties, who will (if dollars) convert the sum into the standard sycee. If it is not convenient for the English merchants to come to the custom house, they can select some honest silversmith, or shroff and by him send their duties, he will see the money weighed by the custom house

officers, who shall give a receipt for the same; which will prevent mistakes and confusion.

On foreign goods imported by the English, they will pay the duty, but on foreign goods bought, and brought by the Chinese from Hongkong; they (the Chinese) will pay the duty, and the Chinese government will not require duties, on such goods, from the English merchants at Hongkong.

The brokers and linguists remuneration or charges, will not be fixed by the Chinese authorities; nor should the brokers and linguists fix their own charges, but leave the amount to be paid, to be determined by the merchants who employ them.

The new duties about to be levied on the various kinds of goods, shall when arranged and decided on, be published to all the merchants of every nation. All this is in order to give effect to, and make manifest the gracious compulsion (of the emperor).

From the London Mail, Jan'y. 6, 1843.

REVENUE.

The accounts of the revenue for the last quarter, ending the 5th Jan'y., have been published.

On the year ended 5th Jan'y., 1843, as compared with the year ended 5th Jan'y., 1842, there is a decrease of £22,630.

On the quarter ended 5th Jan'y., 1843, as compared with the quarter ended 5th Jan'y., 1842, there is a decrease of £10,962, though the property-tax has been two quarters in operation.

On the year there is a decrease—	
In the Customs, of	£824,275
In the Excise, of	1,173,614
In the Stamps, of	218,346
In the Taxes, of	209,319
In the Crown Lands, of	29,000
	£2,454,554

There is an increase—	
In the Post-office, of	£150,000
In the Miscellaneous, of	481,673
And there is in the two quarters' Property Tax	571,056
	1,202,729

This is the real deficiency in the revenue of the year; but it is reduced by imprest and other monies, £157,283, and repayment of advances, £171,912.

But the quarter exhibits still more unfavourable appearances.

In the Customs there is a decrease of	£581,185
In the Excise, of	717,262
In the Stamps, of	56,763
In the Taxes, of	23,847
In the Crown Lands, of	9,000
	£1,388,357

There is an increase—	
In the Post-office, of	£14,000
In the Miscellaneous, of	6,485
And there is the quarter's Property Tax.	257,212
	277,697

Making the real deficiency in the revenue of the quarter of £1,110,360 But there is deducted besides of imprest £80,970 And repayments of advances 89,388

MONEY MARKET.

The amount of bills drawn by the honorable the east India company in the month ending 5th day of Jan'y., 1843:—

	£	d.	s.
On Bengal	36,744	19	10
Madras	2,708	17	2
Bombay	1,801	9	3
[Total	£41,253	6	3

BULLION.

	Gold.	Silver.
Calcutta	730	199,346
Madras		89,197
Bombay	1,160	89,000
Ceylon	400	
China		61,050

The funds have been fluctuating, and are not very firm. The rumours current respecting the return of the quarter's revenue appear in some small degree to have influenced the value of the leading securities, and hence the trifling depression that has once or twice in the course of business, shown itself in the market. Consols for the amount 94½ to 5; three per cents. Reduced, 95½ to 5; three-and-a-half per cents. Reduced, 102; Bank stock, 172 to 173; Exchange-bills, 59s. to 61s. premium; and long annuities, 12 11-16ths; India stock, 211½ to 2½.

TRADE REPORT.

London, Thursday Evening, 5th.

Sugar.—The business done to-day in the raw market, is 800 hhds, at steady prices. There is a brisk demand for good colour sugars.

Tea.—There is rather more inquiry for the leaf, and prices are a shade higher than could be obtained last week. There have been no public sales worth notice.

Coffee.—The market is still very inactive, and not any improvement in prices; the only favourable feature is, that there are not any parcels pressing on the market. There were not any public sales to-day, nor any of note advertised for tomorrow.

Liverpool, January 4.

Cotton-market.—We have had a fair inquiry for cotton to-day, and the market, though steady, is rather dull.

The business, which is all to the trade, amounts to 4,000 bales, consisting of 53 perams, 6½d; 20 maranahs, 5½d; 200 Egyptians, 6½d to 1d; 200 surats, 3½d to 4d; and the remainder American.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Jan'y. 6. Atlas, Madras; Crest, China, Downs; Hindley, Mauritius, Liverpool; Thetis, Bengal, Downs.

Departures.—Jan'y. 5. Samuel Boddington; Noskes, Bombay, Portsmouth; Countess of Minto, Wishart, Bengal, Downs.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 11, Page 52.]

June 16, 1842. Weather do., all very quiet, Kwat gambled away all his money. Afternoon, a man sent to repair the railing outside our prison, very kind! This evening squally from N. W. thunder, lightning and hard rain.

17 Wind and weather as usual, very fine. The chinchin joss again set going. Discharged or rather kicked out Kwat's assistant for beastiality; every thing very quiet. Kwat out of all cash and clothes, having for the last 2½ days done nothing but gamble day and night, hear a report that we are all to be removed from this town to another, two days journey from hence, hope it is not true, time will show—evening squally with rain and lightning; nothing new transpired.

18 Cloudy morning with light showers of rain, wind variable, received a letter from the lascars, John Williams better. In the afternoon received one also from Mr. Gully who tells us he is in better quarters. The gunner and Mr. Partridge living him answer his letter by — Su-sy-gye gave us a fine piece of fish, and at dinner the mandarin sent us a fowl, all things considered, we spent the day as well as could be expected and drank the health of the duke of Wellington, cannot understand why the mandarin was so liberal, perhaps he has heard how they will be treated if we are ill used.

19 Fine morning, all very quiet Kwat tells there is a place getting ready for us to live separate in, hope it is true, in the evening a great row in the yard caused by a fight in which knives had been used, the wounded man carried in chains, after a time all quiet again.

20 Cloudy weather, with much rain. About 2 p. m. sent for the mandarin's head man. Asked him if the house was ready, said all but beds. Mentioned the long promised, clothes, & strange to say there were 7

jackets & trousers brought directly just the same as those given Mr. Roope and self so that they have been ready some time. In the evening received a letter from Mr. Gully and about 7 p. m. Mr. Roope and self were removed to a small house or room in the yard, with 3 bed places in it. 2 for us and one for Kwat. After a deal of talk allowed them to lock us in at night, on condition that we were allowed to walk about the yard in the day time, all amicably settled and turned in.

21 Fine weather with light showers at times, paper and fahs brought to draw on, want a quill to write; all very quiet.

22 Beautiful weather, write to Mr. Gully and to my old fellow prisoners. All still and quiet, Kwat on brought 2 quills, drying them in the sun, very hot. Hear that our fellow prisoners had a jubilee the night we left them. Very anxious to hear from across the water, as it is getting long since Forbes' letter was dated. Find it more comfortable here, than in our former place of confinement. Take a good walk in the yard this evening.

23 Thick rainy morning, receive a chit from Wilson, all well, send him some paper and a small knife, rest of the day and night squally with heavy rain. I catch a cold and feel unwell.

24 Thick rainy weather, very bad breakfast, not out to day. Makes 3 months since our arrival at this town, a month and a half since they knew where we are on the other side, I wish they would hurry themselves, and get us off this island.

25 Squally rainy day, very dull, and am still unwell, feel the want of books very much, employ ourselves in trying to get rid of the vermin in our rags, hope to succeed in time. To night very unwell, send for a doctor, also some medicine with lots of dried insects in it and some tea.

26 Fine day, rather better, receive a letter from Domingo sea-cunny, who since says Mr. Roope and self left our former prison. Newman, Wilson and Mills, have done nothing but drink, that every day they spend all they can get in samshoo, and are drinking, fighting, and kicking up a row all day. Wilson he says is in a very mauled state, having his eyes banged up and otherwise cut and bruised, and Ketebil Malay is also laid up by a blow from Newman, this I shall not forget, by and by. I hope they will all be sick, I don't take any of their medicine as I feel a little better. The carpenter and shroff brought here this evening. Mr. Roope wishing to have an interview with the mandarin, and request permission for Mr. Gully and Partridge to visit us. Tell us that the mandarin is going to Chin-chin the head mandarin on Tuesday next, when he will ask permission and let us know the result. I asked the jailer and Koesamyah not to allow any one to give cash to our late fellow prisoners, as they only get drunk with it and kicked up a row—The carpenter says that his jailer told him there were 4 or 5 English ships at Sansue & that the mandarins do not wish the people to know of this but say as an excuse for their sending troops from here, that the people about that neighbourhood are in a state of rebellion, that 1000 men have left this for the purpose of quelling it, I think this is all a yarn or we should have heard more of it.

(To be continued.)



FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.
THE "GENERAL KYD" (315 tons)
captain Orsow, will be dispatched
immediately. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. of Macao.
JOSEPH COLLIDGE, Canton.
W. H. ANDERSON, Whampoa.




FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.
THE "SHE", "WILL O' THE WISP",
will be dispatched immediately. For
freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 6th March, 1843.


FOR SALE.

 A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 131 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838 coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARPAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.


FOR LONDON.

 THE EDINBURGH Jon. PATRICKSON, H. C. S. commander, having the greater part of his cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.


FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HERRAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

 THE Dutch Barque "JANR," captain BERG expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE fine British built ship, BELLA MARINA, 480 tons (A. I. for 12 years), captain T. AMUNDSON. This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Macao, 3rd January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

 THE A. I. British Built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply December 12th. C. H. HART.


Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods, saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:—
Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and 6 jugs of Cocoon-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9 pounders and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slings, and Hoops; 1 case and 2 halves of Sundries; 4 Pigons; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 285 pieces of Rice Nankins. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.
Macao, 6th March, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN all next month, JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the remaining Property, belonging to the late firm of MARWICK & SMITH consisting of Wines and Liquors, Household Furniture, a variety of Lamps, Godown Fixtures, Plate, Crockery and Glass-ware, Billiard Tables, and other effects. Particulars will be published in Catalogues.
Macao, 10th March, 1843.

 THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on a early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.
Macao, 20th February, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 6th of each month. All orders must be addressed (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER," in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a testimonial, or reference for payment, on some English banker's name. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British merchants known.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

NOTICE—Mr. FREDERICK PAUL, Son of A. SCHIBALD P. Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOHN BROWN, ceased on the 20th April last. Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, GIFFORD, PIERCE & Co. BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co. Calcutta, January 2d, 1843.

NOTICE—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Sailor, named LUCAS, was rescued on the 18th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. For which deliverance, the party concerned may apply to the Procurator office in the Senate house, any day from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m., sundays and holidays excepted.
Procurator office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN & DANIEL NICHOLSON SPOONER became Partners therein on the same day.
RUSSELL & Co. China, February 15th, 1843.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for France 70,000 a 80,000 in various sets drawn by Captain PAUL of the French corvette Favorite on the French Treasury at 30 days sight.
Macao, 2nd February, 1843. J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
Macao, 18th Jan., 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAC VICAR & Co.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE Godowns, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

NOTICE—GOODS AND MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND STORED, IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.
Macao to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 200 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES QUAIN; Royal 4to, full bound in sheep price \$ 25.
Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth price \$ 35.
The Gift for 1843, with 6 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges " 475
Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, and other Poems, richly bound " 5.
The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates " 3.50
The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges " 8.
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo volume, and handsomely bound " 6.50
Howitt's Rural Life in England, with plates " 6.
Student's Life or Germany, by Howitt " 5.
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges " 10.
The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding " 4.75
The Poet of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding " 3.50
Friendship's offering for 1843 " 3.
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt " 5.
Mrs. Sigourney's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt " 3.50
Apply to JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table, Lamp, Shade complete. Shino Sticking and Animal Combs. House and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Flask, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHAIRS, PATENT CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BLENDED RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—TAN and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GODOWN, COMBART & Co's well known MADRIN, in Hilda Quarter and Hai Casks, and in Butts. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR for 1843 is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price \$2 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price \$6. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound \$6 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. Sp. Drs. 8.
Easy Lessons in Chinese..... \$2.5
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1, to non subscribers, \$1.4. Do. on a single sheet, \$1.9. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Alliance Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE—THE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 30 cents each & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange..... per 100
Opium Orders..... " } \$2.
Circulars &c..... " }
Comptroller's Notes &c..... " }
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts..... " } \$4.
Liquor's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c..... " }
Navy Bills..... " }
Policies, and Folio pages..... " } \$5.
Auction Bills..... " }

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work so may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lysal, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Kemington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parry & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE.

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

for sale on 10 Jany. The market is now rather firmer, and prices may be quoted:—
 Bohen, Canton 11d 3/4; Fokien 1s 1d to 1s 2d; Congou 1s 2d to 2s 1d; Campoi 1s 6d; Caper 1s 4d to 1s 7d; Poughong 1s 4d to 1s 6d; Sonchong 1s 2d to 3s; Pekor, black leaf 1s 4d to 2s 2d; Orange, Pekor 1s 6d to 2s 6d; Flowery 1s 2d to 3s; 10d; Twankay 1s 4d to 1s 7d; Hyson Skin 1s 4d to 1s 10d; Hyson 1s 9d to 4s 6d; Young Hyson 1s 2d to 10d; Imperial 1s to 3s 6d; Gunpowder 1s 2d to 4s 10d. Stock in Dec. 1842, 23,000,000 lbs.; 1841, 29,763,000 lbs.—*London Mail.*

PER OVERLAND MAIL, (via Marseilles.)

London, 3rd Jany., 1843.

130, Fenchurch Street; & 29, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

The determination manifested by the trade since the close of the sales on the 2nd ultimo, not to purchase beyond their immediate wants at the prices then ruling, has caused the last month to pass over with fewer transactions than ordinary, and the limited sales that have taken place exhibit a decline during the month, of 3d per lb. on common, and 2d per lb. on fine congous and green teas generally.

The sales of the month have been.

	Offered.	Sold.
December 7th,	2,200 pkgs.	1,100 pkgs.*
" 18th,	15,000 "	1,400 " †
" 21st,	10,900 "	2,300 " ‡
Total	28,100	4,700

* Common Congou sold 1d to 1 1/4d per lb. under last sales' rates.

† There being no disposition to purchase, common congou declined 1 1/4d per lb., and fine congous and green teas generally 2d per lb.

‡ Congous again sold at easier rates. Twankays 4d to 1d lower. Hyson also lower.

The lowest price for congous has been, Fokien kinds 1s. 2d., sound common mixed leaf kinds 1s. 3d., finest pekoe flavor 2s. 1d.; but within the last few days a small profit has been realized in the market on these prices. A few company's congous sold at 1s. 2 1/4d., the stock of that article is at present 8190 chests.

In reviewing the character of the past year's importations, we see little to notice beyond an opinion very generally expressed by the trade, unfavourable to what are termed the "Tarry flavoured" congous. These teas, on their first introduction to our markets, fetched very long prices, and as compared with other fine congous, certainly sold beyond their relative value; but excepting this, we think a prejudice has been raised against them, which time will remove, as experience satisfies us, that this class will always be in a certain demand, and without its price ranging so high as heretofore, it will still continue to form a large portion of the fine and highest-priced congou consumed in this country.

We have thought it useful, under the aspect which the trade assumed since the ratification of the treaty with China, and the prospect that opens up of a regular and settled commercial intercourse, to recall attention to some statistics of the trade, since the abolition of the company's charter. For this purpose we annex a table, from which it is satisfactory to remark, that, whilst the deliveries for the present exceed those of any previous year, with the single exception of 1836 when prices reached the lowest point ever known in this country, the stock at present in bond is smaller than it has ever been at the corresponding period of any former year—little more than one-half of what it was in 1836—thus holding out good ground for hope, that the surplus stock, which has hitherto, as compared with the consumption, always proved an incubus on the energies of our market, will be gradually absorbed.

Another feature peculiarly interesting at the present moment, when the attention of government has been invited by the mercantile interests connected with China to the question of a reduced duty, is the fact thereby indicated, that low prices for this article stimulates its consumption as it does that of all others. For instance, the consumption of 1836 when prices ranged their lowest was forty millions, while in 1840, the period of highest prices, the consumption re-

duced to thirty-two millions,—or in other words, low prices increased the consumption by 25 per cent. Now it is well to enquire what the difference in price was to the consumers which produced this beneficial result, as it will tend to show how immensely a reduction of the duty would assist in the extension of the consumption, if not indeed to prove that (reference being had to an adequate remuneration of the importer) it is the only means left by which consumption can be pushed beyond what it reached in 1836, which was only 9 per cent. more than that of the past year,—an increase in the consumption of the great staple of China insufficient to meet the demands of our export trade.

On referring back to the prices of those two years for congou the staple tea in the consumption of this country, we find them in 1836 range duty paid from 3s to 5s against 4s and 5s 6d in 1840, being in low congou a reduction of 1s., whilst in fine congou there was only a reduction of 6d., clearly showing that the increased consumption arose in the lower kinds of congou, and in consequence of a reduction of 1s per lb.; for when fine congou in 1840 was only 6d per lb. dearer than in 1836, the consumption for that year was eight millions less, while, when common congou in 1836 was 1s per lb. lower than 1840, the consumption of that year was eight millions more. We think it therefore a fair inference, that if a reduction in the price of tea in bond, to the extent of 1s per lb., increased its consumption 25 per cent, a reduction of the duty from 2s 2d to 1s per lb., equal to a further reduction of 1s 2d., or together of 2s 2d per lb. on the duty paid price, would more than increase it 50 per cent, or would raise the consumption from thirty-two millions per annum. Looking then at the desirableness, if not the necessity, of extending the consumption of tea, in the present position and prospects of our trade with China—since chiefly to the increase of our exports to that country do we look for any revival of commercial activity in the manufacturing districts—it is to be hoped that government will see the policy of assisting to bring about so important a national object, by keeping in view an early reduction of the present enormous rate of duty, and the more so, as the above fact appears to justify the expectation that immediately on such reduction the consumption would be raised to fifty millions, which at 1s duty would give a revenue of £2,500,000; and this judging from the increased revenue derived from coffee since the first great reduction in duty of that article, would, in a short time we think, be increased to an amount nearly equal, and perhaps even beyond, the average amount of the tea duties for the last few years.

Without such a considerable reduction in duty, a large increase in the consumption of tea, even with the existing tendency in its favour, is a vain expectation: for we have seen that the influence of the lowest price ruling in 1836 (from which it cannot be lower without a reduction in the duty, as the bond price was then only 10d.) did not increase the consumption beyond forty millions, notwithstanding that at the end of that year there was a stock in bond of nearly sixty-two millions; so that it was not for want of tea in the country, or its moderate price in bond, that the consumption was so greater, but owing to the imposition of so enormous a duty as 2s. 2d. per lb. on an article selling at 10d. being no less than 250 per cent.

• We subjoin particulars of the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom for the past year, and of the stock on hand at its close.

Your obedient servants.

LLOYD, STEWART, & BRODIE,
Tea brokers.

	Consumption in 1842.	Stock 31st Dec. 1842.
London	23,878,151	28,105,180
Liverpool	3,350,364	3,466,306
Bristol	678,630	561,582
Dublin	2,500,950	462,324
Belfast	883,490	126,664
Glasgow	1,376,577	387,725
Leith	1,144,273	769,463
All other ports (about)	1,722,782	250,000

35,353,467 lbs. 34,129,524 lbs.
 Exported in 1842 5,760,801 lbs.

was 49,132,000, but of this only 49,000,000 was taken for consumption in that year; the surplus being taken on which the duty of 1s. 6d. was paid, in anticipation of the equalized duty of 2s. 1d. taking place.

Table showing the Imports, Consumption, Exports, and Stock of Tea in the United Kingdom, for the years 1834 to 1842.

Year.	Imports.	Consumption.	Exports.	Stock 31st Dec.
1834	33,643,982	35,400,901	1,191,005	48,020,000
1835	44,300,560	36,009,708	2,158,029	5,740,000
1836	49,307,701	40,480,667	4,169,863	61,714,000
1837	30,973,981	35,000,948	4,716,965	54,000,000
1838	35,593,224	35,000,948	2,779,782	54,316,000
1839	38,158,019	36,722,891	3,679,165	62,025,000
1840	38,158,019	30,957,411	2,654,056	40,540,768
1841	32,073,818	35,288,516	4,648,184	36,826,639
1842	42,091,013	35,835,467	5,760,904	34,129,524

From the London Mail, January 6.

H. B. published nine new sketches:—
 Caius Marius sitting amidst the ruins of Carthage—lord John Russell, in a very melancholy plight; and sir Robert Peel is not a bit more comfortable, between an angry lion and a gaping crocodile—new tariff and new corn-law. A blotted leaf from the pleasures of memory—Samuel Rogers, esq., among the elaiant ladies in the Park. This sketch has reference to the circumstances disclosed in a recent police report. The port was rather one-remonious, reminded by certain fair ones of his liabilities—his alleged "promises to pay." Evacuating a fortress—the duke of Wellington and the Marchioness of Dunro evacuating Walmer castle; an old soldier and his daughter carrying a tea-kettle.—The "curious ins and outs; or, the disputed thunder." Here we have the premier driving the "government van," crowded outside with his right honourable colleagues—"the ins," and at "a convenient distance" lord Palmerston, lord J. Russell, and two or three melancholy hangers on—"the outs." The first-named noble lord is seated in a donkey-cart. On the ministerial van is a placard inscribed "glorious news. Blessings of Tory government!!! Peace with China. 21,000,000 dollars. Re conquest of Afghanistan, &c." and a gentle musician in the van draws the attention of the "people," who crowd below, to the facts by the sonorous blasts of his trombone, whilst lord Palmerston, from the dickey of the donkey-cart, shouts "that's our thunder!" In front of the whig drag is a flaring placard inscribed "Russell and Co. (formerly government carriers), itinerant dealers in all sorts of traps and sub agents to the corn law league." Dan O'Connell, who is a foot amidst the crowd, ejaculates from his well-widen'd mouth, "this will be bad for the repeal!" The noble lords—albeit they would have it seen that they are astonished, yet look somewhat affectingly at the van and the trombone, and would evidently very readily like a "lift" in it. Lord Brougham, indeed, is seen trying to "get up into the van" without any invitation at all; and is, with his accustomed modesty, asking lord Lyndurst to lend him a hand. The others of the series are "a governor general (as is)," and "a governor-general (as was)"—quiet and excellent portraits of lord Auckland and lord Ellenborough; "a new illustration of a bull in a

* The actual amount on which duty was paid in 1836

China-shop," in which John, in the likeness of one of Earl Spencer's "4 years old," is committing sad havoc among the mandarins; an "an ominous conjunction of two great luminaries (of the law), where Lord Lyndhurst add Lord Brougham are eying each other with a richly suspicious scrutiny upon the debatable matter of the "new bank-ruptcy act" and "sees in chancery"—an appointment for Mr. C. Phillips striding from the capacious coat pocket of the ex-chancellor.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 12, Page 56.]

June 27, 1842. Fine day. I feel better, but have made up my mind to eat no more of their cursed masses of putrid greens and rice, salt fish, or fresh pork; send and buy a fowl, and get some flour. Mr. Roope writes to Mr. Gully but before sending it, I receive 2 notes from him, add a little to the letter and give it to Heen who promises to take it. In the afternoon take some soup made of the fowl, no news, get no sleep at all this night.

28 Morning, light rain at times, day fine, Heen calls and tells me he has given my note to Mr. Gully and will go for an answer by and by. Feel better but still weak, take a little soup for breakfast, the day very hot, get a little paint to day but no brushes. To day all the mandarins go to chin elin the principal one, as it is the day our mandarin promised to bring Mr. Gully and Partridge here if possible am in great hopes we shall see them. (I hear from Mr. Gully that our mandarin is the Hongchowfoo of this city). This evening a horse was brought into the yard for sale, and my opinion asked about it. Mr. Gully feels very weak, go up to the top of the joss house, and have a look round the walls of the city very close to us, and the island of the town (called by the natives, Am-pion) plainly seen. Many junks in the river; wrote to my late fellow prisoners about their conduct since I left them and receive an answer with promise of its not occurring again.

29 Rainy morning, day fine, feel better, people bringing spars and chunnam in the yard I suppose to build another house, all still and quiet; receive a note from Wilson telling me the lascars have been up to the mandarin about their food, and are promised better.

30 Fine day. The cook brings me 2 goats feet to make soup with; breakfast and dine off part, and leave the rest for tomorrow. Commence a picture, some brick layers and carpenters repairing joss house.

July 1 Fine day, on trying the remainder of the soup, find it sour, and obliged to throw it away. Get some fire and a pot of water to boil our clothes in, finding it impossible to get clear of vermin any other way, received a note from Wilson telling me that 60 fresh troops had arrived here last night each carrying 6 pikes beside side arms and left this morning for some other town, all well.

2 Fine morning, receive a note from Wilson who tells me, the shroff has been up alone before the mandarin this morning, that for the last 3 days a great quantity of band and leg irons, have been brought here also 2 negroes, agreeing with our numbers in that respect, so far as regards Mr. Roope & self and late fellow prisoners: that there is more going on than we know, is very likely, answer their note and tell them not to leave till we all meet, and write the same to our lascars, day very still.

3 Fine day, employed drawing &c. In the evening got Chu Sawyah to bring the carpenter and shroff, upon asking the latter what he has been before the mandarin

for he said it was about 2 Canton men to see if he could recognize them, this I think only an excuse of his, the carpenter tells me he is in league with the mandarins, and has told them he will say what they want. There are many more hired by the mandarins to say that the vessel was taken in action. Some of them are in prison for refusing to say so, and also hear that between 20 and 30 men are drowned in plundering the wreck. The mandarins received a letter a few days ago from the other side and are all promoted for taken the brig; they having reported that on seeing her, they sent their men of war out, shot away her masts, killed most of her men, drove the vessel on shore and made what men remained, prisoners. To this the carpenter tells me the shroff has said yes, and is a great favorite with the mandarins. I think the d—l rascal is bargaining for his own life by selling us. Got Chu Laing to let us have 1 mace a day each instead of being fed from the Chinese cook house. This I hope will enable us to live without so much slush pork fat, &c.

4 Fine day, before breakfast, we were drowned and taken with the carpenter and shroff before the blue bottoms I was the only one taken to see them. The questions asked, were chiefly about England, the size of London, where the Queen lived and if they could get to London by water, if Sir Henry Pottinger was a white or black man, his age, size, &c., also if the English could walk to America in a week and if the English had even fought with the Dutch. Told them yes, and on being asked what for, said it was for putting Englishmen in prison and plundering them. They then asked how many countries the English had got. I told all I could recollect and added Hongkong, Amoy, Chusan, Chinghai, Ningpo and Hanchowfoo, this the carpenter said he could not tell them, as he would be flogged if he did. Among other questions, they wanted to know what English mandarin died after taking Canton. Told them Sir F. S. house. They are also very anxious to know what sort of a mandarin captain Smith is at Amoy. Told them a No. 1 mandarin, and most likely they would see him soon. This the carpenter also refused to tell them, there was a strange mandarin there. A transparent crystal button. Lawsow the gunner and Mr. Partridge heard from them that all are well in the prison. Mandarins refuse to let us see Mr. Gully got a letter from him in which he tells me that Jose Maria had struck a little boy a severe blow on the side, that he had been spitting blood since and to day the sailor said the boy was dead. How true this is I know not, but if it is the case I hope the mandarin will not punish any but the Jose, say the best of it, it was a base cowardly act, he is the largest man of the crew, and the boy was a weak sickly lad of about 12 years old. Return after a breakfast about 1 p. m. being unable to get to Gully, though we stopped and spoke to both our mandarin and his wife, who say they cannot allow it without permission from the large mandarin.

5 Rainy morning, day fine. A row with Kwat, which brings up Chu Sawyah and the carpenter, and told what was the matter, viz: that Mr. Kwat was constantly asleep in the day time, and at night, either at his opium or gambling, that he steals half our cash, when we send him for any thing, and is getting both lazy and insolent he says we must not flog him, but make a complaint, say, if that is the case, we must trouble him all day and night. Chu Sawyah is the sidgets, and tries make all right again, and also promises us better water, the fluid we get here I am sure will kill us, it is as salt as possible and very thick, I think I am much reduced from the use of it, as it has brought on a slight

dysentery. Kwat sulky as possible and gone to sleep again, this bids fair for a taking, and if I do begin, he shall have one he will remember. I forgot to mention that yesterday he took a pair of trousers, Mr. Roope had washed and put by clean for his own use, and wore them all day, his own clothes being all in pawn, he also took away a straw hat but returned it on its being found out—make a chess board of a brick, Mrs. Gully having got a set of men made, sent them to us.—There are a number of new bags in this yard in a shed, they were brought here some time ago, the same doing at the carpenter's prison, who tells me they are ready for use in case of an attack from the English, they are to be filled with sand, and placed against the gates of this city.

6 Wednesday, strong monsoon, with frequent hard squalls, and heavy rain. Kwat coming round again; played 2 games of chess. Nothing worth mentioning occurred during the day, except that one of the clerks for whom I am making a picture gave me a mace.

7 Thursday, cloudy morning, day rainy, with hard squalls and heavy showers.

8 Friday, wind and weather as yesterday. About 3 p. m. clearing up a little, plainly saw the eclipse; the sun being nearly obscured, made the afternoon very dark, many of the mandarins are very anxious to know if we have such phenomena in our part of the world, also if it rains there, as it does in this island.

9 Saturday, dark cloudy day, with heavy rain, for the most part of it. Every thing in our prison, is cold, damp, and miserable; the very mats we sleep on being covered with mould from the dampness. Evening fine, feel unwell.

10 Sunday, very fine day, have a good clear out, and place every moveable out in the sun to day, feel unwell, 4 months to day since we were wrecked, and 2 months since they received my letter at Amoy, what can they be doing to let us remain here so long? for all I see to the contrary we are likely to be 4 months more here; feel the want of books very much. Received a letter from Mr. Gully, who has heard that a ship has been lost at Lamsue, or Kpelau, and all hands lost. In the evening the carpenter was brought up to tell us we must not draw any more pictures, as he says if the head mandarin knows it he will be very angry. Strikes me there is more in this, then we are aware of. The carpenter says, the mandarin is afraid we shall be sending letters over to Amoy. At night about 12, roused up to go & see Kitchil, find him very unwell and light headed, but no fever, give him a dose of rhubarb and cover him well up. Wilson also sick, hear that all the paper and ships they had were taken away, and they were forbidden to draw any more, they were however paid for what was taken away.

(To be continued.)



FOR BANGALORE & MADRAS.

THE "GENERAL KYD," 1318 tons &

captain Oakes, will be despatched

immediately. For freight or passage ap-

ply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. at Macao.

• JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

W. H. ANDERSON, Whampoa.



FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE "Sole," "WILL O' THE WISE,"

will be despatched immediately. For

freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.



FOR LONDON.

THE "EDINBURGH," Jan. 1843, 1000 tons,


H. C. S. commander, having the

greater part of her cargo engaged, will

receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.


FOR SALE.

 **GENTLEMAN'S YACHT**, about 134 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1835, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT'S code of signals, engine &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.


FOR L/D N.

 **THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY**, Captain K.M.P. will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMJEE HEEBAJEE**, Canton, or **HEERJEEBHAY RUSTUMJEE**, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

 **THE Dutch Barque "JANE"**, Captain BERG expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to **B. BARRETTO**. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** fine British built ship, **BELLA MARINA**, 480 tons (A. L. for 13 years), Captain T. ASHESIDE. This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Macao, 3rd January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

 **THE A. I. British Built Brigantine BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old. Apply to **C. H. HART**. December 12th.


Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following Goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN", from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR"; viz:—
Two Chain Cables; 88 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and 5 jars of Coconut Oil; 2 long Iron 9 pounders and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Rigging, Shrouds, Dead Eyes, Slings, and Hoops; 1 case and 5 hales of Sundries; 4 Pictures; 2 boxes of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 3 large Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs; and 255 pieces of Blue Nankins. Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Macao, 6th March, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN all next month, **JOHN SMITH** will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the whole of the remaining Property, belonging to the late firm of **MAKWEED & SMITH**, consisting of Wines and Liquors, Household Furniture, a variety of Lamps, Goldware, Fixtures, Plate, Crockery and Glassware, Billiard Tables, and other effects. Particulars will be published in Catalogues. Macao, 10th March, 1843.

 **THE** Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on account of whom it may concern, by **JOHN SMITH**, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Macao, 20th February, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to **British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms** and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, **English, Irish, Scotch, and European Newspapers**, in all parts of the above countries by the **Overland Mail**, which is made up in London on the 15th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKEN) containing it.]

NOTICE—Mr. **FREDERICK PAUL**, Son of **ARCHIBALD F. PAUL, Esq. of London**, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment. The Interest and responsibility of the late Mr. **JOHN BROWN**, ceased on the 30th April last. Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of **CHAPMAN, GRIFFITH, PAUL & Co.** **BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.** Calcutta, January 24, 1843.

NOTICE—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Sailor, named **LUCAS**, was rescued on the 18th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. For which deliverance, the party concerned may apply to the Procurator office in the Senate house, any day from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., sundays and holidays excepted. Procurator office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE—The connection of **WILLIAM C. HUNTER** with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and **JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN & DANIEL NICHOLSON SPOOKER** became Partners therein on the same day. **RUSSELL & Co.** China, February 18th, 1843.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Bill for **FRANCS 70,000** a 20,000 in various sets drawn by Captain **PAUL** of the French corvette *Favourite* on the French Treasury at 30 days sight. Macao, 2nd February, 1843. **J. A. DURAN, JR.**

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta. Macao, 18th Jan'y., 1843. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in this India for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China. **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.** Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in this India, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay. Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MAI VICAR & Co.**

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS**, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE**. Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to **R. EDWARDS**. Macao to **W. LANE**. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 200 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by **Jones Quain**; royal 4to full bound in sheep price \$ 25.
Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth " 25.
The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges. " 4 75
Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, and other Poems, richly bound " 5.
The Coast of Sharon, for 1843, with plates. " 3 50
The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges " 6.
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo volume, and handsomely bound " 6 50
Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt " 6.
Student-Life or Germany, by Howitt " 5.
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges " 10.
Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with 12 beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding " 4 75
The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding " 3.
Friendship's Offering for 1843 " 3.
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt " 5.
Mrs. Seymour's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt " 3 50
Apply to **JOHN SMITH**.

FOR SALE—Browned Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights, with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Stems, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRONZES and KIDDERMINSTER CHINA PATTERNS (ARTIST'S) TURKEY, PERSIAN and BOULEVERD RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—TAR and FITCH in barrels. Apply on board the *ISABELLA*, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, CORBANT & Co's. well known MADDERS, in Hbds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 22 per copy; Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price \$6. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound \$6 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, \$6 per vol. Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by **J. SLADE**, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs. Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. Sp. Drs. 25. Easy lessons in Chinese. 25. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1. 25. non subscribers, \$1. 50. on a single sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE—A DICTIONARY on a PHONETIC SYSTEM of the CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By **J. M. CALLERY**. This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital. Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by **John Slade**, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange per 100
Option Orders " } 2.
Circulars &c. " }
Comprador's Notes &c. " }
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts " } 4.
Lingist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c
Navy Bills. " } 5.
Policies, and Folio pages. " }
Auction Bills. " }

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Rennie, Smith & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE.

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
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month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

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do. less than do. 10 do.
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To Subscribers 25 cents. To Non-Subscribers 50 cents.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c. \$ 3
Advertisements, each insertion 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in
Tombay's Canton Register, should be sent to the
Office before noon on Monday.
All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
number of the required insertion are noted on the face
of the advertisement. [unless when varied.]
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertising.
NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers in the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure
attention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 14.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1843.

No. 642.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

APRIL 4TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Jan.	Singapore	6th March
U. States	8th Dec.	Java	20th Dec.
Calcutta	3rd Feb.	Manila	19th Feb.
Bombay	15th Feb.	Australasia	21st Jan.
Chusan	25th March	Amoy	22nd Jan.
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March. ARRIVED. From
29. CITY OF DERRY, Vincent, London.
30. CYLBER, Campbell, Manila.

April.
1. INA, Lakeland, Liverpool.
3. H. M. S. WANDERER, capt. Seymour, Amoy.
4. SIR ROBERT PEEL, Sumner, do.
4. SCOTLAND, ———, Bombay.
4. RELAMPAGO, [dp.] ———, Manila.

March. SAILED For
29. ARIADNE, Campbell, Singapore and Bombay.
29. WILLIAM SHARP, Potter, Batavia.
30. PETER, Pomeroy, Bombay.
30. NAVIGATOR, [U. S.] Grimes, New York.
31. ELIZABETH, Morris, London.

April.
1. GUNN, McKellar, Singapore.
3. JOHN KNOX, Cleland, do.
3. LADY CLARE, Low-ence, Liverpool.
3. LADY RAFFLES, Fraser, Sing. and Bombay.
3. JAMES MATTHEW, Branscombe, Liverpool.
3. H. M. S. Wale, capt. Hayes, Chusan.
3. H. M. S. VIKER, capt. Bayes, Amoy.
4. ROADICEA, Withers, Singapore.
4. Wm. HYDE, Steward, London.
4. COROMANDE, [Am.] Hunt, New York.

PASSENGER.—Per Coromando, F. H. Hooper, cap.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay.—Baboo.
For Manila.—Yelpode.
For Chusan.—Thomas Crip, Metcalf.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, Nippon, Possidon.
From Liverpool.—Gondolier, England's Queen, Cordell, Julia, John Laird, Benconlen.
From Calcutta.—Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet, Nabal, Mary Ballantine.
From Bombay.—Woodman, Alameda, Manlius, John Grey, Benconlen, Tyner, Candalar.
From Singapore.—Activa, Venus, Tutacocin, George Armstrong.

H. M. S. Royalist, for Singapore; H. M. S. Agincourt, for Manila; and H. M. S. Apollo and Bellicose for England are reported about to sail in a few days.

*We have not received papers or communications of any kind, nor do we know the latest dates by the arrivals.

This day is the birthday of H. M. F. M. Queen D. Maria of Portugal, her majesty having completed her twenty four year.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, March 30, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Government notification regarding a floating light in the fair channel into Bombay harbour, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the S.W. by S from the fair way buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearings and distances.
By order, G. A. MALCOLM, Government house, Hongkong, March 27, 1843.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a floating light is stationed in the fair channel into Bombay harbour, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the S.W. by S from the fair way buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearings and distances.
Flag-stuff on Malabar point, N 5° 46' E distant 6 90 Nautic miles.
The light house on Colaba, N 21° 34' E distant 4 50 Nautic miles.
The fair way buoy N E by N distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

The floating light at the Sunken rock, N 35° 50' E distant 4 08 miles.
Kennery island, S 14° 15' E distant 7 43 miles.
The point of the S.W. Prong in 6 fathoms fool ground, bears north about 2 miles.
The middle of Thull shoal, E S E 2 miles.
When approaching the harbour, if the floating light vessel is seen bearing on any point from N by E round to the eastward as far as S E by S a ship might steer directly for it, and when up with the light vessel, should steer from her N E easterly, so as to pass about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the eastward of the other light vessel, which is moored about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the Sunken rock. After rounding the rock light vessel, you may steer more northerly, and if it be at night, should anchor about 1 mile to the NE by N from it, where the water will be smooth.
The south point of the middle ground shoal, bears N N E distant 2 miles from the rock light vessel.

Both light vessels are painted red, each carrying a ball on the light mast, and during day light they hoist a red flag when a sail is in sight.
The outer floating light, burns a blue light at the end of each hour during the night, and displays a T-pech at the half hours.

The flood tide comes in from S.W. and Ebb from the N.E. It is high water at 12 hours on the full and change of the moon.

D. ROSS, —Master Attendant.

Bombay, 29th December, 1842.

Note.—The floating light was tried during the last moonson and rode well, but in the event of her breaking adrift, the fair way buoy is continued at its station.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

The commissions dated 23rd December, 1842.

To be lieutenant-colonels in the army.
Major Charles Warren, of the 55th foot.
Major George Alex. Malcolm, of the 3rd light dragoons.
Major David Lynar Fawcett, of the 55th foot.
Major John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3rd light dragoons.
Major Norman Maclean, of the 55th foot.
To be majors in the army.
Capt. James Paterson, of the 26th foot.
Capt. William Greenwood, of the Royal Artillery.
Capt. William Raikes Faber, of the 49th foot.
Capt. Arthur O'Leary, of the 55th foot.

Capt. Henry Charles Branstons Daubeney, of the 55th foot.

Capt. David M. Andrew, of the 49th foot.
Capt. Francis Wigton, of the 18th foot.
Capt. Ferdinand Whittingham, of the 26th foot.

To be Alder de Camp to the Queen, with

Li. col. Edmund Morris, of the 49th foot.
Officers of the Royal Marines appointed to take rank by brevet, commissions dated 23rd Dec., 1842.

To be majors in the army.

Capt. James Whitcomb.
Capt. Francis Smith Hamilton.
Officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in her majesty's army in the East Indies, commissions dated 23rd Dec. 1842.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Major Frederick Blundell, Madras Artillery.
Major Charles Wallace Young, 14th Madras N.I.
Major John Campbell, 41st Madras N.I.

To be majors.

Capt. William Henry Simpson, 36th Madras N.I.
Capt. Francis Archibald Reid, 6th Madras N.I.
Capt. Robert Sherrell, 2d Madras N.I.
Capt. Tho. Townsend Pease, Madras Engineers.
Capt. Richard Cornwallis Moore, Madras Artillery.
By the Gazette of 27th ult., her majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint major general Lord Saltoun, a companion of the most honorable military order of the bath.

Colonel Robert Barlly, of the 49th foot, with the local rank of major general in India; and colonel James Holmes Schoedde of the 55th foot, with the local rank of major general in India, to be knights commanders of the said most honorable military order of the bath.

The following officers in her majesty's service are appointed companions of the said most honorable military order of the bath.

Col. Colin Campbell, of the 95th foot.
Col. Peter Edmonstone Craigie, of the 55th foot.
Li. col. John Knowles, of the Royal Artillery.
Li. col. Jeremiah Cooper, of the 18th foot.
Li. col. William Johnstone, of the 26th foot.
Li. col. Charles Warren, of the 55th foot.
Li. col. Geo. Alex. Malcolm, 3rd light dragoons.
Li. col. David Lynam Fawcett, of the 55th foot.
Li. col. John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3rd light dragoons.

Li. col. Norman Maclean, of the 55th foot.
Major Grattan, of the 18th foot.
Major James Hope Grant, 9th light dragoons.
Major Thomas Scott Reynolds, 49th foot.
Major William Greenwood, Royal Artillery.
Major C. Henry Barnston Daubeney, 55th foot.
Major Ferdinand Whittingham, 26th foot.

Also the following officers in the service of the hon. east India company to be companions of the said most hon. military order of the bath:

Lieut. col. George Wm. Aylmer Lloyd, of the 69th Bengal Native Infantry, commanding Bengal Volunteers.
Li. col. Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 65th Bengal N.I.
Li. col. Francis Spencer Hawkins, of the 36th Bengal N.I.
Li. col. John Cynaston Luard, of the 2d Madras N.I.
Li. col. Frederick Blundell, of the Madras Infantry.
Li. col. C. Wallace Young, 14th Madras N.I.

LT.-col. John Campbell, 41st Madras N. I.
Major Henry Moore, 34th Bengal N. I.
Major Wm. Henry Simpson, 36th Madras N. I.
Major Francis Archd. Reid, 6th Madras N. I.
Major T. Townsend Pears, of the "Engineers"
Major R. Cornwallis Moore, of the "Artillery."

Major Malcolm arrived in the town on the 10th Dec., with despatches from China for the Earl of Aberdeen, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. Commander Richards, royal navy, arrived in town at the same time with despatches from China for the Lords of the Admiralty. Major Malcolm attended at the foreign-office, and also paid a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen at his private residence in Argyll-street.

The great seal of England was fixed on the 31st December to the treaty recently ratified between this country and China, at the residence of the lord chamberlain, in great George-street, Hanover-square; after which it was transmitted to the war-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the "celestial" empire, under the care of Major Malcolm. The seal is enclosed in a very handsome silver box (similar to that

of the seal of the United States), and is of crimson velvet. Of the seal itself, it is expected that no trace of the impression of Mr. Wyon's beautiful mould will exist when the case reaches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is composed; indeed, on former occasions, it has been discovered that during the comparatively short journey between Scotland and London the design has been completely obliterated. —London Mail.

Foreign office, January 3rd, 1843.

Sir,—I am directed by the earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which you addressed to his lordship on the 31st Dec. on the half of the committee of the east India and China association, requesting to be made acquainted with such provisions of the treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 29th August, as may have reference to the regulation of the future commercial intercourse between this country and China. His lordship directs me to state to you in reply, that altho' her majesty has been pleased to ratify the treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, it would be in consistent with the general practice, officially to make known the contents of that treaty until her majesty's ratification shall have been exchanged against the ratification of the emperor of China, as the treaty cannot be considered to be formally concluded, until that exchange has taken place.

Lord Aberdeen, however, regrets the less that he is precluded from giving you officially the information that you request, as the accounts contained in the public prints of the late negotiations in China, are substantially correct, and his lordship desires me to state to you that her majesty's government trusts that the stipulations of the treaty, and the arrangements which have yet to be made for giving full effect to it, will place the intercourse between the two countries on a satisfactory footing; her majesty's government will spare no exertion to protect and promote the legal trade of her majesty's subjects resorting to China; but her majesty's government feel that the advantages which her majesty's subjects may derive from the trade with China must after all depend in a great measure on the manner in which that trade shall be conducted by the parties who may engage in it. Her majesty's government would therefore call the attention of all such parties to the expediency of impressing upon those whom they may employ, that, at the commencement of the new era which is about to open to British trade in China, it is of the utmost importance that the feelings and prejudices of the Chinese authorities and people should, as far as possible, be respected, and that every endeavour should be made to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the country, and to inspire them with a favourable opinion of the British character. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) CANNING.

To Sir George Larpent & Co. &c.

COMMERCIAL.

We learn from our correspondent at Canton, under date of the 29th inst. that on the reported arrival of the January mail at Hongkong, there was considerable excitement which led to an immediate cessation of transactions. When however the contents of the letters had been digested, and the reports of the brokers well weighed, it was discovered therefrom and by the *accountants* that after all, matters were not quite so bad in England as was expected.

The most discouraging circumstance in the home market was considered to be, not the gradual depression of prices after the receipt of the news of the peace, but the injudicious pressing of sales by speculators and importers. By the last accounts, the market was somewhat relieved from this pressure, hence it was thought, in face of the ordinary spring demand for exportation to the continent and Canada, with the general aspect of the deliveries and stock, besides the growing demand consequent on the improving state of the country, that the prices of tea would at least be maintained in England, if they even did not advance.

Although the market is somewhat relieved from this pressure, hence it was thought, in face of the ordinary spring demand for exportation to the continent and Canada, with the general aspect of the deliveries and stock, besides the growing demand consequent on the improving state of the country, that the prices of tea would at least be maintained in England, if they even did not advance.

It is generally expected, if pressed in the right quarter and which we have so long earnestly advocated, and a greatly increased consumption, led parties to come into the market, and a very large business has been done during the past week. Upwards of 100 chops have been fixed; the prices of Congou from 16 to 27 taels. Almost every good chop has been picked up, and at rates which, with reference to the opening prices, are considered moderate, not to say cheap.

The buyers have good reasons for now purchasing, seeing that (owing to the delay—albeit inevitable) in opening the northern ports, all expectation of any important supply from thence this season, is abandoned. Then too, remunerating rates are obtainable on the staple imports of British manufacture. Further, the large shipments, now on their way, have a direct tendency to keep up the prices of exports and also diminish those of import, from the natural and laudable anxiety of commission merchants to make quick returns to their constituents.

Hysan may be now quoted 2, and good sorts of Congous fully 1 tael higher.

There has been a heavy crop of Congou this season, and stocks on hand at Canton are very large for this period of the year; still with an export duty of 6 taels it is hardly likely Congous will descend much, if anything lower than 16 taels.

The prices quoted as ruling are for	
Congou common	taels, 16 to 17
" fair to good common	" 17 " 18
" Msd. bikh. lf.	" 19 " 20
" rs. ex. to ra. stt.	" 20 " 21
" bl. h. lf.	" 21 " 22
" Po. oe. kd. and fls.	" 26 " 27
Pekne, sc. nted Orange	" 30 " 37
" flowery	" 30 " 60
Twankays	" 22 " 28
Hysan	" 28 upds.

It is thought the present rates for imports, will not long continue, as the Chinese merchants and dealers are fully aware that heavy arrivals will soon take place. At the present time there is not much doing except in Long Cloths and Cotton Twist which are in fair demand, and of good quality. Grey 22.50 to 23.10, white 22.50 to 23.10; the latter for 18 to 20s 22.4 to 23.0. Woollens. Spanish stripes 21 to 21.40 but dull of sale. In Cotton nothing doing of importance.

Manchester.—During the month there has been a slight fluctuation in the value of the more staple descriptions of goods. 27-inch 72-reed printers have been dull of sale, and have receded a little in price, but are in better demand, and prices firmer. 36-40 inch Shirtings and fine long cloths are held at about 1s per piece advance on lowest prices current some months ago and these rates are firmly maintained. Stock are very low, and many of our most extensive manufacturers are under contract at 9s. 9d for 36-inch 72-reed Shirtings; 2s. 10d and half a for 39-43-inch 64-reed, and 10s. 7 and half d. for 72-reed grey long cloths. Some of these are even holding at 3d advance on these rates, in

anticipation of favourable intelligence from India. The stocks of twist are light, and the market in a very healthy state, although not much doing. Our last quotations are fully supported, with the exception perhaps, of 16-24" water twist, which is heavy, and may in some instances be purchased on rather more favourable.—London Mail.

THE TEA TRADE.—A pamphlet on the tea trade just published states that in:

The year 1839 the highest price of the year paid for company's Congou at the sale price was 2s. 7d. per lb.; the lowest 1s. 3d. per lb.; stock on the 31st of December, 52,500,000 lb.; stock of company's Congou 33,000 chests; delivered for home consumption 32,366,412 lb.; gross duty paid £3,265,963. In 1840 the highest price was 3s. 3d. per lb.; lowest 1s. 11d. stock 31st of December, 46,500,000 lb.; stock of company's Congou, 28,700 chests; quantity delivered for home consumption, 35,136,432 lb.; gross amount of duty paid, £3,660,005. In 1841 the highest price was 2s. 9d. per lb.; lowest, 1s. 4d.; stock 31st of December, 36,000,000 lb.; stock of company's Congou, 11,500 chests; quantity delivered for home consumption, 32,262,903 lb.; gross amount of duty paid, £3,473,951. In 1842 the stock on hand of company's Congou on the 30th Nov., was 8,400 chests; the highest price, 2s. lowest, 1s. 5d.; stock at close of the year about 34,000,000 lb.; quantity taken for home consumption, 36,000,000; quantity delivered for exportation stated at 4,000,000 lb.

Bombay Times.

Koo-long-sob.—We have much pleasure in announcing the opening of the Koo-long-sob theatre, on the night of the 4th ult., under the management of the officers of the army and navy at Amoy. The evening's entertainment consisted of the burletta of the "king's gardener, in one act." After which a comic song, admirable sung by Thos. Martin, esq. 18 royal Irish. The after-piece of "all the world's a stage," the whole concluded with a hornpipe, by Mr. Green. The performance appeared to give universal satisfaction, and it is hoped that the theatre has opened under favourable auspices. The parts were ably sustained by the under mentioned officers.

The band of the 18 royal Irish was kindly volunteered for the occasion, by Col. Cooper. Before the rising of the curtain a prologue was spoken by Mr. Green, of h. m. s. Cambrian. The overture to "Semiramide" was then played with great taste, and the curtain rose to "God save the Queen" amidst the most unbounded applause.

Great praise is due to Mr. Marriott, of h. m. s. Cambrian, the stage manager, for the able manner in which the scenery and decorations were arranged. We may perhaps better describe the *tout ensemble* by calling it a Drury Lane, in miniature, although the rain poured in torrents the house was crowded, at the same time the utmost order prevailed. At the conclusion of the first piece the audience called loudly for the appearance of the principal characters, most ably sustained by Messrs. Marriott & Campbell of the Cambrian, as mentioned hereafter. The part of "Digory" in the after-piece was performed to the life, by Mr. Wardrope, of the Serpent. The comic song by Mr. Martin was not acting—it was life itself.

Koo-long-sob theatre.—On Saturday March 4th, will be represented the Burletta of the "king's gardener."

Monsr. Galichard,	Mr. Marriott.
Monsr. Bendirard,	Mr. Ballard.
Chevalier Busy,	Mr. Dolling.
—(king's valet)	Mr. Ward.
Suzette,	Mr. Collingwood.
Louise de la Valliere,	Mr. Curgenbie.
Madame Galichard,	Mr. Campbell.

After which a comic song by Mr. Martin. 18 royal Irish, followed by the much admired farce of "all the world's a stage."

Sir Gilbert Pumpkin,	Mr. Dolling.
Capt. Stukely,	Mr. Green.
Capt. Stanley,	Mr. Austen.
Digory,	Mr. Wardrope.

Cymon, Mr. Campbell.
Watt, Mr. Ward.
Miss Bridget Pumpkin, Mr. Martin.
Kitty, Mr. Collingwood.
William, Mr. Bullen (Senior).
The whole to conclude with a hornpipe by
mr. Green, h. m. s. Cambrian.

V. R.
We must tell our correspondent V. it
will be utterly impossible to insert any of his
communications, unless written far more legi-
bly than the above, which we have no doubt
is full of blunders in consequence. Eo.

From the Bombay Monthly Times,
Feb. 3.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
Notification.

Camp Bhadoor, the 10th January, 1843.
The governor general has much satisfaction in
publishing the following despatch from vice ad-
miral sir William Parker k. c. n., and in making
known thereby the high estimation in which the
vice-admiral holds the services of the officers and
men of the navy of India, employed in the late
operation on the coast of China.

The governor general entirely concurs in the
approbation bestowed by the vice-admiral upon
the distinguished conduct of the officers and men
so employed, and in the estimation in which his
excellency holds their services which have so
essentially contributed to the successful termina-
tion of the war.

By order of the right hon'ble the gov. general
of India.

W. EDWARDS,
Asst. secy. to the gov. of India,
with the gov. genl.

No. 81.

From vice-admiral sir William Parker, k. c. n.
To the right honorable lord Ellenborough
governor general of India.

Cornwallis, at Chusan, 6th November, 1842.
My lord.—As every exertion is now making
to send to India, the disposable troops and trans-
ports, which have been taken up at Calcutta and
Madras for the service of the China expedition,
it is my intention also to despatch, as soon as
possible, the steam vessels of the India navy, and
those belonging to the honorable east India
company, specified in the margin, which at pre-
sent remain under my command.

I cannot however, make this communi-
cation to your lordship unaccompanied by my un-
qualified commendation of the creditable, zealous,
& able manner in which the whole of these vessels,
as well as the *Sesostris*, *Auckland*, *Tenasserim* &
Hooghly, (which are al-
ready gone), have been
conducted; and I beg to
recommend their several
commanders and officers
generally, to the favor-
able notice & considera-
tion of your lordship and
the Indian government,
feeling that they have
well merited any reward
which can be bestowed
on them.

The enclosed copy of a letter which I have
addressed to the secretary of the admiralty, will
also convey to your lordship the sense which I
entertain of the important services rendered to
the expeditionary forces in this country by the
steam vessels. And as it will be perceived that
my particular object in that letter was to draw
the attention of the lords commissioners of the
admiralty to the peculiar position of the four of-
ficers of the royal navy who respectively com-
mand the *Nemesis*, *Phlegeton*, *Plato* and
Proserpine, with the hope of obtaining for
them promotion in their own profession,
which will perhaps be their dearest reward: I
wish to be understood that I hold in equal esti-
mation the services of commander Ormsby, of
the *Sesostris*, who has conspicuously shared in
the success of every hostile operation in which

the squadron has been engaged since I assumed
the naval command, & of commanders *Esheray*
and *Powell*, and *lieut. Hewitt*, also of the Indian
navy, (who came subsequently at different
periods under my command) as well as of *mr.*
Warden in command of the *Queen* and *mr. Wall*
of the *Tenasserim*; the former of whom has
largely and most creditably participated in the
naval operations in China from the commence-
ment.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice admiral.

No. 225.

From vice admiral sir W. Parker, k. c. n.
To the secretary of the admiralty
Cornwallis off the Amherst Rocks,
16th October, 1842.

Sir,—In my letter of the 29th of August, No.
1842, I did myself the honor of the reporting, for
the information of the lords commissioners of the
admiralty, the commendable conduct of the of-
ficers of all ranks and descriptions, who have
served under my command, in the late operations
of the combined force in China.

The successful result which has attended her
majesty's arms, has been throughout so materi-
ally aided by the unwearied and able exertions of
the steam vessels of the indian navy, and those of
the honorable East India company, that I flatter
myself I shall stand excused for bringing to the
attention of the lords commissioners of the ad-
miralty the position of the meritorious officers
belonging to her majesty's navy who have com-
manded some of these latter vessels, under their
lordship's special and favourable consideration.

Lieutenant Hall, when he held the rank of
master in her majesty's navy, was permitted by
their lordships to take command of the *Nemesis*
on her being fitted out by the honorable East
India company, and he has borne a distinguished
share in almost every naval operation from the
commencement in the Canton river in January,
1841, to the close at Nanking. The vessel has
been kept ready for service at all times, mainly
on her own resources, with admirable persever-
ance and she has been managed throughout with
consummate skill. For his gallantry and actively
lieut. Hall was promoted to his present rank by
their lordships on the 8th June 1841, and his
subsequent exertions have well entitled him to
any further advancement they may be disposed
to bestow upon him.

Lieutenant McCleverty, who has command of
the *Phlegeton*, under similar circumstances, is
an old and valuable officer, as has conducted his
vessel with equal skill, zeal and gallantry. He
did not reach this station until the operations in
the Canton river were over, and about the period
that I assumed the command of the naval forces
since which time, it is impossible to make any
distinction between the services of the *Phlegeton*
and *Nemesis*, for they have been equally con-
spicuous and deserving on every occasion, and
the advantages derived by the combined forces
from the activity of these two little vessels, is
scarcely to be described.

The *Plato* did not join until we were in pos-
session of *Chapoo*, but she has fully participated
in all the operations in the Yang-tze-keang, and
it is due to *lieutenant Tudor* to state, that his gal-
lantry in the attack of *Woosung*, and indefatig-
able exertions on every point of service, places
him quite on a par with his brother officers whom
I have already noticed, as far as their compara-
tive length of service in these seas can be esti-
mated.

Commander *Hough*, commanding the *Proser-
pine*, as also given me the highest satisfaction by
his unremitting zeal and attention; but unfortu-
nately he did not join the squadron until the
hostile operations of the naval branch of the ex-
pedition were nearly over.

I will but add, that the services of the steam
vessels generally, have been not less beneficial
in the descent of the Yang-tze-keang than in the
advance up it. And it is to their exertions that
we owe the safety of some of the ships of war,
and several of the transports.

Having thus fulfilled a part of my duty in
transmitting this representation for the consid-
eration of their lordships, I leave the cases of these
officers in their hands, and

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Vice admiral.

(True copies) W. EDWARDS,
Asst. secy. to the gov. of India,
with the gov. genl.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from the No. 13, Page 60.]

1842 July 11. Fine day, before break-
fast we were taken away in riffs,
to the head mandarin who now has
a red button (so that there is some truth in
the report about their being promoted
he before wearing a blue one) but prior to
going Ayum came to us requesting if asked,
we would say that we had only drawn 2
ships, for if the big man knew we had
drawn more our world get into a scrape.
On arriving there, saw the chop, (he is
governor of this island), and another one
with a white transparent button, there being
the only two mandarins there. Mr. Par-
tridge and the gunner were also taken, but
no Mr. Gully. His first question was if I
had breakfasted, and then commenced about
geography, till at last I had to draw him a
map of the world as well as I could, he was
very anxious to know what island and
colonies belonged to Great Britain, and
had them all marked. He had a book,
which they both frequently referred to,
asking many questions about the distances
of different places from each other. About
3 p. m. we were taken out to a capital
breakfast, which we all did justice to. (I
forgot to mention that 3 lascars and 4 Por-
tuguese seamen were also brought here to
day, I suppose for him to see as he
asked no questions of them) after our re-
port we again set to work about the map,
and at between 5 and 6 we knocked off.
He then asked many questions about the
Queen and *Prince Albert*, wishing to know
if her majesty had more than one husband &
many to us absurd questions, he appeared
to think it very strange that a country
should be governed by a woman, he gave
mr. Roope mr. Partridge the gunner and
myself 5 mace each and the lascars and
seamen 3 each, we then requested to be
alleged to see mr. Gully, and also asked
him to let us 5 live together at his place,
the former request he granted and said we
should see mr. Gully to-morrow, and said
he would get a place made for us to live in,
at present having none large enough or
ready and took down our names; after
leaving, I was twice called back, once ask-
ing me in an apparently careless manner
if I had written to Amy, I should have
told him yes, and received an answer, but
the carpenter begged me not, and saying
I might get some of those who were kind
to us at our place in trouble, I said no, the
other time was to tell me when I left this
not to trade in opium again, as it was very
bad. Among some of the questions about
sir Henry Pottinger, the sheriff very politely
told the mandarin I was a liar, down his
blood, I hope to pay him off for many things
when I get a chance; on the whole, I am
pleased with this interview. It strikes me
that the authorities have received some
letters from over the water telling them to
mind what they are about with us. I can
account for this sudden change in no other
way—Jumal-lascar says that we are the
3rd vessel wrecked on this island, and
that there besides the "Nerbudda" people
and us, another ships company prisoners.
I can hardly credit this, had it been the
case I think we should have heard of it,
as he says they were wrecked prior to the
Nerbudda; he did not know the name of
the vessel—hear that lately all our lascars
have had a jacket and trousers given them
and are also besides their grub, allowed 4
cash a day each. I felt certain in my own
mind, there is something at the back of all
this. On our return, visit the lascars and
find John Williams very ill. I fear he will
never live to get out of this, send him some
rhubarb and cakes and speak to the head
jailer about him, call also and see our late
fellow-prisoner Ketchill a deal better. Wil-

son the same; a Chinese doctor with them, who says they must not take rhubarb, and give us a mixture of herbs by Wilson, which we boil and send him. On our return find Cho Samyah has presented us with a fore-quarter of a goat.

(To be continued.)

WED.—At Macao, on the 30th March, of the small ship, after a few days illness, John H. Locking, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher & Locking & Co.

On the 29th instant, at Hongkong, of small pox, after a week's severe illness, Theodosia Ann, wife of the rev. William D. an of the American Baptist Mission. The burial will take place to day (Thursday) 10 p. m.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.
THE "GENERAL KYD." 1318 tons, captain Onslow, will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** at Macao, **JOSEPH COOLIDGE**, Canton, **W. H. ANDERSON**, Whamoa.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.
THE "Schr. "WILL O' THE WISP," will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao, 6th March, 1843.

FOR LONDON.
THE EDINBURGH, JON. PATTERSON, H. C. S. Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnet, MARBYAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain Kour, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE**, Canton, or **HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE**, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain BEND, expected about the 26th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to **B. BARRETTO**. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *San British built ship, BELLA MARINA*, 420 tons (A. I. for 12 years), captain T. AMERSON. This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Macao, 3rd January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. British built Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," 4 years old. Apply to **C. H. HART**. December 13th.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," viz:—

Two Chin Cabs; 68 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 colored 6 jars of Coco-nut Oil; 2 long Iron 9 pounders and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blacks, Riggers, Strands, Dead Eyes, Rings, and Hooks; 1 case and 5 halves of Sundries; 4 Pistons; 2 bags of Soap; 1 case Wax Tapers; 3 boxes Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bag Ricks de Mer; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Bone; 1 case containing Pringers and Handkerchiefs, and 250 pieces of Blue Machine. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.

THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on account of whom it may concern, by **JOHN SMITH**, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Bouts, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Macao, 20th February, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to *British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms* and others residing in the *East India and China* that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, *English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers*, to all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in *London* on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from *British mercantile houses*. (Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of *British Newspapers*, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.)

NOTICE—**MR. FREDERICK PAUL**, Son of **ARCHIBALD PAUL**, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late **Mr. JOHN BROWN**, ceased on the 30th April last.

Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of **CHAPMAN, GIFFITHS, PAUL & Co.**

BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.

Calcutta, January 2d, 1843.

NOTICE—A Silver Watch, belonging to an English Sailor, named **LUCAS**, was rescued on the 18th from the Chinese, according to his demand made to the Procurator on the 15th instant. For which deliverance, the party concerned may apply to the Procurator office in the Senate house, any day from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m., sundays and holidays excepted.

Procurator office, 20th February, 1843.

NOTICE—The connection of **WILLIAM C. HUYSTER** with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and **JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN & DAVID NICHOLSON SPOONER** became Partners therein on the same day.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 19th, 1843.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan., 1843.

A. A. DE MELLO.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23rd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842.

MAI VICAR & Co.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS**, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GIBLESPIE

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 45 Queen Roads

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, & SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to **R. EDWARDS**. Macao to **W. LANE**.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and philosophical comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by **James Quinn**; royal 4to. full bound in sheep price \$ 25.

Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth " 25.

The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges " 475

An illustrated edition of *Couper's Task*, and other Poems, richly bound " 5.

The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates " 350.
The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges " 8.
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo volume, handsomely bound " 650
Howitt's "and Life in England" calf, gilt " 6.
Student's Life or Grammar, by Howitt " 5.
Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges " 10.
The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding " 475
The Poets of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding " 3.
Friendship's offering for 1843 " 3.
The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt " 5.
Mrs. Seymour's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt " 350
Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Shine Stoves and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Stems, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.**

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHURCH PATTERNS CARPETINGS; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—TAN and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBAT & Co.'s well known MADEIRA, in Hbds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottle. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKIN & Co.** Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR, 1843

THE ANGLO CHINESE SHEET CALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price \$2 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE—The *Canton Register* and *China Price Current* for 1842—bound, price \$6. The *Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The *Canton Register* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the *Canton Register* for 1839, 40 bound \$8 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 31st and June 1st, bound, at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.

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Navy Bills " }
Policies, and Fello papers " } 5.
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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

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 requiring any publications issued from the Canton
 Register office, are respectfully requested, to secure at-
 tention to, and send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 15.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1843.

No. 643.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

APRIL 11TH, 1843.

	Latest Dates.	
England	6th Jan'y.	Singapore
U. States	8th Dec.	Java
Calcutta	3rd Feb'y.	Manila
Bombay	15th Feb'y.	Australasia
China	25th March	Amoy

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL.	ARRIVED.	FROM
6.	COLONIST, Leake, Bally.	
7.	H. M. S. VIKEN, — Bayes, eq., capt. Amoy.	
9.	LEVANT PACKET, — Murritus & Sing.	
10.	GYTANA, (Sp.) Salado, Manila.	
10.	CAROLINE, (Hamb.) Kundersen, Valparaiso.	

APRIL.	SAILED	FOR
5.	ADELAIDE, Wharton, Singapore.	
5.	EDEN, Boyce, do.	
5.	WALKER, Ke y, Bombay.	
5.	NIAM, Smith, London.	
5.	BRANTRY, McArthur, Sing. and Bombay.	
5.	BANDU, Stewart, Singapore.	
5.	ASIA, Smith, Bally.	
5.	EPHRAIM, (Sp.) Ahaga, Manila. [England.	
5.	H. M. T. S. APOLLO, C. Frederick, eq., comder	
6.	ELIZA STEWARD, Macleod, Bombay.	
6.	ANTHONY ANDERSON, Spillat, do.	
7.	ELPHINSTONE, Farley, Singapore.	
7.	ST. LAWRENCE, Newlands, London.	
8.	EDMUNDSON, Paterson, do.	
8.	LIVERPOOL, McDowell, Liverpool.	
8.	GENERAL KYD, Osalson, Sing. and Madras.	
8.	URGENT, Thomson, Manila and Sydney.	
8.	PEARL, —, Bombay.	
8.	FRANCIS BERN, Edington, Clevel. [Manila.	
8.	H. M. S. ADMIRALTY, H. W. Bruce, eq., capt.	
8.	CORCORAN, (Loro, Manila. [Singapore.	
9.	H. M. S. ROYALTY, P. Chetwode, eq., comder.	
11.	H. M. T. S. BELLEFLEUR, J. King, eq., capt. England.	

PASSENGERS.—Per General Kyd, W. Thompson.
 Henry Pybus, eqs.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Abberton.
 For Calcutta—Ariel.
 For Bombay—Ardaser.
 For Manila—Velocepede.

VE-SELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel,
 Sardinia, Pondichie.
 From Liverpool—Gondolier, England's Queen, Cor-
 delia, Julia, John Laird, Bencoolen.
 From Calcutta—Jowa, Victory, Bengal Packet.
 Nabal, Mary Ballantine.
 From Bombay—Woodman, Alconna, Manting, John
 Grey, Bencoolen, Tyer, Candalar.
 From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Tattocorn, George
 Armatrong.

By the arrivals of the week we have
 received Bombay papers to the 7th Jan'y.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong
 Gazette, April 6, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, a c. s.
 is pleased to publish the following letters for
 general information.

By order

RICHARD WOONAN.

No. 134. Macao, 30th March, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottinger to intimate to you, that having now had under his consideration, and having most carefully perused and weighed the proceedings of the committee which investigated the claims against the insolvent Hingtae hong in 1837, his excellency has resolved to confirm those proceedings, and to authorize the payment of dividends accordingly, under the superintendence of an officer on the part of the British government who will be deputed to Canton for that purpose.

The Co-hong having reported that a further sum of 500,000\$ is ready to discharge the established claims against the Hingtae and other hongs, orders will be issued for its early division, and you are requested to pass the usual receipts.

The cases of protest against the proceedings of the committee in the case of the Hingtae-debts have been referred to England, and the decision of her majesty will be hereafter communicated to those who are interested in it.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant

G. A. MALCOLM.

To the British merchants in China,
 creditors of the late Hingtae hong.

No. 135. Macao, 31st March, 1843.

Gentlemen,—With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now directed to further intimate to you, that Sir Henry Pottinger has examined into the claims against the insolvent hongs of Kingqua and Mowqua, and has authorized the payment of them from the monies about to be received, in virtue of the treaty, from the provincial government of Canton, in the proportion which such claims, and those of the Hingtae hong, may bear to the forthcoming instalments.

As soon as the capital of Kingqua's debt is discharged, arrangements will be made (and promulgated) for adjusting the accumulated interest on it.

With respect to Mowqua's debt, his excellency has desired me to intimate to you, that after having given the question the most careful consideration, he can by no means recognize, or admit, the principle that interest on any portion of the capital can be demanded for a single hour after such portion shall be discharged, and therefore any of the creditors who have received interest for a year instead of eight months, on the late dividend, must write the difference back to Mowqua's credit, and allow it to be deducted from the amount of their next instalment.

It appears from the accounts of Mowqua's debts which have been submitted, that discrepancies exist in a number of the accounts to an aggregate amount of \$720-70. Sir Henry Pottinger thinks it most desirable that these sums should be at once settled, and be either struck off or paid; and Captain Balfour (her majesty's council at Shanghai) who is about to proceed to Canton, to superintend these matters on behalf of her majesty's government, will be authorized to have them finally adjusted, either by an amicable arrangement between the creditors and debtors, or by arbitration.

There still remain to be considered debts that have been claimed as payable by the Co-hong, but of which the details have not been agreed to, and likewise debts not originally owing by hongs merchants, but which are claimed as having been assumed by those individuals.

With respect to these debts I shall again address you as soon as Sir Henry Pottinger has had time to look into, and make up his mind upon them, and in the meantime I have to call your attention to his excellency's letter of the 25th of last month to Mr. Morrison's address, in which it is stated that it is the business of the claimants, and not of government, to establish claims that may be brought forward.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

G. A. MALCOLM.

The British merchants in China,
 Creditors of the late Kingqua, Mowqua
 and other hongs.

A letter from Mr. Gutzloff to Mr. William Matheson of Glasgow, dated Nanking, 10th Sept., gives some interesting information.

"The tariff is not yet settled, and the whole arrangement about it, is to be made at Canton, which is, indeed, the most difficult place for bringing so important an affair to a conclusion. Part of the six millions of money has been paid, and there is scarcely anything that can remain in the forces, who are very sickly, much larger in the river. The French offered their mediation rather in an uncalled for manner, after the peace had actually been concluded; and Capt. Cecilie, of the Enigone, was witness to the signing. Thus, the Chinese, who are not over-anxious for foreign interference, settled the matter of their own accord, and are rather desirous that other nations should not share in the privileges which the England have obtained with so much blood and treasure.

"In settling the commercial affairs, the acting man who arranges every thing, treasure Kwang, asked most particularly for the volume on trade; which he duly and attentively perused; so that he is theoretically acquainted with the leading principles of McCulloch's dictionary."
 London Paper.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong
 Gazette, Extra, April 8, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed copies of letters from the post master general at Bombay, together with the notification alluded to in No. 1722 of 1842 are published for general information, and with the object of giving effect to those arrangements, the following local regulations are laid down and will come into operation from the 1st day of June next, both as regards the post office at Hongkong, and the British consular office at Macao.

1st.—Boxes will always be kept open at the post offices for the receipt of letters to be transmitted to the different presidencies of India whenever opportunities may offer.

2nd.—On those letters that may be put into the Bombay box, outward ship postage will invariably be charged at the rate of 2 annas on a letter of three tolas weight, and an anna on every additional tola.

3rd.—The same rule will be applied to all letters that may be put in the boxes for Madras and Calcutta.

4th.—When the letters are addressed to persons in India, it will be optional with the postmen of them to pay or not, the inward ship postage which is the same as the outward—and in cases they do not pay it, it will be recovered from the receivers.

5th.—When letters are intended to go beyond India the inward and outward ship postage must be invariably paid.

6th.—On letters intended for the United Kingdom no postage except the outward and inward postage can be received under any circumstances if placed in the Bombay box, but when placed in the Madras or Calcutta boxes, the Indian inland postage, agreeable to the annexed scale marked A, must be paid, in addition to the outward and inward ship postage.

7th.—When letters are intended for foreign Europe or any intermediate place, additional postage will be levied on them agreeable to the table laid down in the Bombay government notification of the 14th March, 1842, and such letters will accordingly bear four items of charge namely

“Outward ship postage

“Inward ship postage

“Indian inland postage if put in the Madras or Calcutta boxes

“Foreign postage

8th.—The same rules will be applied to newspapers, pamphlets &c., the postage on them being charged agreeable to the table inserted in the Bombay government notification above adverted to.

9th.—Although it is stated in the 6th paragraph of the Bombay post-master general's letter to the post-master at Hongkong &c., that letters from members of the China expedition are to be excused ship postage, yet looking to the changes that have taken place since that letter was written, and to the turn of a large part of the expedition to England and India, it is considered more than probable that the privilege therein referred to has been declared to be, or is, considered null and void, and therefore persons forwarding letters are recommended not to rely on that rule being still in force.

10th.—The regulations herein promulgated will be communicated to the different governments of India by the first departure, and as they provide for the transmission of letters &c., under every possible circumstance, they will no doubt be rigidly enforced, so that individuals neglecting to conform to them will have only themselves to blame, should their letters be either detained in India or returned.

11th.—The only exceptions to postage being levied will be in favor of official despatches, under the signatures of her majesty's plenipotentiary, the naval commander in chief and the general officer commanding her majesty's land forces, or the senior officers of the civil, naval and military services in China.

By order RICHARD WOOSNAM.

To Hongkong, gov't. house,
6th April, 1843.

No. 1722.—of 1842. General department.

To the secretary of legation, Hongkong.

Sir.—I have the honor to forward copy of a letter I have to day addressed to the post-masters at Hongkong and Macao, on the subject of postage chargeable on letters arriving in Bombay from China.

2. I had before endeavored to explain these rules to the post-master at Macao, but as I have been informed by Capt. Richards of the H. M. ship Cornwallis, that the greatest uncertainty prevails in China, in regard to the regulations under which letters, and particularly letters for Europe, are received at this office, I have been induced to trouble you, in the hope that all the necessary information on the subject may, through your means be communicated to the public, and that the post office authorities in China may be directed to facilitate the dispatch of letters, by adopting the course which I have pointed out, in regard to the pre-payment of the whole of the ship postage at the office of despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

W. ECOMBE.

Acting post-master general.

Bombay, genl. post-office,
14th October, 1842.

No. 1721.—of 1842. General department.

To the post-masters at Hongkong, & Macao.

Sir.—As great misunderstanding appears still to prevail in regard to the postage leviable in Bombay on letters received from China, I have the honor to forward a notification issued under date the 14th March 1842, which contains all the rules necessary for your guidance.

2. It may be attended with much inconvenience to oblige parties in China to have recourse to an agent in Bombay to pay the postage due here, and I therefore beg that you will cause it to be understood that the entire postage, both the outward and inward, may be paid in your office, by which all further charge will be done away with.

3. It has lately been the practice to send money to pay the postage as well here as in England. This is a very inconvenient proceeding and I have to request that it may be discontinued. In place of it, you will be so good as to forward with each mail a bill shewing the number of letters and the amount of inward postage due there on to the Bombay office. A quarterly return of the entire amount collected should be made up to the end of April, July, October and January, and the money should then be remitted by an order on the treasury in Bombay or in any other mode which may be more convenient.

4. I have to request that when the entire postage is prepaid, the letters may be marked thus.

“Outward ship postage paid As

“Inward do. do. As

Ps

When only the outward postage is paid, that they may be marked “outward ship postage only.” In this last case, provision must be made for the payment in Bombay of the inward postage, or the letters will be detained.

5. These remarks are intended to apply to letters not for delivery in India; when letters are for India, the inward ship postage can of course be recovered from the addressees.

6. Letters from members of the China expedition are received free from ship postage.

7. No postage is leviable in India on letters for the United Kingdom. It is collected solely in England, and no pre-payment can, under any circumstances whatever, be made in India on such letters.

8. Letters for other places than the United Kingdom are chargeable with a postage according to the rates laid down in the accompanying table, and his postage must be prepaid. When it may be inconvenient to parties to employ agents in Bombay, the foreign postage can be levied in your office in the same manner as in postage such foreign letters should then be marked.

“Outward ship postage paid As

“Inward do. do. As

“Foreign postage do. do. As

Total Rs.

and a separate account of the foreign postage must be rendered every quarter.

9. It must be born in mind, I would observe in conclusion, that when letters for Europe are forwarded to Bombay either by Madras or Calcutta, inland postage according to the rates laid down in the notification of the 14th August 1839, No. 134, genl. dept. published by order of the hon. the president of the council of India in council, will be chargeable. This might be prepaid in China in the same manner as has been above provided for ship and foreign postage. All that is necessary is, that the accounts of each description of postage should be kept quite distinct.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. ECOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

(True copy) W. ECOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office,
11th October, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

Commanders of Ships, trading with the port of Bombay, are hereby informed, that all letters for England, arriving from sea-ward, are subject in Bombay to ship postage, and all letters for foreign Europe, to steamer postage, in addition.

To prevent disappointment, therefore, to parties not acquainted with these rules, commanders of ships are recommended only to receive post office packets or letters—for places not in India,—on which they are themselves prepared to pay the postage, according to the rates laid down in the accompanying table.

W. ECOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office,

6th September, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that letters arriving from sea-ward for transmission to any place beyond the territories of the East India company, whether by ship, or by the government steamers, will be detained in Bombay until the ship or steamer postage, or both, to which such letters, may be liable, shall be paid according to the rates laid down in the sub-jointed table.

Table of Ship Postage to be levied on Letters received or sent by sea.

LETTERS.	Outward	Inward	Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed papers packed in short covers, open at each end.	
	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Not exceeding 300 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas weight.
	Anna 2	Anna 1	Anna 2	Anna 2
	An anna being added for every additional 3 Tolas.	An anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas weight.	Two annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.	

Table of Steamer Postage leviable upon Letters arriving from, or addressed to any other place than the United Kingdom, via the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

	Rs.	As.
A letter not exceeding 1½ tola, is to be charged one rate of postage	0	9
Ditto above 1½ tola, and not exceeding 2 tolas, two rates	1	..
Ditto above 2½ tolas and not exceeding 4 tolas, four rates	2	..
Ditto above 5 tolas and not exceeding 7½ tolas, six rates	3	..
and so on in proportion, two additional rates of postage being charged for every additional weight of 2½ tolas, or for any fraction of that weight.		

W. ECOMBE,

Acting post master general.

Bombay, genl. post office,

11th March, 1842.

N.B. 2½ tolas are equal to one ounce English, 16 annas make one rupee, and one rupee is equal to two shillings English.

Table of Indian inland Postage from Calcutta and Madras to Bombay.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Single letter not exceeding one quarter of a tola in weight	7	..	..
Double letter exceeding one quarter of a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight	14	..	..
Single postage (that is 7 annas) to be added for every additional half tola weight			
Newspapers not exceeding 3½ tolas in weight	3	..	..
Newspapers exceeding 3½ tolas but not exceeding 6 tolas	6	..	..
Newspapers exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 9 tolas	9	..	..
Single postage (that is 3 annas) to be added for every additional 3 tolas			

Calcutta

	Ra.	As.	Fr.
Single letter not exceeding one quarter of a tola in weight	5	..	..
Double letter exceeding one quarter of a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight	10	..	..
Single postage (that is 5 annas) to be added for every additional half tola weight	..	..	..
Newspaper not exceeding 3/4 tola in weight	3	..	..
Newspaper exceeding 3/4 tola but not exceeding 6 tolas	6	..	..
Newspaper exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 9 tolas	9	..	..
Single postage (that is 3 annas) to be added for every additional 3 tolas	..	..	..

N. B. It is to be understood that the above rates are exclusive of the inward ship postage of 2 annas which will be levied on each newspaper whether forwarded to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

Newspapers must be put up in short covers open at each end, and if they are found to contain any writing except the subscription they will be charged as letters of a corresponding weight.

By order

Government house,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1843.

Government Notification.

With reference to the preceding notification it is hereby announced that, to obviate inconvenience to the public, letters will be received at the post office at Hongkong, and the British consular agency at Macao, (as they have been for some time past,) for transmission to Europe, and India, on the payment of the ship and Indian inland postage, (as the case may be) although the necessity for enlarging the post office and providing a proper establishment, will not admit of the system being fully introduced before the 1st June.

By order,

Government house,
Hongkong, 7th April, 1843.

From the Atlas, December 5, 1842.

THE LOSS OF THE "RELIANCE."

The survivors among the crew of the ill-fated "Reliance" have arrived in London by the general steam navigation company's vessel "Magnet," captain Stock, from Boulogne.

The "Magnet" brings over the whole of the surviving members of the crew, with the exception of Dixon, the carpenter, who is still detained by the consul, Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of identifying the dead, only twelve bodies out of the 100 persons lost having been picked up when captain Stock left.

We gave last week a hurried account of the loss of this vessel. We shall now proceed to give as succinct as possible all that we have been enabled to learn of her. It is certain no persons on board either saw land or a light from her entering the channel till just before she struck. The weather was so hazy that they could not see three cables' length ahead. All day the lead was going, and all night also, up to the moment when the man in the chains, at two o'clock, sang out, "six fathoms, the lead carried by a strong current under her bottom." No doubt the current carried the vessel rapidly to land. At the same instant the vessel cleared up, and many voices sang out "light ahead, light ahead." Orders were issued to wear ship; she had just been beautifully round, when her heel grated once, twice—she bumped powerfully, and swung back to her former position; the yards were heeled, but to no purpose.

In a short time the bulwarks were beaten in by the heavy sea, and the gangway ports carried clean off. The pumps were tried, she made no water; to enter her the fore and main masts were cut away, but she still rolled considerably. The falling mast broke the leg of a young midshipman, about 14, named Ford, and we state it to the credit of all on board, and as a mark of able cool discipline existing, that he was instantly taken to the cabin, the leg set, and he quietly placed in the captain's cot, whence, when the water gained on the vessel, he was afterwards taken through the caddy skylight and remained on the poop, in the arms of captain Tucker, till

the fall of the mizen-mast tore away the poop and threw the greater part into the sea. For nearly an hour after the masts had fallen the "Reliance" made but little water; she then began to fill rapidly, and at four o'clock the water was within a few feet of the orlop-deck. Six signals of distress had been fired, when the flash and report of fire-arms on shore were distinctly seen and heard; their hopes of speedy succour waxed strong, and though the rolling of the ship was tremendous, and the sea made a clean breach through midships, carrying all before it, they clung to the fore-castle and poop, patiently expecting daybreak and succour, the knowledge of where they were, and how far from land. Daylight came, and discovered to them a coast the most desolate for man to look upon. They could distinguish people running to and fro, men on horseback, even some endeavouring to launch a fishing-boat, mocking them with a hope upon which every eye was fixed, but which never was realized. They turned to their own resources: the weather quarter-boat had been early washed away, the launch in midships had been totally smashed in her position by the waves that struck her, the starboard quarter cutter had been cut down three streaks in the gunwale by the mainmast yards in falling; there was then no safety around themselves excepting in a raft. The whole of the interior of the vessel was gutted, the midships swept through by the roaring billows, the beams even gone, the fore-castle and poop alone remained; they were crowded; many had even sought for safety in the fore and mainposts, which the lee rigging still held to the vessel. It was a desolate sight. But the British seaman's energy never deserts him. The carpenter and some others collected spars to form a raft; the third mate, boatswain, and ten men determined to try their fate in the only remaining boat; the captain dissuaded them from the attempt, but one seaman replied, "well, sir, we must trust to providence; if we land in safety we will aid those lubbers to launch that boat, and quickly come to your rescue." They started, but had not proceeded 300 yards when a tremendous sea struck her and capized the boat; for a minute two were clinging to her, and then all disappeared! A thrill of horror ran through all on the wreck, who had anxiously watched their advance. The hope of relief from shore still sustained them till eight o'clock, when the mizenmast fell over, carrying with it the poop, and hurling nearly all upon it into the boiling deep. The captain, mate, some of the midshipmen, and a few others were on the raft, but the sea sweeping through the vessel carried off spar after spar, and prevented the possibility of forming any thing stable or powerful enough to resist the raging element around them.

It was now nine o'clock, strength and hope were deserting all—the succour they had vainly expected came not—no boat left the shore—no aid came near them—the effort of despair became visible; some madly threw themselves, against all hope, into the sea to swim ashore, and quickly perished; some sank helvically through the openings on the raft and disappeared; the captain and mate, and captain Tucker, with some of the midshipmen had kept together under the lee of the broken up poop that still adjoined to the side of the vessel, when the strength of the captain forsook him, and he fell between the raft; the mate, however, seized him and lifted him on again. At this moment the carpenter saw the hope of succour was vain, that every minute the chance of life was becoming less by the breaking up of the vessel, the mighty fragments of which covered the sea around them, and were all, evidently, borne toward the land by the current; a large spar was floating away, and he plunged into the sea to gain its aid. The dangers he ran, the difficulties he encountered may be imagined, but whilst leaning on two of the stanchions, one under each arm, his heart still yearned towards those he had left, and he looked back towards them, and by so doing saved his life. A tremendous billow was rising behind him, bearing along a large mass of the wreck; he saw it must break over him and crush him, he let go his hold and dived as deep and continued under water as long as possible. On rising to the surface the fragments lay around him, and near him, also captain Tucker's servant, whom he had encouraged and aided in his efforts to reach the land. A mainmast spar was seized by both, the carpenter at one end, the boy behind him on the other, and they advanced till the foremast touched the land; at the

same moment the lad exclaimed, "I can't hold any longer; I can't, I can't." The mate urged him to preserve, but at the same moment the boy himself sank over head into a hole; on rising to the surface he struck out for land, but the boy had sunk and perished; in a few minutes more he again trod the sand, when some persons rushed from the shore towards him, seized him by the arms, and hurried him to land, where they threw a large coat over him, and led him gently, for, what with fatigue and cold, his legs and heels were cramped up, to the custom-house station, where they offered him every aid, and treated him with every kindness. As we stated last week, Dickson, the carpenter, and six others are all that have been saved out of 120 on board. There were only two passengers on board, capt. Tucker, a. s., and his servant. As yet only twelve bodies found are those of capt. Green, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Blake, mates; Sherer, Simmons, Hyde, W. George, Coleman, Nicholson, H. Oates, Crabtree, and Peter, sailors. The captain was not lashed to a plank. One thing was very extraordinary in this lamentable affair; no sooner had the vessel struck, than the orlop deck was a swarming mass of rats, that ran, nay flew, screaming in every direction. The same effect was visible in the three cats on board. They seemed mad, their cries of distress were affecting; they seemed aware of the peril in which they were placed.

It appears that they fancied themselves near Dungeness, and were looking out for that light. It may be asked by those well acquainted with the subject, how could the soundings on the coast of France be mistaken for those of England, being so different in their nature? To this no answer can be returned. Certain it is, that captain Tucker, a post captain in the navy, with the captain and mates of the "Reliance," were busily engaged till she struck in examining the charts and the sands, &c., brought up by the armed lead, yet all their experience and skill were baffled, and they perished. Whether they disagreed in opinion, or whether they were totally ignorant of the channel navigation, being at all times accustomed to depend upon the pilots that large vessels always take as soon as they enter the channel, it is impossible to say. All we know is, that everything which prudence and skill could devise to carry them safely through was done; but a wife providence cut their days short on the threshold of their homes. It is asked why, when they fired signals of distress, no assistance could be rendered to them? Because, in the first place, there were no means of doing it. With the exception of Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe, we believe there is not, along all the intermediate space, a single lifeboat or article calculated to lend assistance to the shipwrecked. Where the vessel struck, nearly two miles from the shore, the coast is wild and desolate, and no persons living near, excepting a few of the coast-guard, whose duty binds them to the spot. They possess neither boats nor life-preservers of any kind. What assistance, then, could they render on that wild and stormy night, through breakers lashing the coast, to a vessel in distress, whose precise position they could form no idea of, and with whom, even had they the means, they could not communicate by signals, none having been determined upon? We trust, however, this lamentable loss of life will urge the humane of every country to take steps to supply the deficiency now experienced, and have along the coast, at Etaples and Marseilles, all those aids which humanity has devised to assist the unfortunate in the moment of peril.

THE BRIG ANN.

CAPTAIN DENHAM'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from No. 14, Page 65.]

July 12, 1842. Tuesday, rainy morning and evening, day fine, after breakfast ironed and taken up to the blue button where we are the gunner and Mr. Partidge on living taken in, I saw the white button and the man in it, the latter told us that he has sent for Mr. Gully so that the old chap has kept his word. All they wanted was to go on with the maps, which to make an end of, I shall say I finished making the tracks of ships from England to Bombay, China, and Bengal &c., as usual many very foolish questions about the Queen, what clothes she wore, if she was the same as any other lady,

and if we could see or look at her, they laughed at us very often, particularly when told the Queen often rode out on Horseback, wishing to know if she sat astride as a man would, what she wore on her head, and how long her clothes were, in fact, questions too numerous and absurd to recollect; they appear to think it beneath her dignity to go out at all; all this, they came to Sir Henry Pottinger & Co. The names of Mr. Gully, Roper, Gunner, and self. Were then taken for some new clothes, and some cakes and tea brought us. They want us to make a No. 1 map of the world, which we promise to do if they will restore our books, and let us live together, which they promise to consider about. After which we are sent out to a rather poor dinner and return home; Mr. Gully thinks as I do that there is more in this than meets the eye. Visit J. Williams again, who is no better, he can keep nothing on his stomach, 2 other lascar sick, and Ketchell all right again, so much for the doctor and his ship, but Wilson still the same, being unable to act any thing or get a passage through, Miles rather groggy, otherwise everything satisfactory hear that our mandarin left this at day light, with horns blowing &c. and has not been back since. On our return, send Wilson and Williams some soup, made of the goat, which I hope will do both good, but am afraid the latter is part recovery, Mr. Gully tells me that his informant still says, a vessel was lost a few days ago at either Samsue or Khe-lau; and he appeared to place some confidence in it, or in a vessel having lately been there. If the latter is the case, it may in some degree account for the change in their treatment of us lately, but I cannot understand why they should send vessels there, knowing we are here, I should say 10 miles from it, but time will show.

[To be continued.]

3 long Iron 5 pounders and 2 ditto short ditto, on castings; 1 Fore Cast, a quantity of Blocks, Rigs, Stumps, Dead Fish, Slings, and Hooks; 1 can and 3 halves of Supplies; 4 Pieces of Soap; 1 small Wax Tapers; 2 Large Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bag Bi-ho de Mer; 1 bundle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Tortoise Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 233 of Box of Blank Notes. Further particulars will be published at 11 in Handbill.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.



THE Brigantine "ROSA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 30th February, 1843.

A CARD—Mr. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant.
First North East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month.

All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

NOTICE—Mr. FREDERICK PAUL, Son of A. CHIBOLD P. Esq., Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOHN BACON, ceased on the 30th April last.

Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, GILBERT, PAUL and Co.

BETHECH, CHAPMAN & Co.

Calcutta, January 2d, 1843.

NOTICE—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN & DANIEL NICOLSON BROOKER became Partners therein on the same day.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 18th, 1843.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 15th Jan., 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

HI-DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in India for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAU VICAR & Co.

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Road.

NOTICE—GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED AND STORED, IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS AT HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.

Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

LOMBARD RICE, for sale, apply to

JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong,

and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered—

A Series of Anatomical Plates; containing 300 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by JAMES QUINT; royal 4to. full bound in sheep. price £ 25.

The Gift, for 1843, with 5 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges. " 4 75

Illustrated edition of Cooper's Tark, and other Poems, richly bound. " 5

The Rose of Sharon, for 1843, with plates. " 3 50

The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges. " 8

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 18mo. volume, and handsomely bound. " 6 50

Howitt's Rural Life in England, calf, gilt. " 6

Student-Life or Germany, by Howitt. " 5

Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges. " 10

The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding. " 4 75

The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and a binding. " 3

Friendship's offering for 1843. " 3

The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt. " 5

Mrs. Maccurry's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt. " 3 50

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do.

Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astern Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, CORNAT & Co's.

well known MADDERS, in 1 Hids. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co,

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET CALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 92 per copy; Part a taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1841—bound, price 96 The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 63 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 96 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a 96 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, 86 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Ed. C. R. at 28p. Dis.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 28p. Dis. per 100.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHERRY-BATHY Sp. Dis. 92 5

Fany-lou-mee in Chinese. Price 92 per copy.

Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar, for 1843.

Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1. to non subscribers, \$1.10. Do on a sing's sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Calendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE—A DICTIONARY on a PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE; in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

NOTICE—In the Progress continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. Cornhill

Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.

Bombay.—Messrs. Thomson & Co.

Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.

Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12 1/2 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARRYAT'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KERR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight of passenger apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHOO LUSTIMJEE, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.
THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain BEAS, expected about the 25th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13 & February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new British built ship, BELLA MARINA, 450 tons (A. I. for 12 years), Captain T. ABERNETHY. This vessel sails on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Macao, 3rd January, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. British built Brigantine, BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply December 12th. C. H. HART.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR": viz.—200 Chien (old) & 80 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Tonneau of oil; 6 tubs and 6 jars of Coconuts Oil;

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
 Non-advertisers are required to pay for their advertisement, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to exercise attention to, to send each with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 16.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1843.

No. 644.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

APRIL 18TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Jan.	Singapore	16th March
U. States	8th Dec.	Java	14th Feb.
Calcutta	22nd Feb.	Manila	19th Feb.
Bombay	15th Feb.	Amoy	21st Jan.
China	25th March		
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April.	ARRIVED.	From
11.	CURRY, Naylor, Manila.	
11.	MOFFAT, Gilbert Sydney.	
12.	MARMAID, Ryle, Madras.	
14.	REGINA, Poda Calcutta and Singapore.	
15.	COWASSEE FAMILY, Durham, Calcutta & Sing.	
15.	VENUS, [U. S.] Peril, Sydney.	
18.	AUN, Kellick, Singapore.	
18.	SALOMIA, Bell, Singapore.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Regina, Mr. J. Hay, C. S., and Dr. Scatchall.

April.	SAILED	For
12.	HORATIO, (U. S.) Howland, New York.	
12.	RELAPPAO, —, Pangasinan.	
13.	PANTHER, (U. S.) Martin, New York.	
14.	GEORGE IV, Parsons, Bombay.	
14.	TAPLEY, Gething, London.	
15.	VICTORIA, Mordaunt, London.	
17.	JOHN KNOX, Cleland, Manila.	
18.	DEVON, Robinson, London.	

PASSENGERS.—Per Horatio, captains Dunn and Sherrin.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Abberton.
 For Calcutta—Regina, Cowassee Family.
 For Bombay—Arduaser.
 For Manila—Velocepede.

VESELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, Sappin, Possidone.
 From Liverpool—Gondolier, England's Queen, Cordelia, Julia, John Laird, Benecolen.
 From Calcutta—Jow, Victory, Bengal Packet, Nabal, Mary Ballantine.
 From Bombay—Woodman, Alemona, Manlius, John Grey, Benecolen, Tyrer, Candahar.
 From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Tutacorn, George Armstrong.

The Regina and Cowassee Family have brought dates from Calcutta to the 22nd February, and from Singapore to the 16th March.

The article which we have copied from the Friend of India, on China has only re-echoed the sentiments which we have long and often expressed respecting the feeling of the Chinese people towards all foreigners, but more particularly towards the English; the reasons for this feeling are obvious; it is feasible that the most numerous and most ancient people in the world—conservators of the first water—why, if they are at present deficient in active courage and military skill, hold human life very cheap, can, with any patience or grace, submit to the occupation of any part of their territory; of the everlasting bills of Flag, by foreigners! above only object

is trade, which the government and people both affect to despise:—i. e. foreign trade: agriculture, learning, and the mechanical art's rank as they are named in their category of the most honourable pursuits of men: but we will not be a prophet of evil, and will only remark, as we have often done, that our future relations with this vast empire will require the most careful and delicate management.

The mercantile community in China, will, we have no doubt, read the correspondence on "Steam Navigation" with much interest, and feel themselves obliged to captain Barber for his strenuous exertions in carrying out a measure so desirable.

From the Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette, April 13th, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In consequence of instructions recently received from her majesty's government, and until defined regulations can be framed and promulgated, grounded upon those instructions,—his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., &c., &c., is pleased to notify, as follows:—

1st.—All persons holding land of any denomination on the island of Hongkong, are hereby required to send in the fullest explanations, as well as the proofs they possess, of their claims to such land, to the land officer, with the least possible delay.

2nd.—The land officer has been authorized, and instructed, to prevent the commencement of any further buildings upon, or clearing away of, locations, until final arrangements can be made.

3rd.—The land officer has also been authorized and instructed, to take summary measures, in concert with the chief magistrate, to put a stop to all buildings that may be in progress on locations of whatever denomination, where the explanation, or proofs submitted, may appear to him to be at variance with his present instructions; and, also, in cases where the explanation and proofs now called for, may be delayed beyond a reasonable time.

4th.—The land officer has further been authorized and instructed, to summarily prevent, the progress of all buildings, on locations which may, in his opinion, encroach on the present, or any future, line of roads or streets, and to oblige all persons to confine themselves to the exact dimensions of the lots which were originally allotted to them.

5th.—It has been repeatedly intimated that the terms and tenure of holding all lands on the island of Hongkong, were to depend solely on the pleasure, and commands, of her majesty's government, and the information called for in this notification, is required, before such terms and tenure can be announced to the public.

By order, RICHARD WOOLMAN,

Hongkong, Government house, 10th April, 1843.

NOTICE.

It is particularly requested that all marks, pickets, and lines, placed in the course of a survey commenced on the north side of this island, be left undisturbed; the pickets will be painted white, with a black cross.

Land office, Hongkong, 10th April, 1843.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Bills on the Lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, for the

opened on 10th April, 1843.

CHARLES E. STEWART, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Government house, Hongkong, 11th April, 1843.

The French frigate ERIGONE, commandant Cécile, on arriving here (the last time) from Macao, saluted the British flag, flying on the island; the battery at the fort of the artillery barracks returned the salute. This is, we believe, the first official acknowledgment by a foreign power of the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain. As yet, the American commodore, we are told, has declined to make a similar recognition. We do not the less value the significant courtesy of the gallant and much esteemed French officer in command in these waters, nor do we take umbrage at the different conduct of the American commodore, who (if we may judge by lord Aberdeen's reply to the East Indian and China Association, published in our No. 54) has acted strictly correct in refusing to salute the British flag on the island, till the ratification of the treaty had been exchanged and officially communicated. —Friend of China and H. Gaz., April 13.

From the Monthly Times, Jan'y. 6.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Steam communication with India and China.

We willingly give space to the following correspondence, from which it will be seen that the indefatigable & zealous advocate, captain Barber, suffers no opportunity to pass by which he can hope to extend benefits now rapidly developing under the present partial and imperfect intercourse with India. It may well be asked, why the West Indies and British America should be highly favoured with a semi-monthly communication at an annual charge to the state of £320,000; and that the vast interests embraced by our possessions in the east should be refused the same privilege? It is so; and so it will be as long as party spirit and petty jealousy govern the east India interests. Merchants of any other class in this country are, on similar occasions, united in demanding a fair proportion of the just

consideration of government, and obtain it; whereas, with the east, divisions at home and dissensions abroad show them to be a rope of sand; they are dealt with accordingly; their complaints and their requests are put on the shelf to be thought of at more convenient season.

As stated in our July number, and repeat it, the East India company should not be called on to do more than they have already done. This is not purely an Indian question;—it is—a "national and-rising," calculated to bestow benefits on both empires. It would therefore, be oppressive and unjust to seek a larger contribution from the revenue of India to establish it than is already given. The queen's government contribute nothing towards it. The amount charged by them in parliamentary returns is more than paid by a direct revenue in postage. Something more is due from, and should be conceded by, her majesty's ministers; and we hope this will be impressed upon them by petitions forwarded from India and China through the present governor general, who we have the means of knowing was always a strong advocate for a rapid and steady intercourse with India.

To Sir George Clerk, bart., M. P.

Sir,—You will remember that on the 25th of June last, I had the honour personally to communicate with Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of steam communication with India. I beg leave now to forward the enclosed letter, addressed to the lords of her majesty's treasury, and the documents A, B, C, D, and E, referred to therein; and to request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before their lordships.

If further information or explanation be desired, I shall have much pleasure in waiting upon you for that purpose, and I have the honour to be your very obedient servant.

To the right honourable the lords of her majesty's treasury.

My lords,—The subject to which I have the honour to draw your lordships' attention, is one of such paramount importance to the political, trading, and social interests of this country, that I must crave your lordship's indulgence if, as the organ of communication on behalf of the merchants of this city, who are interesting themselves in it, I should extend my observations beyond the precise limit of an official request.

The practicability of maintaining a communication with India via Egypt and the Red Sea, at all seasons of the year, has been amply demonstrated by experience. It cannot but be known to your lordships, that the monthly mail from India now arrives with such punctuality, that a day's delay in its delivery causes general surprise and disappointment.

The increasing desire for a more frequent and extended transit has arisen from a sense of the great benefits that have already occurred from the present limited intercourse and a consequent conviction of the great advantages which must flow, both to Great Britain and India, from a more frequent interchange of letters and additional means of conveying packages and passengers between the two empires.

The merchants and others whose interests are deeply involved in this question, while they disclaim any intention of making invidious comparison, consider that they may, with truth and justice, assert that the 500,000 square miles of populous territory possessed by us in India, the trade with China, the straits, the Indian archipelago, and Australia, claim, at least, an equal degree of attention and interest from Great Britain, as those other dependencies in the west, for the establishment of a semi-monthly communication with which an annual expenditure of no less a sum than £220,000 of the public money has been appropriated.

These views and feelings induced the merchants and others referred to, to memorialise the East India company and the India board,* praying that a semi-monthly intercourse with India now (carried on with the west Indies & America) under the patronage of her majesty's government, might be conceded to them also.

The need of praise is most justly due to the East India company who, at the recommendation of a committee of the house of commons, took upon themselves the initiative, and incurred a vast expense in removing doubts, and proving, beyond controversy, that a correspondence may

be sustained throughout the year with regularity and dispatch; that corporate body, however, think it unreasonable they should be asked to subject the public of India to an additional charge to carry into operation an undertaking that is not exclusively Indian,† but which may with truth be said to promise equal benefits to both empires, and, moreover, forms a direct source of revenue to the crown.

The subject is still one that presses upon the minds of the merchants throughout this country, and each day strengthens and confirms their view of the importance of more readily throwing open to British capital, enterprise, and industry, the markets and products of India that have been so rapidly developed since the approximation of the two empires has been effected through the agency of steam navigation.

As the readiest available means of obtaining this object, and as one probably better fitted than any other, inasmuch as the whole capital, energies, and attention of the parties referred to have been devoted to steam navigation on a large scale for many years, the committee addressed the Peninsular and Oriental company;‡ their establishment has hitherto carried out, with great satisfaction to the government and to the public, contracts for the conveyance of the India mail to Alexandria.

By reference to that correspondence, § it will be seen that a semi-monthly communication with India can immediately be effected, not only without any additional charge to the East India company or the crown, but that taking into consideration the additional facilities to be afforded, there can scarcely exist a doubt that a considerable increase of revenue would immediately follow so popular a measure; such facilities would be derived from her majesty's government, and would be every class directly interested in an intimate connexion with India; and it would, at the same time, add to our national honour and greatness.

Your lordships' reply will be awaited with deep interest and anxiety, under a firm conviction the subject will meet with that grave consideration its importance demands.

I have the honour to be, my lords, your most obedient humble servant.

JAMES BARBER.

64 Cornhill, Aug. 16, 1842.

To Sir George Clerk, bart., M. P., &c. &c.

Sir,—I am directed by the merchants of this city who are interested in the communication between England and our eastern possessions, to remind you that no reply has been received to the letter which, with accompanying documents, marked from A to E, I had the honour to send you, for the consideration of the right honourable the lords of her majesty's treasury, in August last. Since that period, events have taken place in China which renders it still more urgent, not only that an extended intercourse should be established between this country and India, but, also, that a monthly communication between China and India should be carried into effect; and I am authorised to say, the Peninsular and Oriental company would immediately send boats of adequate size and power, under contract, to perform that service.

Hoping that you will take the earliest convenient opportunity of referring this important subject to the consideration of the lords of her majesty's treasury.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

JAMES BARBER.

64 Cornhill, Nov., 1842.

Treasury, 9th Dec., 1842.

Sir,—I have laid before the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, your letters dated 16th August and 29th ult., in regard to an extended intercourse by steam between England and India, and I am directed to acquaint you, in reply thereto, that my lord's are not prepared to enter upon the consideration of the question of a semi-monthly communication with India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Capt. J. Barber, 64 Cornhill.

* See document, marked (A.)

† See document, marked (B.)

‡ See document, marked (C.)

§ See document, marked (D.)

(A.)

London, April 28th, 1843.

To the chairman, deputy chairman, and court of directors of the honourable East India company.

Honourable Sirs,—We the undersigned merchants and others, connected with British India, deem it proper, in the present state of affairs, to represent to you the deep interest which we feel in the speedy improvement of the means of communication with that empire.

Whether viewed with reference to the strengthening of our political power—to the facilitating of our commercial intercourse—or to the lessening of the privations of absence and separation to those who, called from their home and friends, are destined to vindicate their country's honour in those distant regions—the establishment of a more frequent and accelerated means of intercourse with British India, can scarcely fail to be considered by your honourable court as an object of the deepest importance.

We have grounds for believing, that if reasonable aid were afforded by the government of India, this object might be speedily accomplished, through the agency of private enterprise.

That not only might a communication be afforded twice a month, but, in consequence of the improvements which have been made in steam navigation, combined with the selections of the most eligible route for the overland portion of the India mails, the inward mails from India would arrive some days previous to the departure of the outward mails for India, instead of arriving a day or two afterwards, as is the case under the existing arrangements; and thus, as compared with the present mode of communication, the course of post with all India would be shortened by one month.

When we view the decidedly greater importance of the establishment of a semi-monthly communication with our vast Asiatic dependencies, and China, especially at the present critical conjuncture, as compared with the semi-monthly communication with the west India islands and north America, for which so considerable a sum of the public money has been appropriated, we cannot permit ourselves to entertain a doubt of the necessary aid being afforded from the same source, to effect a semi-monthly communication with India, involving, as it does, such vastly superior public advantages.

We have the honour, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, to urge this object upon the consideration of your honourable court, convinced that, beside the other important interests which it involves, it would prove the most efficient auxiliary that can be devised, for importing due vigour to those measures which have become necessary for retrieving our recent misfortunes in the east.

We have the honour to be, honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) COCKRELL & Co.

And by all the leading firms in London.

(B.)

SEMI-MONTHLY MAILS TO INDIA.

The following reply, to the memorial which was presented to the East India company by the merchants of London, has been received.

(Copy)

East India company, 20th June, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I have laid before the court of directors of the East India company the letter which you and several other mercantile firms connected with India have addressed to them, and which was received in a letter from Captain Barber, under date the 27th May last, pointing out the advantage of a more frequent and accelerated means of intercourse with British India, and urging upon the consideration of the court the importance of a communication with that country being afforded twice a month, as is now the case with the west India islands and north America; and I am commanded to state to you, in reply, that the court have not only anxiously directed their attention to perfecting and accelerating the present monthly communication with India by steam, but they have moreover promised a liberal pecuniary allowance to one of our commercial steam establishments of this country, for the express purpose of encouraging its improvement and extension. Until, therefore, the result of the measures already in progress shall have been ascertained, the court feel that it would be premature to entertain any proposal for further extending the plan of steam

communication, at the expense of the East India company.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obdt. humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

To Messrs. Cockerell & Co., Secretary.
and others.

(C.)

To the chairman and directors of the Peninsular and Oriental company.

Gentlemen.—The practicability of maintaining a regular intercourse by steam vessels between Suez and Bombay, at all seasons of the year, having been now amply demonstrated by several years' experience, the importance of a more frequent communication with India, than at present exists, has, you are no doubt aware, caused the merchants and others of this city, whose interests are deeply involved therein, to memorialise the East India company and the India board upon the subject. The East India company having already with great liberality incurred a very considerable outlay to establish the present monthly communication between Bombay and Suez; being at a heavy annual charge to maintain it, and, having further subjected themselves to a considerable annual grant to you: company with the view of encouraging the extension of steam communication to the other presidencies of India, do not feel themselves called upon to incur any additional expense to effect the semi-monthly communication which the merchants and others have prayed for. It is, however, believed that through the agency of a private company with its whole capital, energies, and attention directed to steam navigation the object could be carried out at a cost considerably below that, which would be incurred through the more expensive means of a government establishment. Under this view of the question, I am desired on behalf of the memorialists to put myself in correspondence with your board, believing, as the merchants do, that an equitable contract might be made between the Peninsular and Oriental company and the India governments, by which, at a very small increase of expense to the state (if any) the object sought, i. e. a semi-monthly communication, might be carried into operation. I have not the means of accurately stating the annual expense of the present conveyance between Alexandria and Bombay; but from the best information I can obtain, taking into calculation interest on the capital, insurance, and wear and tear, its cost annually is not less than £150,000, which, under arrangement, is defrayed jointly by the crown and the East India company.

The merchants and others who subscribed the memorial praying for this increased intercourse, are of opinion, that this sum, say £150,000, would be sufficient to enable such a company as yours to keep up a semi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay by vessels of adequate power and speed.

I am therefore requested to inquire whether you would be willing to contract for the establishment of the desired communication for the sum mentioned, and further at what period (supposing the Peninsular and Oriental company willing to undertake a contract) you would be able to commence the communication. It is right that I should inform your board that it is intended to lay this correspondence before the lords of her majesty's treasury.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES BARBER.

64, Cornhill, July 18th, 1842.

(D)

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation

Company, Offices, 51, St. Mary Axe;

London, August 10, 1842.

To the committee of merchants who have memorialised the East India company and the government, on the subject of a semi-monthly communication with India.

Gentlemen.—I am desired by the court of directors of this company, to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from your committee transmitted to the chairman and directors, by captain James Barber, under date of 18th July.

The court of directors have given mature consideration to the question you have submitted, and they are of opinion that a semi-monthly

communication between Suez and Bombay by vessels of adequate power and speed, could be established by this company, under contract for the annual sum named by the committee, viz: £150,000, and that the required number of vessels could be despatched from England in six months, from the date of any contract that might be entered into for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

The directors trust that the admitted regularity with which the public mail service has been hitherto conducted by this establishment, will be considered a sufficient guarantee that, in the event of being charged with the contemplated arrangement, that service would be conducted with equal efficiency.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. S. ALLAN, Secretary.

(E.)

THE PLAN AS AT PRESENT IN OPERATION FOR COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA AND EGYPT.

The mails are conveyed monthly from Falmouth to Alexandria, by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental company, under contract with her majesty's government.

The mails are forwarded from thence, through Egypt to Suez and to Bombay, by the East India company, under the crown and the East India company's arrangement, made in June 1837, bearing the cost of transit from Alexandria to Bombay, in equal proportions.

Her majesty's government receive the postage as a set-off against the expense incurred by the crown.

The best approximate estimate of the annual outlay that can be made with the information at hand, is £150,000, paid jointly by the government and the East India company.

THE CHINESE.—There has been fixed up in the bibliotheque royale, in the room next the reading gallery, a framed case containing a Chinese document, above which is placed the following inscription:—"Chinese bulletin of the pretended defeat of the English under the walls of Canton in 1841, purchased in that city by Mr. Robert Thom, and presented by the translator, Stanislas M. Julien, January, 1842." The bulletin, in Chinese, begins thus:—"The barbarous English have excited disturbance. They revolted against the celestial wisdom on the 3rd day of the 4th month (Jan'y. 23, 1841). They attacked the city of the rains (Canton), but the God of heaven visited them with his vengeance, and the God of earth swallowed up their vessels." The Chinese document is headed by a pictorial representation, executed with a pencil depicting two kinds of vessels, in the rigging of which are seen men dressed in scarlet, and holding telescopes in their hands.

Galignani.

FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA,—Feby. 9.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China via Bombay to the 31st of December. It is gratifying to learn, that although inflammatory placards continued to be exhibited, calling upon the people to drive away the English and exhorting artisans not to assist in rebuilding the factories, trade had been tranquilly resumed. The Chinese authorities at Canton have also assured the plenipotentiary of their perfect ability to protect all foreigners; and have agreed to indemnify the merchants for all losses sustained during the insurrection. Thus the wisdom of Sir Henry Pottinger, in refusing to send up a force to Canton for the protection of British interests, is clearly demonstrated. Had he listened to the remonstrances of the terrified merchants, the ferment among the Chinese gentry and the people would have increased, possibly to a degree beyond the control of the governor; acts of violence would have been repeated, and the settlement of the tariff interrupted by new and more difficult questions of a political character.

The occurrence of such an outbreak, after the government itself had adopted pacific views, proves how incorrect was our original estimate of the state of public feeling in China. When we first entered on hostilities, it was supposed that the common people were generally anxious for a more intimate connection with us; and that it was the official functionaries who were opposed to our wishes. The proclamations which were issued on the arrival of our armament were drawn up on this supposition, and were intended to separate the people from the interests of their government. It was generally announced that we made war with the government, and not with its subjects. But there is every reason to believe, that at the present moment the community at large is far more hostile to us, than are the public authorities. It is the people who manifest the strongest repugnance to any association with us, and who are anxious to take up the quarrel which their rulers have laid down. The hostile feeling at Canton may in a great measure be accounted for. The humiliation of the English, by the confiscation of the opium and the expulsion of Captain Elliot and the merchants, doubtless afforded a theme for exaltation to this proud people. The return of the English in all their might, the destruction of the forts, and the ransom of the town, must have enflamed them to madness against the authors of this disgrace. So far as the people participated in the lofty bearing of their rulers—and they seem to have done so to a degree of which we had no conception—so far must they have been exasperated, by the humiliating blow which the dragon throne had for the first time received. But the feeling of hostility manifested towards us in other parts of the empire, where there have been no visible tokens of national degradation to excite animosity, and the hundreds of petitions which are said to have poured in upon the imperial cabinet against the treaty and its concessions to the outside barbarians, go far to shew that our previous notions regarding the empire were founded on ignorance. We now find that the government was not after all that effeminate, oriental despotism, which was ready to fall to pieces, on the first rude shock it might receive. We find that the people had been sufficiently amalgamated with their conquerors, in the course of two centuries, to sympathize with their feelings of triumph and disgrace. We have now discovered, that under this sternest of despotisms, there is still ample scope for the formation and expression of public opinion, and that this public opinion has been turned with the most virulent hostility against us.

This development of national sentiment we must not overlook, in our future intercourse with this most singular people. It must be our study to soothe rather than to irritate the communal. We must lay aside those feelings of national hauteur, which unfortunately accompany us to every quarter of the globe. We must consent to forget that we have humbled the celestial empire, and beaten the lord of three hundred millions into submission. We must avoid every exhibition which might render our presence galling to the people, at the ports to which we now have admission; and above all things avoid a second war with a nation, whose country we may overrun, but whose spirit it appears so impossible to subdue; for if ever we attempt to hold dominion in China, it can only be by means of a government of sentry boxes.

The plenipotentiary has opened a correspondence with the merchants relative to the new tariff, and has allowed three articles of the treaty and some of the correspondence, to "come out," to use an expression of the flowery nation. From these documents, which have been published in the *Hongkong Times*, we learn that his excellency has resolved, if possible, to persuade high com mis-

soners to legalize the traffic of opium by barter. It will be a bitter pill for Elepoot to swallow, and his repugnance will possibly defeat all the arguments of Sir Henry. Indeed it seems impossible to suppose that the emperor will ever be brought to consent to a measure, which cannot fail to shake the confidence and esteem of his subjects. After the repeated denunciations of this flowing poison in all his edicts; after having declared that the war originated in his determination to "preserve the empire from being inundated with this drug; after having made peace without any mention of the odious traffic in this article—to withdraw his up position and legalize the importation of it, and thus augment the evil ten-fold, when the bulk of our troops had been withdrawn, on the mere solicitation of the plenipotentiary, must undermine the emperor's authority throughout the empire, and ensure the contempt of his subjects. He has lost enough of their esteem by yielding to necessity; and it is to be feared, that the little esteem which may yet remain in their minds, would be altogether extinguished were he to concede this vital question, without the excuse of an imperative necessity.

Thursday, February 2.—The Allalevie, captain Clarke, of 700 tons, became a total wreck on the night of the 3d of January near Venloos bay, Ceylon. The passengers and crew were saved, but the property was entirely lost.

Friday, February 3.—The Voluna, from Calcutta to Moulemein, has just been wrecked off Baragna point, in the vicinity of Amherst. She was supposed to have had a large packet for Moulemein containing the October mail. There is no intelligence of any importance from that settlement. Private letters from Rangoon mention the death at Amrapore of Mr. Staig, who has long been one of the active and influential merchants in the Burmese dominions.

Tuesday, February 7.—The Nemesis steamer anchored off Calcutta yesterday from China. This is the vessel which caused such consternation among the Chinese wherever she moved. They usually called her the black smoking devil.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH begs to inform the Public in general, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day hereafter to be named, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the Wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR," &c. &c.:

Two Chain Cadd; 85 tanned Hides; 56 bags of Rice; 1 Looking Glass; 6 tubs and 6 jars of Coconut Oil; 2 long Iron Pioneers and 2 ditto short ditto, on carriages; 1 Fore Cap, a quantity of Blocks, Riggers, Shrouds, Dead Eyer, Slings, and Hoys; 1 case and 4 halves of Sundries; 4 Pistols; 2 Hugs; 1 case; 1 Wax Tapers; 2 large Wax Candles; 1 Small Anchor; 1 bag Bicho de Mar; 1 bottle Shark's Fin; 1 ditto Turtle Shell; 1 case containing Fringes and Handkerchiefs, and 255 pieces of Blue Nankeen. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 6th March, 1843.



THE Brigantine "ROZA," now in the Inner Harbour, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, by JOHN SMITH, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, with all her Masts, Yards, Boats, Sails, &c. either in one, or into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 20th February, 1843.

A CARD.—Mr. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, First North East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKET) containing it.]

NOTICE.—Mr. FREDERICK PAUL, Son of ARCHIBALD PAUL, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOHN BECHER, ceased on the 30th April last.

Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, GRIFFITHS, PAUL and Co.

BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.
Calcutta, January 24, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GILMAN & DANIEL NICOLSON SPOOKER became Partners therein on the same day.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 18th, 1843.

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan., 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. HUNTON JEFF & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Road.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDISE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.

Macao to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1842.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

COMBOK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFITHS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST exposed for sale, a few copies of each of the following works, very handsomely bound, gilt and lettered:—

A Series of Anatomical Plates, containing 360 sheets of beautifully finished engravings, with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the Human Body, by Jones Quain; royal 4to. fall bound in sheep. Price £ 28.

Ditto, bound in embossed Cloth. " 25.

The Gift, for 1843, with 8 highly finished Engravings, handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt edges. " 475.

An Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task, and other Poems, richly bound. " 5.

The "Glean of Sharon," for 1843, with plates " 3.50

The Poets and Poetry of America, with Portraits, elegantly bound in calf and gilt edges. " 8.

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with 2 plates, complete in a very neatly printed 12mo. volume, and handsomely bound. " 6.50

Howitt's Rural Life in England calf, gilt. " 6.

Student's Life or Germany, by Howitt. " 5.

Book of the Poets, London edition, 45 engravings, handsomely bound with gilt edges. " 10.

The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry, with beautiful colored plates, and handsome binding. " 475.

The Poetry of Flowers, ditto colored Plates, and neat binding. " 3.

Friendship's offering for 1843. " 3.

The Floral Album, with beautiful colored engravings, gilt. " 5.

Mrs. Nicomey's Select Poems, with plates, extra binding, gilt. " 3.50

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY PERSIAN and BAUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and FITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in Hongkong Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CONWAY & CO.'s well known MADEIRA, in 12lbs Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, Hongkong. Price 52 per copy; Particulars taking six copies will be charged 91 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The *Canton Register* and *China Press* Current for 1842—bound, price 86. The *Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 53 per vol. The *Canton Register* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 86 per vol. Also the *Canton Register* for 1839, 40, bound 26 a vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publisher's price, 56 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by J. SLACK, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHARTER-BATHY, 5p. Drs. 8.

Fay's Lessons in Chinese, 2.5

Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar*, for 1842.

Price to subscribers to the *Canton Register*, 51, to non subscribers, 54. Do. on a single sheet, 51. Enquire at the C. R. Office, *Rua do Hospital*. Copies of the *Kalendar*, can also be procured at the *British and Allion Hotels*, and at the *Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong*.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1841.

Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, *Rua do Hospital*.

Also *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each. & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

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EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLACK.

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.



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THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain Have, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.



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NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 17.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1843.

No. 645.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, April 20, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

His excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, issues this proclamation, in the name, and in behalf of, her majesty the queen, and the government of great Britain &c., with the view of making fully known, the sentiments of deep regret, and unmitigated disapprobation under which he was obliged to address the communication, of which an English version is annexed, to his excellency, the viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, on the 13th of this month.

As at present informed, it is impossible for her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., to particularize, either the firms or individuals, or even the countries to which they belong, who have, with the connivance of the Chinese custom-house officers, entered into this shameful and disreputable system of wholesale smuggling.—a system which, were it overlooked and permitted, would not only speedily sap and destroy the existing foundations of all legal traffic, but would render absolutely nugatory, every exertion and arrangement that may be made, or may be attempted to be made, to put such legal traffic, on a firm, regular, and respectable footing. Her majesty's plenipotentiary anticipates, however, that he may, at a future period, have it in his power to make known the names of those individuals, in order that—whatever be their country—they may be held up to the public estimation they merit, and which it would be superfluous to designate.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, can only lament, that, at this moment, his power to check these reprehensible proceedings, so far as British subjects are concerned, is not equal to his wish, but he trusts, that on the expected arrival of the imperial commissioner (successor to Elipoo) means will be devised by that high officer, in concert with the provincial authorities of Canton, to bring all parties (whether foreigners or Chinese) to account for their share in the transactions which have led to this proclamation; and the plenipotentiary hereby intimates, beforehand, that he will, as far as may be legal, aid and advise the Chinese officers in whatever measures they may adopt to eradicate the evils herein denounced, and especially towards removing all British smugglers, and their vessels and boats from the river of Canton.

His excellency further intimates, that such smugglers and their boats and vessels will not receive protection in the harbour or waters of Hongkong.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the government house, at Hongkong, this 15th day of April, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Government house,

Hongkong, 13th April, 1843.

It has been brought to my notice, through a private channel, that a very extensive system of smuggling and evasion of duties, both outwards, and inwards, are at this time practised at Canton, with the connivance of the local custom-house officers, and that the same fact should come to your excellency's knowledge, and you should be led to imagine, that I either approve,

or countenance such proceedings, to the obvious detriment of the local trade, and the great loss of the imperial revenue, I do myself the honour of assuring your excellency to the contrary, and of declaring, in this official manner, that such practices are totally at variance with the intentions and wishes, both of my government and myself, and that I shall be happy to unite with your excellency in any step consistent with my situation and duties, towards putting a stop to this evil. It is almost needless, however, for me to repeat, that which I have over and over again explained to the imperial Commissioners, and other high Chinese authorities, that the suppression of smuggling, must depend on the activity and integrity of the Chinese custom house officers; that neither British officers, nor people, nor vessels, can be employed in it, and that, however deeply I may deplore such disreputable and disgraceful conduct, the remedy does not lie in my hands.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish your excellency health and happiness.

A most important communication.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

True copy,

RICHARD WOENAM.

His excellency Kekung.

Governor General, &c., &c., Canton.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., her majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of British trade in China, is pleased to publish the following list, shewing the total claims of firms and individuals, for losses alleged to have been incurred at Canton, during the riots, in the month of December last, as well as the portions of such claims as have been admitted or rejected, after the fullest inquiry and consideration.

Those firms or individuals whose claims have been wholly rejected, have already been informed of the grounds on which such rejection took place, and those firms and individuals, whose claims have been partly rejected, will receive, under blank envelopes, memorandums of the items of their claims, which her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., has not felt himself justified in admitting.

The object of this arrangement, as to blank envelopes, is to obviate all further useless and protracted correspondence, since the decisions now announced—are final, so far as her majesty's plenipotentiary is concerned; though they are, of course, open, like all other acts of her majesty's servants, to appeal to her majesty's government.

Sir Henry Pottinger thinks it right to declare, that in the delicate and invidious situation in which he has been placed, as the umpire between the government of China, and the claimants, he has weighed the claims precisely as if the amount of them were to have been disbursed from her majesty's treasury.

The claims now admitted will be paid on application to Captain Balfour, (her majesty's consul, at Shanghai) at Canton, on, and after, the 1st day of May, 1843.

By order,

RICHARD WOENAM.

Government house, Hongkong, 7th April, 1843.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES AT CANTON.

CLAIMS.	REJECTED.	ADMITTED.
1 Messrs. Diron and Co.	282	5,871.00
2 Messrs. Turner and Co.	350	751.33
3 Messrs. Bell and Co.	211.30	79.50
4 Messrs. Gennell and Co.	79.50	302.50
5 Mr. Hughes.	594	14,108.40
6 Messrs. Jamieson and How.	671	751.33
7 Mr. Baynes.	751.33	205
8 Mr. Burnett.	205	132
9 Mr. McKean.	132	9,423.80
10 Mr. McKeon.	9,423.80	302.50
11 Mr. Compton.	302.50	2,994.50
12 Mr. Pender.	2,994.50	6,441.22
13 Mr. Major.	6,441.22	4,092.50
14 Mr. Burns, £1,449 5s 6d at 4s 6	4,092.50	43,207.35
15 Messrs. Macvar and Co.	43,207.35	200,917.05
16 Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.	200,917.05	285,568.15
17 Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.	285,568.15	67,397.25
		\$ 218,165.90

* These two claims are under further consideration.
† The losses set forth in these two items having been alleged to be incurred in American hong, are left to the United States officers.

RICHARD WOENAM.

GOVERNMENT TENDER.

TENDERS will be received for the immediate conveyance to Madras, of a detachment of troops, consisting of one European officer, and twenty-two men. For further particulars, apply at the Harbour master's office.

WILLIAM PEDDER,
Harbour Master.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1843.

In our last we forgot to mention that a mandarin from Kowloon, by name *Lai*, had paid an official visit to the chief and marine magistrates. He was received with due honour. The object of his visit was to concert measures for the extirpation of the pirates who infest the adjacent waters. On Thursday last a piratical vessel was chased into our harbour by the Chinese authorities; on nearing the shore the crew jumped over board, but several were captured by our police, and handed over to the mandarin at Kowloon.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.
April 25th, 1843.

Latest Dates.			
England	6th Jan.	Singapore	22nd March
U. States	8th Dec.	Java	14th Feb.
Canton	2nd Feb.	Manila	2nd April
Bombay	15th Feb.	Austral Asia	2nd Jan.
China	14th April	Amoy	22nd Jan.
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April. ARRIVED. From
 19. *Sgt. [Sp.] Eschbar, Manila.*
 19. *MARQUE, Duro, Chusan.*
 20. *HERR, Fowler, Calcutta and Singapore.*
 21. *WARLOCK, G. G. Sullivan, r. n., Sydney.*

PASSENGERS.—Per Warlock. The right honble. lord James Erskine Murray, and family; captain, officers, and crew of the wrecked bark Tranquillidade.

April. SAILED. For
 21. *ARIMA, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.*
 22. *ANDERSON, Maritima, Bombay.*
 23. *COWANES FAMILY, Durham, Sing. & Calcutta.*

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Abberton.
 For Calcutta—Regina.
 For Manila—Velocepeda.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, Supho, Possidonee.
 From Liverpool—Gondolier, England's Queen, Cordelia, Julia, John Laird, Benevolence.
 From Calcutta—Clow, Victory, Bengal Packet, Nibel, Mary Ballantine.
 From Bombay—Woodman, Alceon, Manlius, John Grey, Binscoolen, Tyrer, Candishar.
 From Singapore—Activa, Venus, Tutacarin, George Armstrong.

By the arrivals of the week we have received Calcutta papers to the 18th Feby., and from Singapore to the 23rd March.

April 22nd, Saturday morning arrived a Chinese war brig in the road of the Praya Grande (no flag), anchored, and the officer came on shore at 5 p.m.; she then sailed for the inner harbour, but she was stopped at the Bar fort.

She was formerly the Sp. brig Ramiro.

April 23rd, Sunday arrived the British schooner WARLOCK, captain George Grey Sullivan, r. n.; the owner, the right honble. lord James Erskine Murray and family are on board. She has brought from the coast of Manila, the captain, officers, and crew of the Portuguese wrecked bark Tranquillidade (lost 1st April) sailed from this Port to Solo in March last. The schooner remained six days for those people on the coast: the captain, officers, and crew of the Tranquillidade speak in the most grateful terms of the kind attention of lord J. E. Murray.

April 25th, this day at 11 a. m. a fire broke out at Matapao; first the Chinese soldiers attacked a carpenter's shop with the intention to arrest about 200 and more robbers; in the mean time the robbers set fire to the shop, and only about 40 robbers all wounded were captured. At 3 p. m. all embarked for Heangshan in a chop boat accompanied by 4 boats. Three shops were burnt and 12 Chinese soldiers wounded, 4 of the robbers' fast boats sailed immediately into the inner harbour, where they remain.

Since the foregoing remark on the fire at Matapao, was in type, we have received a Chinese document which explains the causes more minutely, of which the following is a translation.

Translation.

On account of the increased prosperity of Macao this year, through the foreign trade, crowds flocked together, numerous as the clouds of heaven. In the inner harbour there where many haunts for "gay women"—(as the judge called the unfortunate girl persecuted by lord Frankfort de Montmorency, at which words she sank fainting in the dock), and on the banks many gambling houses, more in comparison than with former years. A fine was levied on each of the dwellings of gay women and the gambling haunts; which were shared between the naval and military public officers, their troops, and the police: these sums were called *decentous* or *righteous* fees!

There are now in Macao a number of blackguard banditti creating confusion and trouble, amounting to more than 100 men, who demand an increase of the fees; and two men, who gave their names, to the canons of the Kwangchowfoo, requested to be made watchmen in Macao.

The Kwangchowfoo, taking into consideration the former frequent cases of piracy by passage boat, thought if he complied with their request, they might be able to seize the pirates (i. e. set a thief to catch a thief); therefore he concluded to issue a warrant to constitute them watchmen.

When the warrant was received, they took the gay women and gambling shops under their protection, and their evil actions had no limit, and they appropriated the fees to themselves; and on account of their thus securing the bagnios and gambling shops, the military, police, &c., who had formerly shared in the fees, now got nothing, and their indignation was highly excited, and they armed themselves with swords, demanding money and making a great clamour, & each presented their petitions to the respective civil and military officers. Also the shopkeepers of three streets (in Macao) repaired to Canton, stating their accusations: and the local Chinese magistrates also forwarded secret petitions.

The superior officers, the governor and deputy governor, when they received the documents, those high officers sent a despatch to the magistrate of Heangshan, to meet with the naval officer in command, to collect troops, surround and seize (the banditti). The said banditti fearing it would be difficult to escape, set fire to their houses and ran away in the confusion, and only 27 of them were taken, who were forthwith forwarded to Canton for examination and punishment.—News of the 26th day of the 3rd moon. (25th April) J. S.

Translation.

The new foo-yuen, or lieutenant governor, Ching, arrived in Canton on the 6th of the 3rd moon (5th April), and on the 8th of the moon he received the seals of his office.

It is reported that Keying is commissioned to Canton for the management and settlement of affairs.

The Pwanya been, because the gentry and people do not wish that Englishmen should build houses and dwell at Changchow (opposite to Whampoa), where are the graves of their forefathers, on the 8th day of the 3rd moon attended at the offices of the governor and lieutenant governor, with addresses, but the high officers refused to receive them. In consequence, the gentry and people have pasted up red placards in all places, fixing the 19th day for assembling in the Fookhookung (hall) for a clear discussion of the matter, &c. J. S.

From the FRIENDS OF INDIA.—Jany. 19.

• GUINA.—The intelligence which has just been received from China, extending to the 6th of Dec., is highly important. Sir Henry Pottinger has ascertained, that no fewer than two hundred and eighty-three of the unfortunate individuals, chiefly natives of India, who were on board the *Nerbudda* and *Ara*, when they were wrecked on the island of Formosa, have been put to death in cold blood by the Chinese authorities. They had falsely represented to the emperor, that both the vessels had gone to the island with hostile intentions, and that they were prisoners were captured in battle; the allegation that these flagitious murders were perpetrated in obedience to the imperial commands. Sir Henry Pottinger, in his proclamation, declares his intention respectfully, but firmly, to represent the real facts of the case to the emperor, and to demand that the local authorities on the island shall be degraded,

and brought to condign punishment, and that their property shall be confiscated, and paid over to the officers of the British government, for the relief of the families of the innocent men who have thus been put to death. The plenipotentiary further declares, that without this atonement, he is not prepared to say that this event will not occasion a serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities, between the two countries.

It is most gratifying to find the plenipotentiary at once assume a firm tone on this occasion; and there can be no doubt that his representations to the cabinet of Peking will procure immediate and ample redress. The threat of a renewal of hostilities, the first result of which would be to level the capital of Formosa with the ground, may be expected to produce an almost magical effect on the fears of the emperor, and to elicit an imperial edict for the condign punishment of the guilty, which shall be conveyed at the rate of 600 *lee* a day. Sir Henry Pottinger has we think acted wisely in stating so distinctly that the authorities on the island had deceived his majesty; for although the capture of the men in open warfare would have afforded no excuse for the treacherous order of the emperor, the deception which has been practised will afford him an opportunity of making the most ample atonement, without any apparent sacrifice of dignity. This decisive conduct of the plenipotentiary will be found to exert the most happy influence on our future intercourse with the Chinese. The punishment of the offenders will tend to give general security to all Europeans who may visit any part of the coast, or who may be thrown upon it by accident. The prompt and energetic representation now sent to Peking, will convince the emperor and his ministers, that no injustice or violence towards the subjects of the British crown will be suffered with impunity, and that if redress is not obtained when respectfully demanded, it will be exacted at the cannon's mouth.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hongkong in the beginning of December, intended to return immediately to the north, to demand redress for the murder of these unfortunate victims. The Chinese will thus perceive that he is in earnest and not to be trifled with. The imperial commissioners, who were on their way to Canton to open commercial negotiations, will discover on their arrival, that the British minister is resolved not to enter on these discussions till full reparation has been obtained for the massacre, and that he is already at Chusan, demanding the condign punishment of the offenders. The effect of this promptitude and decision, on the minds of those high officers of the empire and the great body of the people, will be most salutary. They will thus be made to feel that while the English are ready and even anxious to enter into the largest commercial transactions, they have now a political character to support, and will allow no insult or injury to pass unpunished.

The papers now received contain two publications of the imperial will; the one, dated the 8th of September, gives the various items concerning the "settlement of affairs" with the barbarians, which have received the "assent of the imperial seal." It appears that the high commissioners have very patriotically requested, that the gravest punishment may be inflicted on them for their concessions to the English, and that the emperor has graciously acquitted them of all guilt. The indemnity of twenty-one millions; the emperor declares to be a vast amount, and asks with great naïveté where such a sum is to come from. But the matter is settled at once, by making the minister Ye King alone responsible for arranging the

matter, and registering the places which are to furnish it. The peace however is evidently a subject of gratification with his majesty, and he declares that as it has now been concluded, "the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole." He is evidently anxious that the pacification should not be disturbed. Y king is therefore directed to give "the closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, to prevent all difficulties and confusion of affairs." Relative to the claims on the hong merchants, the proclamation of the 8th Sept. states, that as to the old debts, the foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the officers of government. In a subsequent proclamation however, dated the 30th of September, it appears that the imperial government has acknowledged these claims, evidently in addition to the sum which was stipulated to be paid by the treaty of Nankin: for the first article states, that "the Chinese government will at present be responsible for the hong merchants paying to their English creditors debts to the amount of two millions of dollars. Hereafter hong merchants and all other classes of natives are to be alone responsible for their own debts, the mandarins affording only their official aid."

FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

January 26, 1843.

CHINA.—The Queen steamer has arrived from China with intelligence to the 28th December, of a still more important character than that which reached Calcutta last week. On the 7th of December, a collision took place between two vessels of the *Port William* and some Chinese at Canton, and a Chinaman was stabbed. The lascars were defeated; the mob, filled with success, increased to ten thousand men, and, meeting with no check from the Chinese authorities, proceeded to attack the English factories, which they burnt and plundered. Two ladies, who were in the vessel, were providentially conveyed to the house of one of the hong merchants and saved from the fury of the rioters. Sir Hugh Gough, who happened to be at Canton at the time, stationed a steamer there for the protection of British interests, and ordered a large force to be in readiness to proceed to that city. The merchants addressed a letter to the plenipotentiary on the subject of the disturbance, in which they censured the supineness of the local authorities of the city, and requested that the force at his disposal might be directed to afford them security in their mercantile transactions. Sir Henry Pottinger, in his reply, traced the disturbance to their own imprudence, asserting that they had received every assistance from the British authorities, but so far from affording him any support in the difficult negotiations on hand, had thrown obstacles in his way. He also distinctly refused to march troops to their assistance, and, at the earnest entreaty of the Chinese mandarins, withdrew the steamer. The merchants in their rejoinder endeavoured to rebut the disparaging assertions made by the plenipotentiary, and denied the accuracy of his statements. There the matter rests for the present. Up to the 22d of December, a fortnight after the riot, no further attempts had been made by the mob; and the troops which had been employed on the expedition, with the exception of those left at Hongkong, Amoy and Chusan, had been allowed to take their departure for India. By this measure, Sir Henry Pottinger has given the most decisive evidence of his conviction, that the outbreak was the result of local irritation, and originated in no desire on the part of the Chinese government to disturb the pacification. The discussion between the merchants and Sir Henry has unfortunately given birth to party spirit, which will greatly increase the difficulty of discovering the real merits of the question.

It was well known for some time before the riot broke out, that the strongest feelings of animosity towards the English existed in the breasts of a very influential body of Chinese in and about Canton. The destruction of all the depots in the river, the attack on the city, and

its consequent ransom in 1841, so humiliating to national pride, combined with the eventual triumph of our arms, and the acknowledgment of the emperor, that he had been obliged to yield to circumstances, had inflamed the minds of the people almost to madness. The spirited manifesto, which was printed and dispersed in and about Canton by the malcontents, and their attempts to organize troops and to raise contributions, showed but too clearly that there was a storm brewing, which must place the persons and property of Englishmen in that city in extreme jeopardy. In that manifesto, we find these expressions—"There is that English nation, whose ruler is now a woman, and then a man; its people at one time like birds and then like beasts with dispositions more fierce and furious than the tiger or the wolf, and hearts more greedy than the snake or the hog—this people have ever stealthily devoured all the southern barbarians, and like the demon of the night they now suddenly exalt themselves."—"What can be easier than for our celestial dynasty to exert its fulness of power, and exterminate these sea going imps, just as the blast bends the pliant bamboo?"—"We have recently read his majesty's lucid mandate, that there is no other way, and what is required must be granted.—He remembers the loyal anger of his people. He has accordingly now temporarily settled all present difficulties, but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation, and shew to the empire that it had not fathomed the divine awe-inspiring council."—"Then follows a bitter taunt which manifests the depth of national feeling: "but our high and mighty emperor consents to demean himself to adopt soothing councils of peace." The idea that the English intended to come and dwell among them seems to have given a keener edge to their indignation. "We have heard that the English intend to come into the Pearl river and make a settlement; this will not however stop at Chinese & foreigners, merely dwelling together, for men and beasts cannot endure each other.—If we do not permit ourselves to dwell with them under the same heaven, our spirit will feel no shame." It ends with these bold expressions. "We here bind ourselves to vengeance, and express these our sincere intentions in order to exhibit great principles; and also to manifest heaven's retribution and rejoice men's hearts, we now issue this patriotic declaration. The high gods clearly behold: do not lose your first resolution."

The Chinese authorities appear to have been fully aware of the irritation which prevailed the public mind, for we find that the day before the flame broke forth, the governor and deputy governor of the province fixed up a proclamation, in which the rioters were denounced, and the peaceably disposed, cautioned against these seditious instigations. The existence of this feeling was equally known to the English merchants, who proceeded to Canton to make it the seat of their commercial operations. But they do not appear to have taken the smallest precautions against the danger which menaced them. Instead of adopting any measures to allay the irritation by a quiet and unobtrusive course of procedure, a hundred and seventy lascars were allowed to go up to Canton without any controlling authority among them; the laws were openly set at naught, and the prejudices of the Chinese violated by the presence of ladies in the factories, though the inflammatory proclamation had stated, as one of the chief grievances of the new order of things, the prospect that the Chinese and foreigners were to dwell together. Though the dispute with the lascars was only the immediate cause of the riot, yet it was certainly in the highest degree imprudent to have allowed any such cause to have arisen. A season of extraordinary peril called for extraordinary caution; and yet the most obvious maxims of prudence appear to have been neglected. While the natives of this vast empire were as yet un-reconciled to the humiliating position in which our victories had placed it, and were positioning the emperor to break the peace and expel us; while they were manifesting the strongest desire to set the public authorities at defiance, and to take the duty of national vengeance into their own hands, it certainly behoved the merchants to act with the utmost wariness, and to avoid every appearance which might inflame the spirit of hostility; and so far as they have neglected any opportunity of soothing the people, and

adopted a line of policy in their intercourse with them, which were an air of triumph, so far they have made themselves responsible for the misfortunes which have befallen them.

The determination of the plenipotentiary will be approved, not less on account of its intrinsic wisdom, than of his official position. In the decisive measures he pursued on hearing of the wanton massacre of the crews of the *Nerbudda* and the *Anna*, he has afforded a pledge of his determination not to allow the Chinese government or any of its officers to trample on his countrymen. His refusal to send up a force to Canton, that the merchants might be able to carry on their mercantile transactions in security under the shadow of its protection, is not less judicious, and will secure him the praise of all disinterested men. After the emperor had acceded to the terms of peace, Sir H. Pottinger could not have taken any such step, without incurring the charge of political inconsistency, more especially as the Chinese authorities in the city had disowned all participation in the riot, and expressed their determination to punish the rioters. The appearance of a British force would have irritated the minds of the people at a most critical juncture to incurable resentment, and probably occasioned a second and more extensive insurrection, by which our half-finished pacific relations with the empire might have been broken asunder; and a renewal of hostilities rendered inevitable. It would have called forth the loudest remonstrances from the discontented provinces of the empire, strengthened the hands of the war party in the cabinet, and laid a fresh train of calamities; we rejoice therefore that he has had the wisdom and firmness to resist the demand, though at the risk of losing some portion of his popularity.

[From the Canton Press, 22nd April.]

We regret to learn by letters from Manila that a fire broke out in the suburbs there on the 31st ult. destroying a great portion. None of the ware-houses or merchant's dwelling houses were burnt. The houses were chiefly mat buildings, although many of brick were also destroyed, and some lives are said to have been lost. We translate the following from the *Semanao Filipino* of 2d April.

"After writing the above (namely that a fire on the 24th had destroyed about 100 houses in the same district) it is our painful duty to announce another and much more disastrous fire which happened on the 31st of March. The village of Tondo without the walls of the city has almost totally disappeared, as has the suburb of Misi and part of Jolo. More than 1500 houses, many of brick, have been reduced to ashes. The fire broke out between two and three o'clock of the afternoon at the north-western extremity of the suburb of Jolo, and all efforts to keep it under were of no avail. The flames fanned by the wind only subsided when nothing was left to destroy, and when stopped by the waters of the bay and its various creeks which intersected the village, or we should say that which was a village, as it no longer exists. Only the church and the parochial house of Tondo have remained uninjured in the midst of the ashes, as if to indicate the site of the disaster. Thousands of people have been reduced to destitution, but we forbear saying more of this painful subject.

"The crew of the French frigate *Heroine* came on shore to aid in extinguishing the fire, and their noble conduct deserves the gratitude of the public.

UNITED STATES TRADE STATISTICS.

—The American papers contain a statistical summary of the value of the exports of produce & manufactures of the United States for three years, dating the periods as 1839, 1840, and 1841. The exports of the produce of the sea has declined to 2,816,851 dollars, it having in the year 1838 been as high as 3,175,576 dollars. The exports of the produce of the forests is alluded to as showing an increase, 1838 being stated at 5,200,499 dollars, 1839 at 5,764,550 dollars, and 1841 at 6,264,862. Of agricultural produce, including the raising of crops and

the breed of cattle, the exports are stated at 9,105,514 dollars for 1838. 13,588,886 dollars for 1839, and 16,737,462 dollars for 1841. Of the tobacco crop in 1838 the value exported was 7,392,029 dollars; in 1839, 9,882,943 dollars; and 12,576,703 dollars in 1841. Of the cotton crop the value exported was 61,556,811 dollars in 1838; 1,238,932 dollars in 1839; and 54,330,341 dollars in 1841. The exports of manufactures are stated at 8,483,321 dollars for 1838; 9,500,531 dollars for 1839; and 6,481,502 for 1841. Of these general amounts, England for herself and colonies took 850,540 barrels of flour, 850,805 bushels of wheat, 324,709 bushels of Indian corn, and 96,810 barrels of pork.—Pat.
(The Friend of India, February 2, 1843.)

DIED.—On the 15th of April at the Morrison Education Society's house Hongkong, John Abingo, aged 3 months and 11 days, infant son of Benjamin Hobson, esq., superintending the Medical Missionary's Hospital at this place.

FOR SALE.
GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARKATY'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THE A. I. British built ship, MARY, captain KERR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE**, Canton, or **HEERJEEBHAY KUSTUMJEE**, Macao, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain BEEK, expected about the 26th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to **B. BARRETTO**, Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine British built ship, **BELLA MARINA**, 480 tons (A. I. for 12 years), captain T. ASHMOORE. This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whampoa at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Macao, 3rd January, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. British Built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply December 12th. **C. H. HART.**

Public Sales.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

ON MONDAY, the 1st of May will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Auction Room, Rua Formosa, to the highest bidder, a quantity of STOCK-IN-TRADE, belonging to the late firm of MARKWICK AND SMITH, and SUNDRIES, on account of other parties. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May will be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the Schooner "DEVIL," of 50 tons or thereabouts, with all her stores, in one, or into separate lots. At the same time will be put up to the hammer the Cotton "VICTORIA." Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th May, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at St. John Maria's Godowns, Praya Mandu, a quantity of BOMBAY COTTON, and a few loaded parcels of HOOP and BAR IRON. Particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

ON MONDAY, the 5th May, will be sold (on account of whom it may concern) by PUBLIC

AUCTION, at St. John Maria's wharf, Praya Mandu, the whole of the GOODS, STORES, &c. saved in the "BLACK SWAN" from the wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR." Full particulars will be published in Handbills a few days prior to the sale.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st May, will be put up for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the high bidder, in the Inner Harbour, the Brigantine "RIZA," with all her stores, in one or separate lots. Particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—A convenient portion of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, of the late firm of Messrs. Markwick and Smith, will be put up in every Public Sale, held in the Auction Room of the undersigned, from this date.

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

A CARD.—Mr. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, First North East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

NOTICE.—Mr. FREDERICK PAUL, Son of ARTHUR PAUL, Esq. of London, is admitted a Partner in our Establishment.

The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOHN BECHER, ceased on the 30th April last.

Our Business will from henceforth be carried on under the Firm of CHAPMAN, GRIFFITH, PAUL and Co.

BECHER, CHAPMAN & Co.

Calcutta, January 24, 1843.

NOTICE.—The connection of WILLIAM C. HUNTER with our house terminated January 1st, 1843, and JOSEPH TAYLOR GLENN & DANIEL NICOLAS SPOONER became Partners therein on the same day.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 18th, 1843.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan'y., 1843. A. A. D' MELLO.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MAJVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

NOTICE.—GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED AND STORED, IN SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS AT HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.

Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong 23rd September, 1842.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.
SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DICTIONARY, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBROCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEMBLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMARY & Co's. well known MADDIES, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, Hongkong. Price 32 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged 91 per copy.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price 36. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a \$6 a vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, 36 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late civil and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 5p. Drs. Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 5p. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHINESEMAN. Sp. Dis. 8. Easy lessons in Chinese. 92 5. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1. To non-subscribers, \$1½. Do. in a single sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital. Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLENT.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....	per 100	}	2.
Optim Orders.....	"		
Circulars.....	"	}	4.
Comptroller's Notes &c.....	"		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts.....	"	}	5.
Lingist's 7, ports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"		
Navy Bills.....	"	}	5.
Policies, and Folio pages.....	"		
Auction Bills.....	"	}	5.
	"		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Hemmings & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Payne & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER.

do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS - Intended to appear in Tuesday's **CANTON REGISTER**, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the **Canton Register** will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [Inserts when ordered.]

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement.

NOTICE - Non-Subscribers to the **Canton Register**, requiring any publications issued from the **Canton Register** office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, send cash with their order.

No. 646.

MAY 2ND, 1843.

Latest Dates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April.	SAILED.	For
24.	DAVID, <i>Ritchie</i> , Manila.	
26.	GIYANA, <i>Salado</i> , Pangasinan.	
27.	NARCISO, <i>Fajal</i> , Manila.	(and Singapore.
27.	H. M. S. WANDERER, <i>captain Seymour</i> , Haynan	
29.	RUHNA, <i>Poole</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	

PA SSENGER—Per Regma, Mr. J. A. Ilbery.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—St. Vincent, Oriental.
For Bombay—Sir H. Compton, 14th inst.

VE-BELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel,
Sappho, Possidone.

From Liverpool—Gondolier, England's Queen, Julia,
John Lord, Bencoolen, Ivauhae.

From Calcutta—Sylph, George Armstrong.

From Bombay—Windman, Mitlothiam, England,
Annyana, Almena, Manlius, Madonna,
John Gray, Bencoolen, Tyrer, Candatar,
Ketw, John Brewce.

From Singapore—Active, Venus.

By the late arrivals we have received the Bombay papers of the 3rd February, and from Singapore of the 7th March.

On Wednesday last the Chinese war brig sailed from the front of Bomparto fort to Canton. She bearing a yellow flag.

State of the Thermometer in Macao, during the month of April 1843. The Thermometer stood in the shade where there was no reflection of the Sun, and but a slight draught of air. It's height was noticed between seven and eight o'clock a. m. and between twelve and two p. m.

Translation from the Portuguese.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Dear sir,—Having sailed from Lisbon for China in the barque "Novo Paquete," on the 24th July, 1842, on the 19th Oct. at noon, we were in lat. S. 37° 44' and long. 29° 42' East of Greenwich, before which time we caught 21 large birds, called the Albatross, one of which had a qu'il tied up in the neck, containing a note inside of it, copy of which you will find herewith. By some bearer we sent in answer the following, in the same manner described, having the ends of the qu'il sealed.

Portuguese barque "Novo Paquete," J. F. Jorge master, from Lisbon for China, out 86 days, Oct. 19th, 1842, calm in lat. 37° 44' S. and long. 29° 42' East of Greenwich, the same birds being picked up with the following note, and carry what I note above. Should you think the above worth being published in your valuable paper, I shall feel greatly obliged, in the same manner will the captain of the "Unicorn," be as per his request.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

JOAQUIM FRANCISCO JORGE.

Macao, 11th April, 1843.

Ship "Unicorn," Williams, of Salem, 107 days from Manila for Boston, are well, October 3rd, 1842, lat. 34° 59' S., long. 29° 18' E. lying too in a severe gale from WSW., found at noon a current setting SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 70 miles a large sea rendering.

*From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, April 27th, 1843.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—April 3, 1843.

(Before Mr. E. Farncomb, Coroner.)

This was an inquest held on the body of a China man who had been found on the shore near the harbour master's wharf.

The jury on being sworn proceeded to view the body at the harbour master's wharf, after which, on their meeting in the court, the coroner produced and read a certificate by Henry Holgate, surgeon, which went to show that the deceased met his death by drowning, and so

evidence appearing the jury were charge to give their verdict, which was as follows, namely—*found drowned*. There were severe bruises on the face and head of the deceased, which in the absence of evidence the jury said they could not account for.

There were some suspicious papers found on the body, and the jury recommended that they should be sent to the chief magistrate for inspection, as they might furnish some information.

APRIL 10TH—BEFORE THE SAME.

This was an inquest held on the body of a Chinaman, who had been buried the day before, but was supposed to have met his death by violent means.

On the jury being sworn they proceeded to view the body, after which, the following evidence was produced :—

James Donolly, a policeman, says—Yesterday there was a letter sent from Mr. Jamieson to serjeant Collins of the police respecting a dead Chinaman, and I was directed by serjeant Collins to have the body buried, which I did. I found the body lying on the hill, at some distance above messrs. Jamieson & Co's. house. It was covered over with matting and appeared much swollen, there was also blood about the face.

William Horley, policeman, sworn, says—I was directed by major Gaine to give notice to the coroner about the body, and I caused it to be disinterred by that gentleman's order. I have heard that mr Hight wrote to the chief magistrate, informing him that he saw some Chinaman dragging a body down the hill near his house and he thought there had been a murder committed.—This is all I know of the case.

William Lockhart, surgeon, sworn, says—I have seen the body and it appears to be that of a Chinaman 30 years old. It is very much swollen and decomposed, having been dead I should say about four or five days.

There were several marks of injury on the face and limbs but all apparently were caused after death, as if the body had been dragged along the ground. Decomposition was so far advanced that no opinion could be formed of the cause of his death:—*verdict*—"found dead."

[To the Editor of the Friend of China.]

Sir,—1. As it appears to me desirable that the feelings of the people of Canton towards our countrymen, together with every other circumstance connected with the state of that city should be made known, I send you the following remarks with the view of contributing my share, however small, to attain that object.

2. Notwithstanding the events which have recently occurred, from the nature of our bygone relations with the Chinese, I expected to undergo while visiting Canton, much of incivility from the people. Foreigners are still prohibited from entering the city itself. In walking along the streets of the Suburbs, some of the youngsters called out *Fangku*, and with a playful significance waved their little fingers across their necks; this I believe is all I can justly complain of. The soldiers and petty-officers pass you without notice and the shop-keepers are unusually civil. In Europe this absence of all offensiveness would not excite comment, but when you recollect the unwearied efforts which the Peking government and its officers have made, to degrade foreigners in the estimation of the inhabitants, and the equally unwearied submission by them to all that degradation. I confess, such quiet and orderly

demeanor surprised me. This peculiar race are essentially a laborious and commercial people, as devoid of national prejudices as any of the inhabitants of Europe and in whom you cannot discover, either the unsocialness of the Hindus, or the intolerant bigotry of the Mussulman. I must allow however that the lower classes seem to be particularly forward, and while they crowd around you attempting hastily to drive them away, would probably be attended with unpleasant consequences.

3. I was informed that the troops stationed at Canton are natives of the place, and that they are by no means a formidable body, those that I saw were poorly armed with bows and rusty match-locks. Until these long-tailed warriors are better armed, disciplined, and commanded, all the fortifications which are being erected on the Che-keang, would in the event of another war, prove of little avail to them, tho' they certainly may be productive of a radiant shower of ribbands and medals to others. This inefficient state of the military is however a matter of serious consideration for whatever may have been the origin of the tumult that terminated in the destruction of the British factory, it is uncertain whether they could have kept the peace and dispersed the mob, not that this apprehension justifies the provincial authorities, because even on the supposition that they acted with a timely vigilance, if the military are inefficient, the fault rear with them.

4. Adverting to that tumult I may state, that I consider a wise discretion was exercised in not precipitating us into a new war, and that as the affair was commenced with moderation, I hope it will be concluded with firmness. Pecuniary compensations will fully repair private losses, but I trust yet to see a public atonement made for the insult offered to our national flag. I do not require the punishment of a few obscure individuals, but I would demand that the high and responsible officers of government should be signally disgraced before the eyes of the whole Canton population.

5. Altho' the soldiery at Canton are unwelcome, the police are active and efficient, the foreign factories are for the most part closely surrounded with Chinese houses, yet they have been secure from robberies. The system of espionage is carried to such lengths in despotic states, and especially in China, that the police can probably be brought to greater perfection in such countries, than where greater freedom prevails.

10th of April, 1843.

• OBSERVER.

OPIMUM QUESTION.

[To the Editor of the Friend of China.]

Sir,—1. In reflecting upon our future intercourse with China, the opium question presents many difficulties. It is one of those thorny and unsatisfactory (except to those who deal in it) subjects, which people willingly resign to the wisdom of authority and sagaciously reserve their opinions, until the course of events discloses the soundness or unsoundness of the policy pursued.

2. Legalizing the trade in opium, would at once remove all difficulties, but as the most convenient things are frequently denied us in this world, we must make what provision we can against the more ugly alternative.

3. There can be no doubt that the Peking government has an undisputable right to prohibit the trade in opium, and every compulsory effort to contravene this right, ought to be denounced by right thinking men. I admire the liberal and enterprising character of British merchants, many of them like those of ancient Tyre, may well be ranked amongst the "honourable of the earth." But if any, under the delusion that the true nature of their proceedings, is altered, by the magnitude of the scale upon which they are carried on, seek the gain of illicit trade, and offend against the laws of the country where they will enjoy fair commercial intercourse. I maintain that so notorious and systematic smuggling, cannot be tolerated without setting at defiance every just idea of international law. I cannot be expected that a fleet should be kept up, to prevent British subjects from engaging in this contraband traffic, and yet it will not suffice for the representative of the British authority, merely to shew, that he has no concern or sympathy with these offenders, on a complaint being made by the Chinese government, I do not see how they can escape punishment; without the slightest ill-nature I

submit this consideration to their serious reflection.

4. Without entering into the history of this trade, I willingly acknowledge that I see no good reason to reproach those concerned in it, for what has hitherto occurred. The duties of nations are reciprocal, and the Chinese government never would admit this principle. But the treaty has enjoined new duties on both nations, and the conduct of both must now be regulated by the rules of justice.

5. While the penal consequence of being concerned in the smuggling of opium, seems to me unavoidable, I should be happy to see the trade legalized; nor do I attach much weight to the objections against this traffic, arising from the nature of the drug itself. The circumstance of its being contraband, scarcely diminishes its consumption and this small measure of good is fully counterbalanced by the great encouragement which is held out to the baneful practice of smuggling.

6. Those who are even but slightly acquainted with China, will admit, that from the nature and immense length of its coast, from the corruption of its officers, and the universal demand for opium, it is impossible that the Chinese government could prevent the introduction of this article into the empire. However obviously true this appears to us, it is probable that a considerable period will elapse before it is generally acknowledged in China, unless some means are devised to enlighten those exercising authority there on this subject. The Peking government could easily obtain a considerable revenue by taxing instead of prohibiting this article. Selfish considerations facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. I would recommend that a Chinese paper be drawn up, with the view of convincing the Chinese ministers, of the manifold advantages of legalizing the trade in opium.

15th April, 1843.

• OBSERVER.

We are glad to learn that proposals for establishing an exchange, & also a subscription reading-room, are in circulation. We are told the number of subscriber's names already received, warrants the expectation of the full success of the latter part of the undertaking, and with respect to the former, we hope soon to see a beginning, and moreover, the early establishment of a chamber of commerce, which is confessedly much wanted in China—if its non-existence be not a reproach to our mercantile community.

From the Canton Press, April 29.

22d March, 1843.

To his excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have this morning perused your excellency's proclamation to H. M. subjects, denouncing the system of wholesale smuggling which has, with the connivance of the Chinese officers, of late prevailed within the Canton river.

This system of evasion of duties both outward and inward will not find an advocate in me, but the extent of even your excellency's knowledge of mercantile statistic must have informed you, that smuggling in all countries, wholly results from prohibitions and exorbitant duties and your excellency is not ignorant of the enormous port dues & consao charges &c. levied on the foreign trade in the port of Canton. Permit me therefore to say that to your own losses must be ascribed the irregularities that have lately occurred, and which you have so emphatically denounced. The Chinese commissioner Elepo was removed by death in March last, but six months had elapsed since the arrangement with the commissioners at Nanking, and I would respectfully ask, why was not the tariff settled and finally agreed upon so as to have been submitted to the emperor (if such were necessary) simultaneously with the ratified treaty of peace? That the delay originated with your excellency there can be no doubt as in your letters to the merchants trading with China you state that such is the fact, and if I am right in ascribing this avoidable delay to your excellency—you, having the power to put an end to them at once in a legitimate way, and neglecting to do so, must be prepared to be estimated as the caused of the irregularities that have occurred. Had your proclamation followed, instead of preceding the tariff (altho' I believe it would not then have been called for, as smuggling would have ceased) many would have

acknowledged the necessity of its appearance, or at all events the goodness of its authors intentions; but published as it now is on the advent of a new commissioner, with the tariff and other important arrangements unsettled; I must confess it appears to me most ill-timed and indiscreet proceeding, and quite unworthy of your excellency's reputation as a sagacious politician.

In this proclamation your excellency has very indiscreetly brought forward the results of a quantity of opium, which I infer from Lord Aberdeen's reply to the Liverpool chamber of commerce, was in no way mentioned in the protocol of the treaty sent to England; and the Chinese officers are not the acute statesmen I give them the credit to be, if they do not upon the strength of the present proclamation fix you upon the horns of a dilemma and will not be contented by your complacently referring to the proclamation and exclaiming—there!—that's my thunder! True, the ambiguity of your style may in this instance serve you in good stead, as I have heard various modes of interpreting the meaning of the last paragraph of the document I am now remarking upon.

From your acquaintance with the classics and your experience in English composition, your excellency must be aware that to write well it is required that "right words should be rightly placed" and in a formal document such as a plenipo's proclamation, there should be no intentional ambiguity. Will your excellency therefore pardon me, if I ask what is meant by the following, "such smugglers will not receive protection in the harbour of Hongkong." In a preceding paragraph which is not quite correct in its grammatical construction. Your excellency intimates your intention, at some future period, of holding up certain individuals of *what* country to the public estimation they merit (which our French and American friends may construe into an impertinence) and by way of punishing her majesty's subjects for their past offences, you proceed to intimate to them, that they are not to receive protection in the harbour of Hongkong.

I certainly must have misunderstood your excellency's meaning, for however much we may deprecate the system that has prevailed, I am not aware that your excellency has any legal power to punish a British subject for defrauding the revenue of a foreign country, and I am well assured that an evasion of Chinese imposts or smuggling opium into the Chinese territory does not warrant you in depriving a subject so acting of British protection.

I can believe that your excellency may feel yourself embarrassed by the acts complained of, and I can well understand your anxiety to merit the honors you have already obtained and those that may hereafter be bestowed upon you by a speedy and satisfactory settlement of a commercial treaty with China; but in order to gain this end, I would respectfully ask you, (whatever may be your private opinion of the opium traffic), whether you consider yourself authorised, as a public officer, to aid the Chinese, even with your counsel, in destroying a trade which is secured by act of parliament to that body whose salt you have eat, and who, knowing the market for which it is raised, derive an enormous revenue from their opium monopoly. To those on the spot who know your honorable character, the injury now attempted to be done to the opium trade, will be ascribed to a want of proper consideration on the part of your excellency, but what term are your native fellow subjects in India likely to apply to your policy in regard to opium? They will consider that you have abstained from interference with the traffic until such time as the revenue of your honorable masters could not be affected by your acts, (the produce of the season being all disposed of at enormous prices), and that then, their interests were sacrificed to expediency! The term which ignorant natives would be apt to apply to such conduct on the part of your excellency it would be superfluous to designate.

I have heard, and it is generally believed, that in furtherance of your excellency's crusade against the opium trade, the naval officer commanding at Chusan has been taking stringent measures against the ships trading in the Yang-tse-keang, and it will be matter of regret that naval officers, generally frank and careless of consequences, should run the risk of compromising themselves by acts which may not be considered legal.

"The equity and good conscience" law with which your excellency perhaps familiar, and which you may have administered in India, will not pass on the high seas where the *Lex Scripta* must be our guide, and the cases that have lately been decided by the judges in England and Singapore would teach caution in meddling with a trade not interdicted by act of parliament. In conclusion take the liberty of quoting to would your excellency the following paragraph from Lord Palmerston's letter of instructions to Lord Napier.

"Particular care will be necessary with regard to such such ships as may attempt to explore the coast of China for the purposes of traffic. It is not desirable that you should encourage such adventures, but you must never lose sight of the fact you have no authority to interfere with or to prevent them."

I trust your excellency will not consider my style of addressing you either disrespectful or flippant, nothing is further from my intention than to give offence, and if I have unintentionally done so, I pray your excellency to ascribe it to ignorance not design, and I subscribe myself with respect.

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N E M O .

From the Argus, Nov. 26th, 1842.

LOSS OF THE RELIANCE.

The survivors among the crew of the ill-fated *Reliance* arrived in London on Tuesday afternoon by the general steam navigation company's vessel *Magnet*, capt. Stock, from Boulogne.

The *Magnet* brought over the whole of the surviving members of the crew, with the exception of Dixon, the carpenter, who is still detained by the consul, Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of identifying the dead, only 12 bodies out of the 109 persons lost having been picked up when they left.

The unbiassed statement, made by O'Neill, an intelligent fore-mast man, and one of the two Englishmen saved who was on deck when the vessel struck, leaves no doubt as to the circumstances under which the *Reliance* was lost.

O'Neill states that they had had remarkably hazy weather for some days previous to the 12th inst.; and on the 11th they shortened sail, and the lead was kept going. At half-past 12 o'clock a light one of the crew, named Thomas, whose watch it was on the fore-castle, reported that he saw lights, and soon after they were distinctly observed by several others on the larboard and starboard. The second mate, Mr. Green, was on duty at the time, and said that those on the weather-boat were a ship's lights, and added, "Hurrah, boys, the light on the lee-beam is Dungeness. We shall be in the Downs this morning." They then steered north, & thought they were running for the Downs. Their course was east by north, as it was given at 12 o'clock, when the look out was relieved. About 1 o'clock capt. Green, and Mr. Walsh, the chief mate, came on deck, and the captain immediately gave orders to wear the ship, and heave the lead. As the vessel answered her helm this quarter-master gave the soundings, "By this hard deep, six." At this moment the vessel was under a lee-breeze fore and maintop-sails, was paying off by the wind, and gradually going round on the other tack. A seaman named Munroe was at the wheel at this time, and as she veered round her heel touched the bottom, and she struck heavily on the sand. The shock is described by O'Neill as terrific. His language was, "It struck me as if I had laid hold of an electrical machine." The whole of the crew rushed on deck, and before any orders could be given, she shifted slightly, and became more firmly imbedded. This motion was repeated five or six times in rapid succession, and it was the opinion of the officers that the ship's back was broken by the force of the concussion. The captain immediately ordered signals of distress to be fired. It was the opinion of all on board that they were off the English coast; and the captain, seeing that there was no hope of saving the ship, desired several of the crew to cut away the main-mast. This was immediately commenced, and in a few moments it went over to

leeward with a terrific crash. The fore-mast soon followed, and, in falling, broke the leg of a young midshipman named Ford; but the imminent danger of all around did not prevent, even at this crisis, every attention being shown him. The fractured limb was carefully set by the surgeon, and the poor lad was conveyed to the captain's cabin, where he remained until the breaking up of the ship obliged some of the crew to place him on the poop. While Ford was lying in the cabin O'Neill and two other seamen made their way there and took away a musket, a couple of pistols, and a bag of powder, with which they fired signals from the poop. O'Neill admits that those of the crew engaged in firing the signal-guns got to the spirit casks and drank to excess. Subsequently, at the captain's direction, who, according to O'Neill, manifested the greatest coolness and presence of mind, lights were placed in the mizen rigging, in order to point out their position to any boats that might come off to their assistance. The sea was now tremendous, and, as the vessel rolled, her bottom could be distinctly heard breaking up. The water rushed in, and her cargo of tea becoming wet, burst up the decks; which for some time previous had been dangerous to stand upon, from the planks opening and shutting, whereby the feet of several seamen were jammed between the seams. Three hours had now elapsed since the vessel struck, and the day was beginning to break. The captain, with the officers and passengers and many of the crew, were on the after part of the vessel, which still held together, the sea making a breach right over her. Chests of tea floated one by one on the surface, indicating that a portion of the bottom was entirely gone. Orders were now given to get out the long-boat, but from the injuries she had sustained from the falling of the masts and rolling of the ship, she was found to be useless. There were two other boats on board, but their condition at this time, as O'Neill states, was such as to render them of no service. The Europeans among the crew were then desired by the officers to construct a raft, but this could not be accomplished. In fact, O'Neill admits that the crew refused to work at it. His statement is—While some of them were working at it, one said to the other, "Why don't you lend a hand? I shan't work if you don't;" and they all left off together. Several of the crew sought refuge on the masts and rigging that had gone to leeward, where, amidst the loose chests of the end and spars, a most precarious position continued for some time to be maintained. The vessel held together until eight o'clock p.m., rolling fearfully from side to side, with the swell of the ocean, and drenching the crew continually. About this time capt. Green, the first mate, Mr. Walsh, and several others, left the poop of the ship to take refuge with the sailors in the spars and rigging of the mainmast, capt. Tucker and many others still remaining on the after-part of the vessel. Shortly before nine o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained, the vessel parted amid-ship, the sea breaking right through her, and in a few moments she was a complete wreck, portions of her timber floating about in all directions. Numbers of the crew sank immediately, and were entirely lost sight of amidst the breakers; capt. Tucker was among this number. The captain, Mr. Walsh, O'Neill, the sailmaker, the armourer, and several others still clung to the mainmast and rigging, which being released from the vessel floated towards the land. At this period, and indeed for some length of time previous, the people on the coast were distinctly observed running to and fro, but no boat put off to render assistance. The floating timber from the wreck, whirled round by the violence of the sea, struck off many of the poor wretches who had taken refuge on those portions still above water, and the incessant fatigue with which the crew had been subjected to for some hours rendered their efforts of swimming towards the shore, a distance of nearly three miles, extremely feeble. Capt. Green, who was nearly sixty years of age, became so weak that he lost his hold several times, and fell into the sea. Mr. Walsh, called out to some of the sailors "Pull up the capt. boys!" and he was raised on to the timber more than once. The last time he was taken out of the water he was found to be insensible, but the men still assisted in holding him on. About half-past nine o'clock the loose spars became so exposed to the sea as no longer to afford protection against its violence, and the greater number

of those who had sought refuge upon them were washed off. O'Neill plunged into the sea and seized a plank. At the moment of doing so several sailors clung to him. He was compelled to strike them off to save his own life, but one of the Malays reached the shore with himself. O'Neill states, that as daylight broke, men on horseback were observed on the shore, but the states most distinctly that no boat was put off, and no attempt whatever made to save the crew. Both the Malay and O'Neill were insensible on reaching the shore.

The French coast, where the *Reliance* was wrecked, is of shallow sand, and has no inhabitants upon it except a few fishermen.

The French say they heard the first signals fired, and answered them by firing from the shore and hoisting flags as soon as it was daylight. They further allege, that they launched two boats, which made some progress towards the wreck, and were compelled to put back. Both O'Neill and the carpenter deny this; and the latter says, "It is true that he saw them 'fingering' the boats, but there was no attempt made to put them off."

It is the opinion of the survivors, that had properly appointed life-boats been launched, all on board might have been saved; and, but for the expectation that daylight would bring assistance, many of the crew would have reached the shore.

With the exception of a French fishing-boat, the *Reliance* had not met a single vessel for some days previous to the wreck. This boat was met on the day before the melancholy occurrence, and was hailed to know how the land bore. The answer of the Frenchman was not understood, and the *Reliance* lay-to that some one from the fishing-boat might come on board. At first it appeared the intention of the crew to send off a boat, but after nearing the ship she filled her sail and went right away. The *Reliance* came ashore in six or eight pieces, the keel lying out at sea about half a mile. The portions of the wreck sold for 42,000*fr.*

The chronometers of the vessel were thrown on the beach, but the cases only were found; the chronometers having been stolen.

The names of those brought over in the *Magnet* are John O'Neill, a native of Kingstown, Ireland; John Anderson, a Norwegian; Charles Betz, a Prussian; and three Malays, all common seamen.

On their landing at London-bridge wharf, they expressed their thanks to capt. Stock, for his kind attention to them while on board.

Shortly after, by the direction of Mr. Robert Green, five of them were conveyed in a hackney coach to the Sailors' home, Welles-square, until arrangements could be made for their return to their several homes.

O'Neill, who is suffering from the injuries he received while on the wreck, is at present under the care of a friend residing at Shadwell.

A singular fact is, that at the time the body of captain Green was found his watch was still going.

Had the *Reliance* been anywhere near the point on the English coast where her officers and crew supposed her to be, there can be no doubt that her crew at least would have been saved by our hardy and skillful boatmen; who would have done something more than merely "finger" their boats in a moment of such emergency.

The following is a correct list of the passengers and crew who perished in the *Reliance*, with the names of those who left the vessel in China, as well as of those who shipped in that country:—

Thomas Green, commander; J. S. Walsh, chief mate; John Green, second ditto; N. T. Martin, third ditto; Thomas Griffin, fourth ditto; William Gray, six ditto; James Cattanach, surgeon; Charles Simmons, boatswain; William Pickner, boat-wain's mate; William Till, gunner; William Fumance, captain's steward; George Ware, ship's steward; Jerry Knight, ship's cook; Robert Slaughter, captain fore-castle; John Collier, Franchise Crumell, Matthew Lane, Laurence Beatty, Andrew Wilson, Peter Anderson, Francis Eagle, David Schneider, Richard Thomas, Richard Coleman, William Edwards, James Woodrow, William Leary, William Anderson, John Pettison, William George, William Lettis, Martin Johnson, Andrew Nicholson, Henry Thomas, John Lawson, John Daly, all

* Foster v. Evans.

1 The name of the *Reliance* and capt. Nino.

common seamen; John Hyde, of Cock, shipped at Whimpon; Richard Letter, of Gravesend, ditto; Thomas Munro, of Newfoundland, ditto. Also seamen; John Handless, copper; George Atkin, butcher; Alexander Morier, armourer; James Shafe, armourer's mate; John Lehnberg, sailmaker; Richard Crabtree, midshipman's steward; William Mak-prace, cuddy servant; John Mooling, ditto; John Twomey, officer's servant; Henry Houlton, cook; William Lowday, quarter-master; David James, ditto; Daniel Smith, ditto; Jim's Woods, ditto; William Worster, junior; twenty-seven Chinamen who joined the ship at Whimpon; and seventeen Mautlamen, who shipped from Macao. Midshipmen.—Messrs. Curran, Lopper, Blake, Herring, Dodman, Lukin, Ford, and Legge. Passengers.—Captain Tucker, R. M., his servant, a youth; and old man-of-war's man named Kelley, from her majesty's ship Rodney; a cabin boy, invalided from the same ship; John Lee and John Winstall, from her majesty's ship Blenheim; a merchant seaman from the hospital at Macao.

Henry Kuckingham, seaman, died in Macao; John Weide, ditto, died three or four days before the wreck.

William March, fifth mate; Peter Fisher, baker; William McGowan, captain's servant; David Fraser, boatswain's mate, were left in Bombay; and James Hardy, seaman, in China.

The Reliance left Gravesend on the 15th of June, 1841, having on board 70 Englishmen, and 60 lascars. The Chinamen and Mautlamen above alluded to supplied the place of the lascars on the homeward voyage.

It has been mentioned that one of the mates promised the crew just before the vessel struck that they should be in the Downs in the morning, and on the afternoon of the 10th, about 36 hours before the wreck, so fully did the captain expect to be shortly in the river, that the royal yards were sent down, and every preparation made for running up to Gravesend.

The British consul, Mr. W. Hamilton, whose prompt assistance to the sufferers, and kind and unwearied attention to their wants have given much satisfaction to the English at Boulogne, has offered a reward for the recovery of the bodies of captain Tucker and Mr. John Green, third mate. The burial of those whose bodies have been recovered, took place in the cemetery at Boulogne, and was conducted in a manner that reflected much credit on the consul under whose directions the arrangements were made.

A valuable case of watches belonging to Mr. Griffin, fourth mate, have been lost in the Reliance. Mr. Griffin was a person of good property, and took them out for the Chinese market, but was unable to dispose of them.

Captain Tucker immediately before the Reliance sailed from St. Helena, is stated to have been very desirous to come in another merchant vessel lying there, and that he was prevented taking his passage in her, only by finding there was no accommodation for him. It is mentioned as somewhat remarkable, that the vessel alluded to was deeply laden—that her births were much inferior to those of the Reliance, and she was considered to be a bad sailer. The Commander represented this to captain Tucker, but the latter continued to press his wish to take a passage in her, till assured that it was impossible to make room for him.

A slight insurcacy has been made in a previous account as to the age of the unfortunate commander. He was said to be upwards of 60, whereas he was scarcely 50.

DEATH.—On the morning of the 30th ult., in the Macao inner Harbour by accidentally being drowned Mr. F. Norris, age 38 years.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with main, mizzen, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARSHALL'S code of signals, &c. &c. complete. Is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO'S, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LEASE.
THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain Kemp, will leave quick despatch from Whimpon. For freight or passage apply to FRANKIE NEERAJEE, Canton, or HERBERT HOY KUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain Bign, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March.

Apply to **H. BARRETTO**, Macao, 13th February, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British built ship, **BELLA MARINA**, 480 tons (A. I. for 12 years), captain T. AUSTIN.

This vessel has Rice on board, and can be ready for proceeding to Whimpon at a day's notice. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Macao, 3rd January, 1843.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply

to **C. H. HART**, December 15th.

Public Sales.

JNO. SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, will be sold to the high bidder, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on the premises, the Schooner "DEVIL," of 50 tons or thereabouts, with all her stores, in one, or into separate lots. At the same time will be put up to the hammer the Cutter "VICTORIA." Further particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 26th April, 1843.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th May, will be sold by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, at St. JOSE MARIA'S Godowns, PRAGA Manduco, a quantity of BOMBAY COTTON, and a few loaded peels of HOP and BAR IRON. Particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 21th April, 1843.

ON MONDAY, the 8th May, will be sold (on account of whom it may concern) by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, at St. JOSE MARIA'S wharf, PRAGA Manduco, the whole of the GOODS, STORES, &c., saved in the "BLACK SWAN," from the wreck of the Spanish Brig "SINGULAR." Full particulars will be published in Handbills a few days prior to the sale.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th May, will be put up for sale, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, to the high bidder, in the Inner Harbour, the Brigantine "RIZA," with all her stores, in one or separate lots. Particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between **JOHN BUCHANAN** and **FRANCIS DUNNETT** trading under the firm of **BUCHANAN and Company** in Glasgow, and **DUNNETT SHAW and Company** in Pinang and Mautlamen was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. **JOHN BUCHANAN** will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. **ROBERT BINNING** is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Mautlamen or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN

By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT BINNING
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

Captain

Commanding the Ship

Sir,—At the request of several Commanders of Ships our acquaintance, we have been induced to make some progress towards establishing at this rising Port, an Exchange Room, the utility of which, will, we feel assured, be apparent to all.

The first object will be, to afford all subscribers a place of common resort. Secondly as soon as possible the latest news from all parts of India, Europe, America, and the Southern Colonies, and lastly should we be enabled to carry on views out, we propose the addition of a library. Soliciting your aid and support.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,

BENNETT, PAIN & Co.
Hongkong, Exchange Room, 2nd April, 1843.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DURING THE STAY OF

THE VESSEL \$1.

Residents \$1 per person for the Reading Room is houses attached and open.

B. P. & Co.

A CARD.—Mr. **ALEXANDER BIRD**, Accountant First North East House, PRAGA Grande, Macao

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants,

Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, *British, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers*, to all parts of the above countries by the *Orient Mail*, which is made up in London on the 5th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to **HARLES W. LLEWELLYN** in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made, by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan'y., 1843. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. KUSTOMJEE & Co.
Agents in China, Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MAVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS**, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE** Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 QUEEN ROAD.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.
SCOTT & Co's. HENGLA DICTIONARY. for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to **JOHN LEATHLEY**, at Hongkong, and at Macao to **ALEX. GRIFFIN.**

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half HOUR GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.**

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE DISHES. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the **ISABELLA**, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GODWIN, COMPANY & Co's. well known MANHATTAN, in Hubs Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.** Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.
THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHIRT KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price \$2 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. Sp. Dr. \$2.5
Four lessons in Chinese \$2.5
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Hornum, Son & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

All the opium vessels at Whampoa we hear will at the end of this month sail for other destinations.

We have much pleasure in republishing from the report of the Medical Missionary Society in China the regulations established in the last report—it present we shall make but one remark on the by-law, No 4,—which brings to our mind the remark of Sheridan on annual parliaments and universal suffrage:—"annual parliament," I vote for, and oftener if need be.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Opening of the session.

Thursday being the day fixed for opening the present session of parliament, increased enlightenment was observable about the west end, and the passing to and fro of gaudy equipages gave note of preparation that the London season had at length commenced. The crowds to be met with wending their way towards the houses of parliament were neither numerous nor well dressed; thus affording a convincing proof that, however interesting or important the matters to be debated, or however popular the great leaders of the antagonistic parties in the state, the royal pageant is, after all, the great magnet of attraction upon these occasions. For some time past it was generally known that her majesty, by advice of her physicians, had declined opening the parliament in person, the avoidance of excitement or fatigue being the only real reason that existed for this resolve, and the due announcement of the fact prevented anything like public disappointment.

The lords commissioners on the occasion were the lord chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and lord Wiartelsse. Both houses of parliament assembled at half-past one. There were very few peers present in the house of lords, but the seats were better occupied, as they presented a dazzling array of court beauties, who appeared to feel like flies in amber. There were several distinguished foreigners in the gallery, who evinced a deep interest as the reading of her majesty's speech was proceeded with. Amongst the peers on the ministerial side we observed only lord Cardigan, whilst on the opposition we saw the marquis of Lansdowne, marquis of Clanricarde, the earl of Radnor, lord Campbell, lord Montague, and several others who take a prominent part in the proceedings of the house. At two o'clock, the commons having been previously summoned by the black rod to attend the bar of the upper house, the lord chancellor, seated in front of the throne with the other commissioners, proceeded to read

Her Majesty's Speech.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

"The increased exertions, which, by the liberality of parliament, her majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, have been eminently successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her majesty.

"Her majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her allies, her majesty has succeeded in obtaining from the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country.

"The differences for some time existing

between the Turkish and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her majesty has concluded with the emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her majesty's subjects and those of the emperor.

"Her majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan.

"Her majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which those operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and native forces.

"The superiority of her majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disaster; and the complete liberation of her majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"Her majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

"Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her majesty.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Her majesty regrets the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of revenue.

"Her majesty fears that it must be, in part, attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her majesty commands us to acquaint you that her majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her majesty regrets that, in the course of last year, the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence.

"The ordinary law promptly enforced was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of divine providence may direct and prosper your counsels and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

After the speech had been read in both houses, their lordships adjourned until five o'clock, and the commons until four.

Previous to the adjournment of the house, the earl of Auckland, viscount Hill, and viscount Ponsonby, took the oath, and their seats.

Their lordships remained at five o'clock, at which hour the lord chancellor took his seat

upon the woolsack.

The duke of Wellington laid upon the table a bill for the better regulation of select vestries.

Parliament was opened on Thursday by commission, the lord chancellor reading her majesty's speech, for which, together with all the proceedings up to the time of our going to press, we refer to the supplement accompanying this day's paper, which we have the pleasure to present with kind good-will to our readers.

The speech itself is of course the immediate topic of discussion, and upon this we have some commentaries to make. It is, in a great measure, like all orations from the throne—whether delivered royally or by proxy—of that vague, indefinite, and diplomatic cast, which precludes the utterance of anything of tangible form and pressure, although it leaves "ample room and verge enough" for deductions, for or against the government, according to the party logic of the time. We shall endeavour to seize upon its topics in a more enlarged spirit, and to state our anticipations, of its meaning with the independence and frankness of confirmed neutrality.

The first two paragraphs are of considerable moment:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed."

The first of this passages indicates in a moral sense the uncertainty of human calculations; the second implies something like a conviction of misplaced confidence, even in the fair-promising results of the Ashburton treaty. In the face of the friendly aspect of affairs presented by our foreign relations the same day brings us the intimation that the prime minister of France is defeated in the chamber upon the initiative step in the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833—a step which, if successfully followed by the opposition, would be the leading provocative to an European war; while, on the other hand, the remarkable speech of Mr. Linn to the American congress, and the manner in which it was received by the republican parliament, evinced the very presence of the spirit of war within the heart and focus of American legislation.

The result of our hostilities with China is touched upon in a becoming manner, and with no too vauntful assurance; and we are pleased to find that the improvement of commerce is held out as our best inducement for congratulation upon the termination of a successful, though not too brilliant war.

"Her majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people."

It is possible that further commercial advantages will arise to us from the treaty with Russia is alluded to in the speech:—

"Her majesty has concluded with the emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her majesty's subjects and those of the empire."

One circumstance very important to the cause of humanity, and altogether of a christian and civilizing tendency, is thus quietly confirmed:—

"In concert with her allies, her majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country."

The victories in Afghanistan are treated with temperate discretion. The speech refers chiefly to the success of the military operations, without insinuating any approval of the civil government, in so far as the administration of lord Ellenborough is concerned, and it conveys a joyful sympathy for the liberated British prisoners in whose fate her majesty is (we doubt not, in this instance, with some personal truth) represented

as having felt a virtuous, an anxious, and, we are happy to believe, a characteristic, interest. The speech also settles the question of the non-occupation by our armies of the countries westward of the Indus.

In the address to the commons the gratifying intelligence is conveyed (an "Io triumphe" for Joseph Home) of a reduction of the naval and military forces—and people expect to find taxes, and soldiers, and sailors wholesomely decreasing together in times of peace. Last government see that it do not breathe "the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

The recent diminution of revenue is rather the subject of explanation than of disclosure. It implies that the income-tax is only partially collected, and that the reduction of import duties has materially affected the exchequer.

There is another more important cause of deficiency, however, which we are glad to perceive is not unnoticed in the speech:—

"Her majesty fears that it must be, in part, attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her majesty has so deeply lamented."

We cannot positively fathom the meaning of this paragraph, but we gather from it a glimpse of hope that some very earnest consideration of the general poverty of the lower orders is honestly under the consideration of the executive. Such an admission of a dreadful evil would hardly be so frankly made if some remedy were not also contemplated. But the admission is still too qualified. It is not only in the manufacturing districts that depression exists—the distress has extended to the poor of all classes. The causes of the distress are not hinted at; and, as we expected, neither to poor-laws which are, nor to corn-laws which may or may not be among them, is the slightest allusion made.

Her majesty makes a grateful return for the kindness which she received during her recent tour in Scotland, which we had the pleasure so abundantly to illustrate:—

"Her majesty commands us to acquaint you that her majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her majesty's visit to Scotland."

By way of pleasantry, we may remark that it is agreeable to find that the Edinburgh Baillies, who, at the time of the queen's arrival, were snoring in their beds to the refrain of

Up in the morning's no for me,
Up in the morning early,

have not been specially included in the royal avowal of her majesty's satisfaction.

A subject of less congratulation is discovered in the riots which distracted the country a few months past. The government regrets and reprobates them, but relies upon the strength and efficacy of the law to put down all such outbursts of popular tumult.

We anticipated something from the following announcement:—

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various question of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration."

The improvement of the law is a desideratum which we have strongly hinted at in our article of "prospects of the session." It is a topic, the agitation of which cannot be too earnestly regarded and encouraged by the people.

The speech concludes with the following aspiration, in which we join with heartfelt cordiality:—

"Her majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of divine providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

Such is an epitome, with comment, on the royal speech. It has little in it to praise or blame. It gives small insight into the designs of government; but in this respect only resembles all the royal specimens of eloquence which administrations of all colours have made it an almost invariable rule to put forth. It is, in fact, an official "nothingness," and, upon the principle of *ex nihilo nihil fit*, let nobody attempt to make anything out of it. A few reasonable indications lead to a few reasonable deductions, and that is all. People usually rush to a royal speech with curiosity, and turn from it with dis-

appointment: we do not think either feeling worthy to be indulged. It is to the business of the session that thinking men will look. A speech is, after all, no ministerial manifesto, except when some decided political *coup de théâtre* can be brilliantly put forth. Then, of course, the bustle and the bustle are duly made and paraded before the dust is effectually kicked up. Now, a days, such a speech would be the *rara avis* in terms of political history.

One circumstance we may mention in reference to a commission having been proxy for the presence of the queen. It is known that the situation of her majesty is again delicate, and an unwillingness to expose her health to the risk of excitement and fatigue at the present juncture was the sole cause of her absence from that scene, around which her presence has more than once shed the exhilaration of loyalty and joy.

The possibility of an annual royal visit to Scotland, which was rumoured a few weeks ago, may now, we have happened to learn from a well-informed source, be considered as a probability. Lord Glenlyon went to offer Blair Athole to the Queen and Prince Albert as a shooting place and deer park; and although the royal reply had not transpired, yet as it is known that her majesty had previously ordered inquiries to be made for an extensive shooting range, it is considered probable that the offer may be accepted. In that event we may confidently look for an annual visit of the royal party to the Highlands.—*Fife Herald*—

From the Sing. Free Press Sup., April 13.
London 6th Feby.

Commercial Intelligence.

Mother O'Pearl: Manila have sold at 45s. for fair quality. Musk, China, 20s. to 45s.

Nutmegs are in moderate demand; good brown 4s. 6d.; mid. 3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.

Pepper—For black the demand has only been moderate; fair S. matra, 2½d. to 2½d.

Rhubarb: sound, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. flat, 5s. to 5s. 9d.—Rattans: common, sell readily at 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d; Bamboo, 3d. to 1½d; Partridge, 1½d. to 6d.

Raw Silk—Arrivals from China have been 300 bales, and about 100 from the old stock have been at rather reduced rates.

Sugar—The market throughout the month has been without any rally in prices, and quotations are fully 2s. per cwt. lower on the average. In consequence of the favourable accounts of crops from the west Indies, and the present stock, buyers will not come forward except at lower rates, and the market remains depressed. In foreign east India prices have been better supported, the quantity offered being but moderate. Bengal, good and fine white 60s. to 65s., low and mid. white 60s. to 65s., low and brown 45s. to 54s.; Mauritius, yellow and light grey 58s. to 67s., brown 55s. to 54s.; Siam 15s. to 25s. 6d.; Manila 14s. 6d. to 20s.; Java, 10s. to 20s.

Tea—There has been lately less desire shown to purchase, and the operations have been upon a small scale only—in black tea, and green has been little asked for; holders generally are firm, but some parties have been more inclined to sell, owing to arrivals being near at hand, however, very few parcels are offering, and no auction is yet declared; low common congou out of condition has been selling for cash at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d., fair sound 1s. 3d., good common 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. mid. and but mid. blksh. leaf 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d., strong blksh. leaf 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., good blksh. leaf 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d., fine 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d.; Twankay, common 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d., good and fine 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6½d.; Hyson, ord. 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d., mid. 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d., and superior 2s. 7d. to 4s. per lb. company's congou have been selling at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. cash.

List of committees, &c. in England and America, in aid of the Medical Missionary Society in China.

London.—Provisional Committee.

Sir Geo. B. Robinson, bart. William Jardine, M.P.
H. H. Lindsay, M.P. Thomas Thompson, M.D.,
and others of whose names no complete list is returned.

Leeds.—Association.

Miss R. S. Kirkpatrick, secretary.

Edinburgh.—Committee to co-operate with the Society in China.

Sir Geo. Ballinrath, Dr. Abrenconide, Dr. Alison, Dr. Barclay, Dr. Caldwell, Leith, Dr. Graham, Sir Wm. N. Whigg, Arch. Bonar, Esq., Rev. J. Buchanan, Rev. G. Colson, Leith, Rev. G. Dickson, John Dunlop, Esq.

Dr. Hale, Professor Sykes, Joseph Bell, Esq., Wm. Brown Esq., Dr. Huxley, John Thomson, treasurer, Dr. Mansfield, Rev. M. Innes, J. S. More, Esq., Rev. Dr. Welch, Dr. Ransford, secretary.

Minute of a meeting of the committee. March 27th, 1843.

Dr. Parker's report of his proceedings in England and America as agent of the Medical Missionary Society having been read, it was,

Resolved, that the report be approved of; and that the thanks of the committee be returned to Dr. Parker for his exertions in behalf of the Society; and for the manner in which he has advocated the cause of Medical Missions in general.

Resolved, that the treasurer be requested to receive from Dr. Parker the sum of \$526.32 subscribed in America for the purpose of forming a permanent fund for the use of the Medical Missionary Society in China, and to hold it in the same way as the other funds of the Society until the sense of a general meeting be taken as to its future disposal.

That the treasurer be also requested to receive from Dr. Parker the sum of \$400 to be appropriated to the sending of Chinese youths to America for the purpose of receiving a complete medical education, and hold it until such time as the Society have decided upon the propriety of sending Chinese youths out of their own country for that purpose.

Resolved, that to meet the views of the Society formed in New York for the purpose of superintending the education of Chinese, and supporting them while engaged in the study of medicine, the sanction of the committee be given to Dr. Parker to receive on probation a limited number of young men of respectable families, and who have already attained a considerable proficiency in the study of their own language; that it be distinctly understood that no remuneration of any kind whatever, is to be given to such youths, either during the time of their probation, or should they be approved of, during the time they are engaged in the study of the medical profession, farther than paying their necessary expenses during their absence from their country; that the management of their education during the time of their probation be left to Dr. Parker's judgment, with the recommendation of a diligent study of the English language being pursued, and that their fitness for being sent be left to the decision of the Society, or to a sub-committee appointed at a general meeting for that purpose.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that the sending of Chinese youths to obtain a more perfect education in the institutions of England and America, cannot at present be carried out to any extent until a longer intercourse with individuals who may offer themselves, shall enable us to judge of their fitness for this purpose, of their moral and intellectual character, and of their willingness to devote themselves to the study of science, for the benefit they may afterwards derive, and be enabled to confer upon others, by the knowledge they may attain;—that it is to such institutions as the Morrison Education Society we look for young men who have been for years pursuing the study of the English language and of their own, and acquiring a knowledge of European manners and habits under enlightened Christian teachers, as fit persons to be sent out of their own country to receive instruction in medical science.

Resolved, that Dr. Parker be requested to write to the secretary of the Society in New York, and inform him of the steps taken to prepare young men to be sent to America to be placed under their care, and to intimate to those associations and individuals who have expressed an interest in the education of Chinese youths the views entertained on the subject, and the hopes the Society has of obtaining from the Morrison Education Society, and similar institutions in this country, those who have already attained some knowledge in the English language, and who may be judiciously sent abroad to obtain a more extended education.

Resolved, that the committee, having taken into consideration the probability of other medical men shortly arriving in China to devote themselves as medical missionaries in connection with the Society, do adopt the following resolutions for their guidance:—

"That the first duty of those arriving in China

is a diligent study of the Chinese language.

"That while that is being pursued, individuals may obtain considerable benefit by assisting the medical officers in the hospitals and dispensaries already established.

"That it will be expected that some portion of each day, or such days as the hospital or dispensary is open, be spent in giving such assistance and extending the usefulness of such institution, under the direction of the medical officer of the establishment.

"That the attention of such as may hereafter arrive should be directed to the study of the dialects of the Chinese language spoken in districts not already occupied by medical missionaries.

"That until every port or city opened to foreigners has been occupied by laborers in this sphere of missionary exertion, the committee will not give its sanction to the disbursement of funds, unless under peculiar circumstances, for medical practice in places where hospitals or dispensaries are already open.

"That until such time as individuals have attained sufficient proficiency in the language of such places to which their attention has been directed as a fit field of labor to justify the belief that they are able to undertake the management of an institution, and labor efficiently by themselves among the Chinese, no funds will be advanced for that purpose.

"That every information will be given by the committee on the subject of the dialects of the language to which the attention of individuals whose field of labor has not been already fixed upon should be directed.

"That a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., J. R. Morrison, esq., and the Rev. S. R. Brown, be appointed to direct the studies of those individuals who may arrive."

[Signed] ALEX. ANDERSON, V. P.

Act. Secretary.

Regulations of the Medical Missionary Society. Passed in the form of Resolutions, at a General Meeting at Canton, Feb'y 21st, 1838.

OBJECT.—I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to reside and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendance: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.—II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-president, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of accounts, to be elected by ballot, annually: That these officers collectively form a committee of management, for performing the business of the Society: That, in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list: That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.—III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.—IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September, in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.—V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c. may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.—VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer and the Auditor of accounts.

QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.—VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out, with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.—IX. That this Society will not assume the right to control any hotel and acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, except a strict

observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may from non compliance with its regulations, or from other cause, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.—X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the Physician or Surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping up a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY LAWS.—I. The committee shall meet in the first Tuesday in January, April July, and October, respectively, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the committee, may call special meetings.

3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

5. At the meetings of the Society and of the committee, the president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

6. The recording secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the committee and of the Society:—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

7. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the committee.

8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the president, or senior vice-president, who, if one of the vice-presidents, following the order above named, and the two secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person, their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labelled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all to whom they are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labelled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c. belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade, and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 50 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PERCE.



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT's condenser signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. J. RDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built ship, MARY, captain K. Will, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HERABAJEE, Canton, or HERBERDHOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain HENDRICK, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 12th February, 1843.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," 4½ tons old. Apply to C. H. HART. December 18th.

Public Sales.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th May, will be put up for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder,

in the Inner Harbour, the Brigantine "ROZA," with all her stores, in one or separate lots. Particulars will appear in Handbills.

Macao, 30th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Pinang, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BINNING is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Manilla or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN
By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT BINNING
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

Captain

Commanding the Ship

Sir,—At the request of several Commanders of Ships our acquaintance, we have been induced to make some progress towards establishing at this rising Port, an Exchange Room, the utility of which, will, we feel assured, be apparent to all.

The first object will be, to afford all subscribers a place of common resort. Secondly as soon as practicable the latest news from all parts of India, Europe, America, and the Southern Colonies, and lastly should we be enabled to carry on views out, we purpose the addition of a library. Soliciting your aid and support.

We remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,

BENNETT, PAINE & Co.

Hongkong, Exchange Room, 2nd April, 1843.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DURING THE STAY OF THE VESSEL \$1.
Residents \$1 per mensem; the Reading Room is now attached and open.
B. P. & Co.

A CARD.—Mr. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, First North East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Macao, 18th Jan'y, 1843. A. A. DE MELLO.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China, Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAI VICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 45 QUEEN ROADS.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, CAPS, & Youth's HATS and CAPS. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.
SCOTT & Co's **BENGAL DICTIONARY**, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur and Flower GLASSES, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BAUSSELL Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMSTOCK & Co's well known MARRIAGE, in 14th Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 26th December, 1842.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE.

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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The Canton Register, should be sent to the
Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be
continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
number of the required insertions are noted on the face
of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
ment. NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are respectfully requested, to secure at-
tention to, to send each with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 20.

TUESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1843.

No. 648.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MAY 16TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Feby.	Singapore	26th April
U. States	14th Jan'y.	Java	24th March
Calcutta	31st March	Manila	24th April
Bombay	20th March	Austral Asia	21st Jan'y.
Chusan	2nd May	Amoy	22nd Jan'y.
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May.	ARRIVED.	From
5.	H. M. S. SERPENT, capt. Neville Chusan.	
7.	COMETA, [Sp.] Pardo, Manila.	
8.	H. M. S. VIKING, Lt. Downs, Chusan.	
9.	JOHN BREWER, Broome, Bombay.	
9.	JOHN GREY, Auld, Bombay.	[April.
12.	SYLPH, Macdonald, Calcutta and Singapore, 2d	
12.	RELAMPNG, [Sp.] Lopez, Manila.	

PASSENGERS—Per Sylph, Mrs. Bamfield, Messrs.
T. Shillaber, M. Davidson, and G. Botelho.

May.	SAILED.	For.
9.	EMMA, White, London.	
9.	DARCY, Garrick, Manila.	
9.	ATHENA, Muns, Batavia.	
9.	ST. VINCENT, Young, London.	
10.	MARCHIONESS OF DOVER, Woodworth, London.	
10.	RAYMOND, Mackay, Hull.	
11.	SARAH ABIGAIL, [U. S.] Prescott, Chusan.	
15.	ANONYMA, Hicks, Bombay	

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Morley.
For Bombay—Sir H. Compton, 18th.
For Calcutta—Sylph.

VESELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Cotomandel,
Sappho, Possidone, Maid of Athens, Z-nob,
Eleanor, Rookery, Enu, Passenger.
From Liverpool—England's Queen, Julia, John Laird,
Benevolen, Ivanhoe, Chieftain, Nauticus,
Rains, Aden, Ronger, Thomas Fielden.
From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wel-
lington.
From Calcutta—George Armstrong, Pelorus, John
Brightman, Rustenjee Cowasjee, Marquis
of Hastings.
From Bombay—Alceon, Manlius, Madonna, Tyrer,
Lady Grant, Bombay Castle, Anna Eliza,
Scalby Castle, Harmony, Dartmouth,
Palatine, H. Erriott Scott, Eleanor, Lancaster,
Isabella Thompson.
From Singapore—Venus.

The Regina, put back on the 10th inst., having
sprung her foremast. She is to sail again as soon as
repaired.

The Petrel, arrived in Singapore on the 14th April
The Lady Grant, from Bombay on the same day, and
left for China on the 15th, not yet arriv d.

The arrivals of the week we have received
Calcutta papers to the 28th March, Singapore
to the 20th April, Ceylon Herald to the 10th
March, and the Semanario Filipino to the 23rd
April.

Translations from the Semanario Filipino,
April 23rd 1843.

H. M. S. "Agincourt," 72 guns, captain
M. H. W. Bruce, from China, having on

board the vice-admiral sir Thomas Cochrane
second in command of the British naval
forces in China, arrived here, on the 16th
inst., she salut d the city, which salute
was returned in the like manner.

The vice-admiral declared his wish to wait
on H. E. the captain general, and the day
was fixed for his reception, the 17th inst., at
1 o'clock, when sir Thos. Cochrane landed,
but finding his reception had not been attend-
ed to with the formalities his rank demanded
(which was perhaps no more than ought to be
done between the representative of two
nations united in alliance, such as England &
Spain), he thought it better to return to his
vessel from the landing spot, without waiting
on H. E.

On this account some correspondence took
place between H. E., the captain General
and sir Thomas Cochrane, when the
manner which ought to be observed for
his reception, was agreed upon and it took
place on Thursday at 11 A. M.

By a general order of the day, it was
ordered that the troops of the garrison be
dressed in full uniform, that a picket of 30
men with music should receive the admiral
at the landing place, and to confer on him
the customary honors on landing, and to
remain there to do the same on his retiring
to his vessel, all which was done accordingly
the vice-admiral, and his post captain landed
at the entrance of the fort, where an aid de-
camp was waiting for him with H. E.'s coach,
in which the admiral was conducted to the
palace. Besides which the city, on landing,
fired 11 guns, and the same number on his
retiring to the vessel, which was duly
returned by the "Agincourt."

The Spanish schooner "Flecha" which
arrived here yesterday from Singapore,
picked up close by Pulo Condor at noon of
the 2d inst., 25 persons, in two boats, belong-
ing to the British barque "Christopher
Rawson," of London, which vessel was lost
in a shoal, not marked down in the charts,
on the morning of the 2d at 1 o'clock. This
shoal is situated E. S. E. of Pulo Sapata,
distance about 20 miles and 14 feet water,
being the ship's draft, which vessel after hav-
ing struck there, made much water, and
sunk about two hours after, the crew being
obliged to take to the boats. This vessel sailed
from Macao for Singapore on the 23d March.

The captain of the ship "Urgent" which
arrived yesterday from China, spoke on the
coasts of Luzon the British whaler "Pacific"
captain Coffin, out of London 2 years, she
had on board 1000 barrels oil, and the crew
in health.

From the Bombay Courier, March 17.

OPEN LOTS—The following memorial was present-
ed to the Hon. P. on the 16th day of 3 months by cer-
tain of the merchants who reside in the city of London,
in a letter to the Hon. P. on the 16th day of 3 months by cer-
tain of the merchants who reside in the city of London,

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,
MR. ROBERT PEEL, BALCONY.

First Lord of the Treasury and Head of Her Majesty's Government.

The Memorial of the Undersigned British
Merchants connected with the Trade of
India and China.

SIR,—We have the honor to address the head of her majesty's
government for and on behalf a very large number of
British merchants in India, and of British merchants
these and elsewhere, owners of opium, surrendered in
Canton upon the 27th day of March, 1839, to the chief
superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,
for the service of her majesty's government, under and in
pursuance of a proclamation of public notice issued on
that day by such chief superintendent.

The object of your memorialists is respectfully to lay
before the government a brief statement of your memorial-
ists' view of the principles upon which compensation
should be awarded for the opium thus surrendered; and
in doing so they will only wish to obtain from all tops a
not in their opinion having a direct and important bearing
upon the point to which they are desirous of drawing
the attention of her majesty's government; so viewing, as
it does, considerations of momentous consequence to those
whose interests they represent.

It is particularly with a view to your memorialists more-
over to advert to the circumstance that the head of her
majesty's government was a member of the select com-
mittee appointed by the house of commons, on the 24th
day of March, 1840, to inquire into the grievances com-
plained of in the petition of merchants interested in the
trade with China by reason of such surrender of opium,
and is therefore familiar with the transaction in question.
The venture, however, to respectfully to his attention
a few leading facts, which they believe to be indisputably
established in evidence, and essential to be borne in
mind, in order to arrive at correct conclusions upon the
subject under consideration. They believe to be the
more judiciously to be borne in mind, on the 17th
day of March, 1842, upon the motion for an address to
the crown on the subject of these claims, some very serious
misapprehensions of important facts appear to have pre-
vailed amongst some of the members of her majesty's
government, who took part in that debate.

Your memorialists take the present opportunity of ad-
dressing the head of her majesty's government upon this
question, because they understand that her majesty has
very recently ratified the treaty with the emperor of China,
in which the late expedition against him terminated;
and that treaty containing stipulations for the payment of
a sum of money (a portion of which is already paid) by the
emperor of China for (amongst other purposes) the in-
demonstration of such of her majesty's subjects as had
sustained the loss of the opium so surrendered; and they
most earnestly hope they are warranted in presuming
that her majesty's government contemplate a speedy de-
termination upon the principal one which compensation
for that opium is to be calculated.

It can hardly be necessary to state that the opium in
question consisted of two classes; that from Buzal, and
that from Malacca. The former had been grown by the
Indian government, and sold by them (and the
purchase money for it received by them only a few
months previously), for the avowed purpose of its being
forthwith shipped for China. The latter species of opium
was from Malacca, grown in the territory of independent
Chia under the protection of the British government; and
was shipped direct to a British port in China, after having
paid a very heavy duty to the Indian government. From
both these sources, for a long series of years, has
derived a very large revenue to the British government,
averaging upwards of 1,250,000 sterling annually.

From the circumstance of the British prohibition of
having in the year 1839 as well as in the consideration of
the head of her majesty's government, after fully investigating
the question to be settled by the law, formally declared it
"expedient to abstain from any important source of revenue"
as the opium trade; and thereby undoubtedly sacrificed
the enormous, a great impetus was given to that
trade, and a very large amount of capital invested in it
by both British and native merchants; whose confidence
in the stability of the trade was shortly afterwards still
more strengthened by the circumstance of the Chinese
government contemplating the sale of opium as a legislative
measure.

Your memorialists beg to call attention to this circum-
stance, that the two classes of the opium in China were,
for the most part, only agents of distant principles—that
it is of many hundreds of native Indian and other mer-
chants, many of whom whose and are in only a very
small way of business, and entirely dependent upon the
trade. That such merchants were, in the discharge of
their ordinary duty of life as agents, bound to subscribe
to the policy of the Chinese government, and to be con-
sidered as having been thus subjected to them for sale.

by such absent principals. That both agents and principals were familiar with the peculiarly distinctive character of the opium market in China; that such principals were frequently in the habit of ordering their agents to hold their opium during temporary cessations and suspensions in the trade, and such opium could be sold at commanding prices; and the opium has been so cordially after this held back for many months together, exhibiting ultimately some degree satisfactory to all parties.

For a considerable period previous to the surrender of the opium in question the trade had been subjected to much interruption and depression, owing to the opposition of the Chinese authorities to a active trade, as your memorialists verily believe, from an erroneous impression that the Chinese authorities could succeed in forcing the dealers in opium to take Chinese goods in exchange for opium, instead of being paid for it in bullion; that the holders of the opium, from long residence and experience in China, were perfectly aware of the nature of these interruptions; regarded them as of only a temporary nature; and were on all occasions prepared to wait the issue.

Your memorialists earnestly attract attention to the very peculiar character and position, both of the holders of the opium then in China, and of the chief agent independent of British trade in China, and of the relation in which they stood to each other at the time of the transaction above detailed. The chief superintendent was by act of parliament and order in council invested with all the powers of the supercargo of the East India Company; and it is well known that they not only exercised an absolute control over British trade with China, but had the right to command the property, and to punish the persons of British subjects violating their orders. The tone of the administration of such superintendence, therefore, tended to show to those under his control in China, that he really possessed the power which the whole of his proceedings proved that he uniformly assumed to exercise, and did exercise, in the most summary and a salutary manner of a despotic agent; that his functions warranted him in so doing; at the same time, refusing to give any intimation of the precise nature of those instructions.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully submit that in combination with the anomalous position and unlimited power of such chief superintendence, and the representative character of the holders of such opium, rendered their position, at the time of the transaction in question, one of difficulty and peril wholly unprecedented. It is in evidence before the select committee that great uncertainty prevailed both among the Chinese and the foreigners, as to the real object of commissioner Lin's mission from Peking, very many being under the impression that he had come to legalize on the most favorable terms he might be able to secure, a trade, which it had been found impossible to suppress; and if there had been any belief at Canton that he was coming to take British property of the opium by detaching the British community, all the holders would of course (as was stated to the committee) have immediately quitted Canton. The Hong merchants, the sole authorities of communication between foreigners and the Chinese authorities, declared their opinion, that the surrender of a small quantity of opium would suffice to satisfy the exigency; and on the 21st day of March, 1839, the commission of the opium was actually engaged in a negotiation with the Hong merchants, which had every prospect of a satisfactory issue; the object of which was to surrender a certain comparatively small number of chests of opium to the Hong merchants in return for the delivery of a commission Lin, with which it was cordially believed by both parties that the commission would have been well satisfied, as having sufficiently accomplished the object of his mission; and this even had he been aware (which, however, was not the case) of the immense quantity of opium then within the control of the party exchanging as aforesaid with the Hong merchants. Who proposed, moreover, even to become themselves a party to the parties negotiating with them for the quantity thus intended to be surrendered.

Your memorialists attract attention to a fact which they deem of the utmost importance, (and which has been frequently brought to light, and at other times misunderstood) that during the whole of the above mentioned negotiations, and also at the time of the chief superintendent's interference as hereinafter mentioned, although the persons of the holders of the opium at Canton had been put under restraint by commissioner Lin, the will of the opium which was afterwards surrendered was as it always had been, entirely and utterly beyond the reach and control of the Chinese authorities, whether civil, or military; that the holders of such opium had resolved at all hazards never to surrender it to the Chinese authorities; and that a second leading portion of it was actually on its way to Singapore, while another portion of it was in process of delivery at other parts of the eastern coast of China, at very high prices.

While the commission of the opium was thus in negotiation, the chief superintendent suddenly made his appearance at Canton, on his official capacity as agent, proclamation, or public notice, in terms which your memorialists submit were as stringent and peremptory, as could possibly have been devised, requiring and requiring in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's government, all her Majesty's subjects then present in Canton, forthwith to make a surrender to him, for the service of her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective control, or belonging to their estates. Permanent notices affecting the safety of the lives and rights of all the foreigners then present in Canton, and other very weighty cases; and in the next full and unreserved manner, requiring those who were on the behalf of her Britannic Majesty's government to do, and each of her Majesty's subjects, under the said British opium to deliver up to him, to be delivered over to the Chinese government; specially requiring the aforementioned British subjects, that for the surrender of the said opium into his hands, at or before five o'clock on that day, he, the said chief superintendent,

thereby declare her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British opium.

"And it was to be specially understood, that proof of British property, and value of all British opium: were tendered to him agreeably to that notice, should be determined upon principles and in a manner there after to be defined by her Majesty's government." And this proclamation, or public notice, was issued "under the hand and seal of office of the said chief superintendent, and 'at six o'clock in the morning'."

Your memorialists respectfully ask how the persons to whom such proclamation was addressed could have dared to disregard or disobey it, with reference to either the interests of their absent principals, or their own sense of duty as British subjects? Or at as were the perplexity and peril into which they were so suddenly thrown, with access to no legal advice or any description, and with only a few hours interval for reflection, they were compelled to act at once and irresolvably on their own responsibility on behalf of absent principals scattered over all parts of India.

The consignors of this opium after the brief interval for deliberation allowed them by the chief superintendent, found themselves unable to resist the threats or discredit the overtures of so high a British functionary; and implicitly obeyed his injunctions and regulations, even so far as surrendering to him (by placing in his hands delivery orders on the Shu, a large outside the port) all the opium which he had so demanded of them.

Your memorialists submit that it was not for such consignors to speculate upon the important political objects contemplated by the chief superintendent as on the part of the British government or the "very weighty cause" in which he officially declared himself engaged. It appeared to such consignors reasonable and even probable, that the chief superintendent might have instructions for his guidance in the case of any violent or arbitrary outbreak on the part of the Chinese government, which would fully warrant him to explain the sudden, peremptory and authoritative proclamation or public notice above referred to. Under these circumstances the just appearance of hesitation, distrust, or delay on the part of those to whom it was addressed, might have fatally discredited the chief superintendent in the eyes of the Chinese government, and thereby frustrated all his purposes on that point. This was the result. If, moreover, they had refused upon disregarding and disobeying the injunctions and regulations of the chief superintendent, they might have subjected themselves to the risk of being considered by the Chinese authorities as the first of traitors and traitors to the confidence and protection of even their own government.

Your memorialists assure the head of her Majesty's government that if the consignors had not fully believed the chief superintendent to be a person of the highest rank and authority, they would have rendered to him this immense amount of property.

Your memorialists beg to call attention to a fact disclosed in evidence before the select committee, that, in order to protect the opium in question, complete arrangements had been made by some of the principal holders of it, to place it out of their power to obey any order for its surrender which might have been given by the Chinese commission; but they frankly declared the nature of such arrangements to the chief superintendent, considering themselves, as between themselves and the British government, absolutely bound to act with perfect good faith in all respects. They were indeed formally, nominated by the chief superintendent, "that the mission was of the utmost character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity, depended on their scrupulousness of fidelity with which he was well assured his countrymen would enable him fulfil all public obligations to the Chinese government."

On the completion of the surrender of the opium in question to his hands, the chief superintendent formally notified to those who had so surrendered to him, "that the statement, satisfactory to them of the recent difficulties and good news as a nation thought." The public object had in view by the chief superintendent thus appeared to have been completely attained, and the British government, on being apprised of the transaction, formally declared it a cause of war with the empire of China, and that one of the objects of that war was "to obtain justice for the loss of property sustained by her Majesty's subjects in China."

In fulfilment of the duty of a sound policy, and a wise observation, the British government has thus distinctly recognized the claims of the owners of the opium in question to compensation; and has explicitly required that the appointed to conduct the hostile operations, to obtain, as one of the principal conditions of bringing them to a close, a sum sufficient to indemnify her Majesty's subjects to the full extent of the loss inflicted upon them.

It appears, indeed, upon the statement of the Chinese negotiators, that the Chinese government have paid, and agreed to pay to the British government, 12,500,000 taels on this account: that is to say, 6,250,000 taels by the treaty of Nan-king in addition to 6,250,000 paid at Canton, and which are stated by the Chinese to be applicable specifically to the opium indemnity.

Your memorialists presume, that, in order to enable the British plenipotentiary accompanying the expedition against China, to fit the proper amount of indemnification to be obtained from the Chinese, he was furnished with authentic data; and that on his data consisted of the cost and value of the said opium (with interest thereon), which had been distinctly and specifically laid before the British parliament in the year 1841, on behalf of the holders of the said opium, (and to which your memorialists would now refer the head of her Majesty's government), and which were, as your memorialists believe themselves warranted in presuming, deemed satisfactory to the government, inasmuch as no further inquiries upon the subject were instituted, or far as your memorialists are aware of, before the departure of the expedition for China, and the final instructions given to the British plenipotentiary accompanying it.

Your memorialists have been at all times ready, and are now ready, to furnish her Majesty's government with every information in their power upon this subject; and, in the absence of all inquiry from them or the owners of the opium on the part of her Majesty's government, presume that further information than that already referred to, and in connection of her Majesty's government, was deemed unnecessary.

What may have been the steps taken by the right honorable the governor-general of India in obedience to the instructions sent out by the British government, to institute a searching inquiry into the value of the opium surrendered to the Chinese, and whether any return has been made by his lordship and when his lordship may have consulted your memorialists know not; but they submit, with perfect confidence, that the very lowest standard of indemnification to which the owners of the opium in question are entitled, under the circumstances above detailed, is a sum per chest, based upon the cost price of the opium which has been actually paid for it in India, with charges and interest.

Your memorialists respectfully beg to say, that it is impossible to lose sight of the fact that a very large portion of the money expended upon the purchase of the opium went direct into the hands of the British government in India; that that government was, moreover, perfectly cognizant of the destination of the opium; the India government having repeatedly made great exertions to secure the production of such opium as might meet the wants of its provinces in China; having also sent samples of various kinds of opium, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the opium in China; and having actually caused a series of government sales of large and increased quantities of opium to take place at Calcutta, every year since, and immediately after the happening of all the events above detailed. That government was, also, necessarily well aware of the very fluctuating character of the opium trade, and the course of procedure from time to time adopted by the dealers in opium with reference to any state of the market.

Your memorialists submit that the true view of the transaction on the 27th day of March, 1839, is that of a compulsory sale to the British government of an article in danger from the Chinese government, and of which the British holders then at Canton were, for the most part, only agents for absent Indian principals, such sale being insisted upon then and there by one apparently entitled to require it, and assigning paramount reasons of state policy for such sale; under circumstances necessarily precluding the exact statement at the moment of the price of the article, but with the cost price of it, at all events, capable of being referred to at any time thereafter, as conclusively the local rate of price, and also then within the knowledge of the chief superintendent.

Your memorialists are entirely at a loss to imagine any grounds on which it can be successfully contended that in haste and strict necessity they are not entitled to the whole of the sum above mentioned. No dishonesty or fraud of any kind has been at any time, that they are aware of, imputed to the holders or owners of the opium in question, or even suggested. Their conduct during the whole transaction was made the subject of an searching and severe parliamentary scrutiny as could have been indicated by the select committee of the House of Commons, specially appointed for that purpose.

Your memorialists would respectfully suggest that if any indemnification should have been obtained from the Chinese, sufficient should have been obtained; and confidently relying on the wisdom and firmness of the British government, they doubt not that this has been done.

Your memorialists venture to remind the head of her Majesty's government that the cession of the island of Hong-kong, with its great prospective advantages as a maritime port position, together with the opening of the Chinese ports in a commercial point of view, should be regarded by the British nation as of themselves far more than an equivalent for the whole cost of the recent expedition against China, and amply compensating any possible present national inconvenience which may be felt in attending to some of the suggestions of sound policy, of equity, and justice.

Your memorialists have not insisted on a serious inconvenience and loss inflicted on the owners of the opium by the surrender of it to the chief superintendent, their sacrifice of the contingent benefit to have been derived from their sale of the opium, and bringing to a close the extensive mercantile operations on which they were then engaged, and which, situated in a great number of cases, comprised a considerable part of their whole business. They do, however, most anxiously and openly venture to press upon the attention of her Majesty's government the long interval which has elapsed since the compulsory surrender of the opium in question; during which the owners of it have been altogether deprived of their capital and the mercantile interest in the interval during which, owing to a great number of them have been dissipated from carrying on any mercantile operations, and many of them absolutely ruined; some even, as was proven before the select committee, having committed suicide in consequence of the embarrassment, disgrace, and misery entailed on them by inability to meet their engagements; reason of the compulsory sacrifice of their property in the manner above detailed.

The trade in opium cost us by the majority of those whose your memorialists present his name and in consequence of the transaction on the 27th day of March, 1839, paid a to a great extent into other hands, and though undoubtedly would have been able to have been made by some dealers in opium, great numbers of those representatives by your memorialists have derived no benefit whatever from such speculations, nor even in any way interested in them; but have been on the contrary so already ruined, not only economically but of all.

Your memorialists undoubtedly feel no little anxiety with reference to some expressions which fell from the head of her Majesty's government, in stating in his place in parliament, during the last session, the nature of the instructions which had been sent out by her Majesty's government to the right honorable the governor-

general of India, in order to ascertain "the actual value which each description of opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities in the months of March and April 1839, bore in the market, at the time when the confiscation took place."

Your memorialists with confidence to the head of her majesty's government, that the opium in question cannot possibly be considered as having been in any point of view, as against the owners of such opium, confiscated by the Chinese authorities; as will be evident from a consideration of the facts already brought forward in this memorial.

Your memorialists further submit, with the utmost respect that if by the foregoing expressions used by the head of her majesty's government, it be meant that compensation for the opium surrendered should be limited to that price which only could have been obtained in China by a sale of the drug at the very moment when the greatest panic prevailed, nothing, for the reasons already brought forward, can possibly be more unjust towards the owners of that opium. That opium had been by no means shipped in India for immediate sale in China at all hazards, however desperate the state of the market; but, on the contrary, to be dealt with by the consignees of it as on all former occasions, namely, to wait for the arrival, even after many months, of a favourable state of the market. Your memorialists submit, that it lies on those who would suggest a panic price as the limit of indemnification, to show that the agents in China of the owners of the opium had orders to sell without reserve directly the opium reached China; and in the absence of any such proof, your memorialists are utterly at a loss to conceive why merchandise should be taken from its owners, without giving to them even what they had incontestably paid for it, and had paid, moreover, to a great extent to the government whose officer took the opium at a period so temporarily critical and unfavourable.

At the time of the surrender of the opium to the chief superintendent, and for several months previously, there had been no market price whatever for opium in China; for although there may have been some trifling sales about the period in question, at the low rate, in Canton and Macao, other large portions of the same opium were at the same time selling elsewhere in China at high rates. As under these circumstances neither the consignees of the opium in Canton nor the chief superintendent could fix on any market price, it is submitted that those who surrendered the opium, and are now entitled to compensation for it, act with obvious moderation and propriety, in naming the cost price of the opium as the lowest limit of that compensation. If it should be determined otherwise, your memorialists cannot but think that they will be justified in regarding it as amounting to an absolute *coffaction*, (*pro tanto*), by the British government, of the lawful property of British subjects.

They now, therefore, ask the British government, in a confident reliance on the sense of justice entertained by that government to fix as the lowest standard of indemnification, the sum which the opium in question can be proved to have actually cost its owners, at the moment of its delivery to the chief superintendent in China, with subsequent interest. They are unable to conjecture on what principles a less rate of compensation should be given to them than that which your memorialists now propose, and are content to accept on behalf of those whom they represent.

Your memorialists would finally once more urgently press, upon the attention of her majesty's government, that a great number of the owners of this opium to India are at this moment placed by the occurrences above mentioned in a situation most melancholy to contemplate; and that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of their claims to compensation is becoming hourly of more vital consequence to them. Those persons have waited with patience for a period of nearly four years amidst embarrassment and suffering, in confident reliance on the proverbial good faith and honour of the British government; having had repeated experience not only of the justice but the prompt liberality exhibited by that government in India. If their reasonable and just expectations on the present momentous occasion be disappointed, not only will ruin overtake great numbers of them, but the confi-

dence of all the native merchants in the scrupulous honour of the British government will be most seriously, and for the first time, shaken; the consequences of which may hereafter be felt by great Britain in some emergency greater even than that out of which their present claims arose.

Whatever steps her majesty's government, in their wisdom, may take to adjust the claims under consideration, your memorialists implore the government to take without further delay, whatever infirmation may be deemed requisite to enable her majesty's government, or any other authority or tribunal to which the consideration of the matters in issue may be referred.

With these observations, your memorialists respectfully & anxiously recommend the claims of those whom they represent to the consideration of her majesty's government, confident of their meeting with the early attention.

PALMER, MACRILLOP, DENT & Co.

MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co.

CRAWFORD, COLVIS & Co.

GREGSON & Co.

SMALL & Co.

FLETCHER, ALEXANDER & Co.

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COCKRELL & Co.

BELL & Co., of Canton.

FINLAY, HODGSON & Co.

BROGS, THURBURN & Co.

DANIEL, DICKSON & Co.

London, 16th January, 1843.

In reply to the above memorial, Mr. Horsley Palmer received the following letter:

Downing street, 1st Feb., 1843.

Sir—Sir Robert Peel has communicated to me the memorial of certain British merchants connected with the trade of India and China which you transmitted to him a short time since.

After an attentive consideration of it, we beg to assure you that there is every disposition on our part to expedite as much as possible the settlement of the claims of the owners of the opium surrendered at Canton in March 1839. We can give no better proof of that disposition than by stating to you that finding on our accession to office that under the terms of captain Elliot's notice of March 1839 it was left to the government to decide upon the price to be paid for it, measures were immediately taken to ascertain in the most effective manner the real value of that opium in the market at the time of its surrender, in order that whenever a treaty with China should be concluded, justice might be done to the claimants in this behalf without the necessity of a further protected enquiry. It must be obvious however that until the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace lately concluded with China no measures can be taken to give effect to the provisions of that treaty as to settle questions which in a great measure depend upon them.

We feel it therefore unnecessary now to enter upon the discussion of the several points put forward in the memorial—at the same time we should not deal candidly either with you or the memorialists if we were to leave you under the impression that we concurred in the principles laid down in that document for the future valuation of the surrendered opium.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

To J. Horsley Palmer, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

From the Canton Press, May 13.

We regret to learn that robberies continue of very frequent occurrence at Hongkong, even accompanied by violence, and the last "Friend of China," on all occasions apparently to anxious that nothing tending to the prejudice of the capital of Anglo China, should be published by him however well known the circumstances may be to the dwellers at Hongkong, is obliged to sigh and exclaim, "To give a list of the robberies committed during the last fortnight would fill the whole of our column." It would indeed be desirable if that paper were to furnish such a list, for it is only by giving all

possible publicity to such atrocities, that public attention will be called to them, and measures be forced on the authorities for their suppression. One of the many robberies committed was in the house of the Morrison Education Society, on which occasion the rev. Mr. Brown, master of the school, was severely wounded our correspondent gives us the following account of it:

"At two o'clock on Tuesday morning last, 30 armed Chinese robbers entered the house of the Morrison Education Society, cutting through the doors with axes. When first heard Mr. Brown leaped out of bed and ran out, but was stabbed by a sharp bamboo spear in two places; had the weapon been of iron, he would have been instantly killed. As it is, he is considerably hurt about the region of his weak lungs. Mr. Brown, after being stabbed, immediately returned to his room exhausted, and Mrs. Brown with great presence of mind shut the door, which she had just done, when the robbers broke through it also with axes, and she, with her infant child and wounded husband, fled barefooted for their lives from the room, and every inmate of the house, in an incredibly short time, was driven from the house at the point of the spear. No one was hurt except Mr. Brown and a coolie. The most wanton havoc now commenced, breaking open drawers, setting fire to furniture, clothes, &c. Three pistols were discharged at the robbers without effect. They took loads and proceeded to their boat, and in 20 minutes returned, and recommenced with increased havoc the work of destruction. Altogether they had full possession of the house for about two hours—daylight alone drove them away. When the family returned, the house was found to be on fire in several places, but the flames were soon extinguished. The robbers, we believe, might have been captured, had Mr. Brown at once repaired to the General Ward for an armed boat, or had some effort of this kind been made. Doctor Hobson, who was living in a portion of the house, lost, with surgical instruments about 1000 dollars worth of property, and Mr. Brown the same; Mr. Morrison likewise lost some property, and the robbers took from his drawer Sir Henry's great seal used for stamping his papers to Chinese functionaries. The great wonder is that so much property was left, and no lives lost. Money seems to have been the main object, but they got only 608 belonging to Mrs. Hobson's maid. An armed guard from one of the regiments now stand there at night (locking the stable after the house is stolen). The government do but little to protect us. A water police would have prevented this attack. The robbers did not return to Kowloon but were said to be seen beating out of the harbour westward between six and seven o'clock in the morning."

Here an open attack has been made on a house—the thieves remain two hours in possession—and yet no alarm seems to have been raised, nothing done to obtain assistance. We confess we do not understand why aid could not be called. Surely such might have been obtained during the two hours, and the robbers secured. We wish our correspondent would explain this circumstance.

List of ships at Whampoa, Macao, and Hongkong tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
Horseman	600	Cromarty	Barling, Matheson
Susan	573	Nealby	"
Claudio	452	Norris	"
Judith Allan	535	Hayes	"
M. d'as	524	Black	"
Nydia	251	Macdonald	"
Golden	387	Campbell	Dent & Co.
Aron	345	Kelick	"
Levant Packet	180	Thompson	"
Ozza	365	Ager	Turner & Co.
Greenlaw	499	Storion	Lindsay & Co.
Eliza	642	McCarthy	"
Isa	298	Lokland	"
Kelen	540	Kochburg	"
John Brewer		Brown	"
Starr	375	Whitely	Macvicar & Co.
Penny	380	Liberty	"
Scott and	368	Cummingham	"
Annex		Alexander	"
Candahar	642	Kerr	"
Columbus	491	Short	Dixon & Co.
Murley	472	Reque	"

Parrack Hall	347	Wharton	Holliday, W. & Co.
Curry	461	Naylor	"
Moffitt	822	Gilbert	"
Gondolier	437	Oliver	"
Abtherton	451	Caft	Jameson, H. & Co.
Ingleswood	527	Kerr	"
Athena	369	White	G. Livingston & Co.
City of Derby	439	Vincent	Dallas & Co.
John Gray	577	Auld	Fletcher, L. & Co.
Solopian	290	Bell	Farson & Son.
L. Robertson	435	Kelly	John Hudson.
Peppy	151	McClellan	"
Monach	557	Robinson	Robt. W. beer.
Merrmaid	473	Rele	Russell & Co.
Hyacinth	377	Walsherry	G. Nye, jr.
Cornier	318	Rigby	D. & M. R. & Co.
Hopewell	346	Benton	A. D. Furdouy.
Sir H. Crompton	139	Hart	P. Merwanger & Co.
Black Swan	705	Kemp	C. H. Hart, & Co.
Mary	228	Townsend	H. R. R. & Co.
Tennessee	507	Paton	A. A. de Mello.
Bulsh	285	Smith	"
Sabaria	179	Sullivan	J. E. Murray.
Calypso			
Warlock			

*Lema	29	Poor	Russell & Co.
*Lark		Tibbitts	"
*Louvre		Green	"
*Venus		Port	"
*Paul Jones		Palmer	"
Albion		Henchman	Wetmore & Co.
Morrison		Benson	Olyphant & Co.
Swallow	129	Williams	W. P. Peirce, & Co.
*Caroline		Kusdan	G. Nye, jr.
*Rimac		Riestra	Russell & Co.
Relampago		Lopez	P. de las Heras.
Cometa		Pardo	J. V. Juge.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA, CHARTER, FREIGHT FOR LONDON, FOR LIVERPOOL, FOR CHINA, SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
At Whampoa. At Hongkong
In the Tyne or Macao Roads.

FOR SALE.
THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 30, 22 and 24 lb. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 tons measurement, built in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MANNING's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs J. R. DINE, M. THESSEN & Co's, Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LAND.
THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEEREEBOOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO RATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain HENK, expected about the 25th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March.
Apply to
B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. British built Barque, BLACK SWAN, 43 tons old. Apply to
G. H. HART.
December 12th.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be transferred to Hongkong on the 20th instant.
Macao, 12th May, 1843. W. ALLAN ON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and COMPANY in Glasgow, and DENNY SHAW and COMPANY in Peking and Maulmain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.
Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BUNNING is empowered

to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Peking and Maulmain or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN.
By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT BUNNING.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.
Peking, 2nd January, 1843.

Captain
Commanding the Ship
Sir, At the request of several Commanders of Ships our acquaintance, we have been induced to make some progress towards establishing at this rising Port, an Exchange Room, the utility of which, we feel assured, be apparent to all.
The first object will be, to afford all subscribers a place of common resort. Secondly as soon as practicable the latest news from all parts of India, Europe, Asia, and the Southern Colonies, and lastly should we be enabled to carry on views out we propose the addition of a library. Soliciting your aid and support.

We remain, sir,
Your obedient servants,
BENNETT, PAIN & Co.
Hongkong, Exchange Room, 2nd April, 1843.

IF TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DURING THE STAY OF THE SHIP.
Residents \$1 per month; the Reading Room is now all closed and open.
B. P. & Co.

A CARD.—Mr ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, First North East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "HARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.
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[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents at Macao for the above company, continues to grant Policies payable here, in London, Singapore, Bombay, or Calcutta.
Macao, 15th Jan'y, 1843. A. A. D. MELLO.

H. DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1810 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. They are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.
D. & M. RUSTUMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

AMERICAN MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAC VILAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 45 Queen-Road.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

AT REDUCED RATES
FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family BEDDING CHAIRS. Apply to
Macao, 12th May, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, CAPS, & Youth's Hats and Caps. Apply to
Macao, 5th May, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.
SCOTT & CO'S BENGAL DICTIONARY, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to
Macao, 21st April, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

LODGE RICE, for sale, apply to
JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—BRONZED Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ship Steering and Animal Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Stems, Rock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Denmark TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 12th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and RIBBON MINTY CHOICE PATTENS (CARPETING) TURKEY, PERSIAN and BURGUNDY RUGS, also a few 1 BED-AWAKE DRESSING SITS.
W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORNARY & Co's well known MADEIRA in 11 lbs Quarters and Half Cases, and in BOTTLES. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR. 1843
THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHORT KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA HOTEL, HONGKONG. Price \$2 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRIST-MATHEW Sp. Dis. 92 1/2
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1843—bound, price \$6. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound \$3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38 bound \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound \$6 each, and the C. R. for the last years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. STARR, Ed. C. R. at 28p. Dis.
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FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1, to non subscribers, \$1 1/2. Do not miss a sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Allison Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1833, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1829, 1 Sp. Dis.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY on a PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: IN CHINESE, Latin and French. By J. M. CALERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary. Two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price: 10 dollars a copy. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China. See," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
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EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

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do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
N OTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1843.

No. 649.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA. MAY 23rd, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Feby.	Singapore	1st May
U. States	14th Jan'y.	Java	24th March
Calcutta	31st March	Manila	30th April
Bombay	30th March	Austral Asia	21st Jan'y.
Chusan	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May.	ARRIVED.	From
14.	SARAH, <i>Mosman</i> , Manila.	
14.	EAGLE, <i>Sawell</i> , Singapore.	
16.	KETREL, <i>Beauchie</i> , Madras and Singapore.	
16.	ESPERANZA, [So.] <i>Akayu</i> , Pangasinan.	
17.	JOS. PRABODY, [U.S.] <i>Dominia</i> , Sandwich Islands.	
18.	ANNA ELIZA, <i>Granger</i> , Bombay and Singapore.	
20.	SAPPHO, <i>Dunlop</i> , London.	
20.	PATNA, <i>Ponsonby</i> , Liverpool, Jan'y. 2.	
May.	SAILED.	For.
9.	MONARCH, <i>Robertson</i> , Leith.	
12.	COLOMBET, <i>Link</i> , Chus. n.	
12.	H. M. B. <i>HARLEQUIN</i> , <i>capt. Hastings</i> , Singapore.	
12.	H. M. B. <i>SCURRY</i> , <i>capt. Neville</i> , Amoy.	
12.	H. M. B. <i>ALGERIA</i> , <i>lieut. Dolling</i> , England.	
14.	JOHN COOPER, <i>Silam</i> , Calcutta.	
—.	ABBERTON, <i>Catt</i> , London.	
17.	MARDEU, <i>Dare</i> , Singapore.	
17.	MERMAID, <i>Kyle</i> , Singapore.	
18.	CULDEE, <i>Campbell</i> , London.	
18.	AMELIA, <i>Alexander</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	
19.	REGINA, <i>Poole</i> , Singapore and Calcutta.	
20.	SIE H. COMPTON, <i>Boulton</i> , Bombay.	
20.	RELAPAGO, [Sp.] <i>Lopez</i> , Pangasinan.	
22.	SURRY, <i>Naylor</i> , Manila.	
22.	MOFFAT, <i>Gilbert</i> , Lombok.	

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—	Morley, Greenlaw.
For Bombay—	
For Calcutta—	Sylph, tomorrow.
VE-SELS EXPECTED.	
From London—	George Wallis, Asia, Ceromandel, Possidon, Maid of Athens, Zenobia, Eleanor, Rookery, Emu, Passenger.
From Liverpool—	England's Queen, Ivanhoe, Chieftain, Nautilus, Aden, Ranger, Thomas Fielden.
From the Clyde—	James Campbell, Duke of Wellington.
From Calcutta—	George Armstrong, Pelorus, John Brightman, Ratanjee Cowasjee, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover.
From Bombay—	Alcmena, Manlius, Madonna, Tyrer, Lady Grant, Bombay Castle, Scleby Castle, Harmony, Dartmouth, Palatine, Harriott Scott, Eleanor, Lancaster, Isabella Thompson, Zephyr.
From Singapore—	Venus, Julia, John Laird, Benecolen.

The Z-phys, arrived in Bombay on the 28th March. Vessels seen or spoken with by the Anna Eliza, during her passage from Bombay to China.
March 31st, in 17° north on the Malabar coast, exchanged numbers with the John Barry.
April 6th, spoke the Prince Albert from Calcutta off St. Dilly.
April 9th, in 7-21 north, and 77-25 east exchanged numbers with the ship Caroline.
April 23rd, off Penang, off Diamond Point passed a fore and aft schooner, with masts, Dent's flag flying.
April 27th, off Malacca, exchanged numbers with General Kyd.
April 29th, spoke the Harmony going into Singapore.
May 13th, spoke the steamer Philanthrop, five days days from Macao, in 16th north, 110 east.
May 14th, spoke the Marchioness of Douro, in 18 north, 110-50 east.

By the late arrivals we have received papers from Bombay to March 29; Singapore to April 27; Penang to March 25; Madras to February 4; and the Semanario Filipino to April 30.

Our readers will observe that the Sandwich islands have become the scene of a rapid but bloodless revolution; and that they been ceded, under protest, to the British crown, of which dignity, the right hon. lord George Paulet, is the present representative, at those islands. This group of islands has been ceded under protest to H. B. M. the Queen of England; and of the causes that led to this cession, full particulars will be found below. These islands have been temporarily ceded to the British crown by the ministers of his majesty Kamehameha.

We have not room for the report of the trial of the assassin M. Naughten; but he stated on his trial that he had mistaken Mr. Drummond for Sir Robert Peel; and when this fact was communicated to H. M. by Sir Robert Peel, H. M. became much affected.

From the Canton Press, May 20.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Official correspondence relating to the late provisional cession of the Sandwich Islands.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY).

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort, Waohoo, 11th of February, 1843.

Sir,—Having arrived at this port in her Britannic majesty's ship Carysfort under my command for the purpose of affording protection to British subjects, as likewise to support the position of her Britannic majesty's representative here, who has received repeated insults from the government authorities of the islands, respecting which it is my intention to communicate only with the King in person.

I require to have immediate information by return of the officer conveying this despatch, whether or not the King (in consequence of my arrival) has been notified that his presence will be required here, and the earliest day on which he may be expected, as otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed to his residence in the ship under my command for the purpose of communicating with him.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Geo. PAULET, Captain
To Kekuanaoa, Governor of Waohoo, &c. &c.
Honolulu, Oahu, Feby. 11th, 1843.

Salutations to you lord George Paulet, captain of H. B. M. ship Carysfort;—I have received your letter by the hand of the officer, and with respect inform you that we have not as yet sent for the King, as we were not informed of the business, but having learned from your communication that you wish him sent for, I will search for a vessel and send. He is at Wailluku, on the east side of Maui. In case the wind is favorable, he may be expected in six days.

Yours, with respect,
(Signed) M. Kekuanaoa.
Translated by G. P. Judd, recorder and translator for government.
H. B. M. Ship Carysfort,

Honolulu harbor, February 16th, 1843.
Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint your majesty of the arrival in this port of H. B. M. ship under my command, and according to my instructions, I am desired to demand a private interview with you, to which I shall proceed with a proper and competent interpreter.

I therefore request to be informed at what hour to-morrow it will be convenient for your majesty to grant me that interview.

I have the honor to remain your majesty's most obedient and humble servant,
GEORGE PAULET, Captain.

To his Majesty Kamehameha III.

Honolulu, February 17th, 1843.

Salutations to you lord George Paulet, captain of her Britannic majesty's ship Carysfort: Sir,—We have received your communication of yesterday's date, and must decline having any private interview, particularly under the circumstances which you propose. We shall be ready to receive any written communication from you to-morrow, and will give it due consideration.

In case you have business of a private nature, we will appoint Mr. Judd our confidential agent to confer with you, who being a person of integrity and fidelity to our government, and perfectly acquainted with all our affairs, will receive your communications, give you all the information you require (in confidence) and report the same to us.
With respect,
(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKUAUOHI

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, translator and interpreter for the government.

H. B. M. Ship Carysfort.

Waohoo, 17th of February, 1843.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of this day's date (which I have too good an opinion of your majesty to allow me to believe ever emanated from yourself, but from your ill advisers) I have to state that I shall hold no communication whatever with Mr. G. P. Judd, who, it has been satisfactorily proved to me, has been the Punic mover in the unlawful proceedings of your government against British subjects.

As you have refused me a personal interview, I enclose you the demands which I consider it my duty to make upon your government; with which I demand a compliance at or before 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow (Saturday), otherwise I shall be obliged to take immediate coercive steps to obtain these measures for my countrymen.

I have the honor to be your majesty's most obedient humble servant,
GEORGE PAULET, Captain.

His Majesty, Kamehameha III.
Demands made by the right honourable lord George Paulet, captain n. x., commanding her Britannic majesty's ship Carysfort, upon the King of the Sandwich islands.

First, The immediate removal by public advertisement written in the native and English languages, and signed by the governor of this island and P. W. Thompson, of the attachment placed upon Mr. Charlton's property; the restoration of the land taken by government for its own use, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton; and reparation for the heavy loss to which Mr. Charlton's representatives have been exposed by the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the Sandwich islands government.

Second, The immediate acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Empson to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr. Charlton; namely: those of her Britannic majesty's acting consul &

until her majesty's pleasure be known upon the reasonableness of your objections to him. The acknowledgment of that right and the reparation for the insult offered to her majesty through her acting representative, to be made by a public reception of his commission and the saluting the British flag with twenty-one guns—which number will be returned by her Britannic majesty's ship under my command.

Third, A guarantee that no British subject shall in future be subjected to imprisonment in letters, unless he is accused of a crime which by the laws of England he would be considered a felony.

Fourth, The compliance with a written promise given by King Kamehameha to Captain Jones, of her Britannic majesty's ship Curacoa, that a new and fair trial would be granted in a case brought by Henry Skinner, which promise has been evaded.

Fifth, The immediate adoption of firm steps to arrange the matters in dispute between British subjects and natives of the country, or others residing here, by referring these cases to juries. One half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the consul, and all of whom shall declare on oath, their freedom from pre-judgment upon, or interest in the cases brought before them.

Sixth, A direct communication between his majesty Kamehameha and her Britannic majesty's acting consul, for the immediate settlement of all cases of grievances and complaint on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich island government.

Dated on board H. B. M. S. Carysfort, at Waohoo, this 17th day of February, 1843.

GEORGE PAULET, Captain.

Her British Majesty's Ship Carysfort, Waohoo, Feby 17th, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to notify you, that her Britannic majesty's ship Carysfort under my command, will be prepared to make an immediate attack upon this town, at 4 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow (Saturday) in the event of the demand now forwarded by me to the King of these islands, not being complied with by that time.

Sir, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedt. humble servant.

(Signed) GEORGE PAULET, Captain.

To Capt. Long, commander,

U. S. S. Boston, Honolulu.

(A true copy) Attest: WM. BAKER, —Tr.
Honolulu, February 18.

Salutations to right hon. lord George Paulet, captain of H. B. M. S. Carysfort.

We have received your letter and the demands which accompanied it, and in reply would inform your lordship that we have commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle the difficulties which you have presented before us, to assure her majesty, the Queen, of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with her ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us. Some of the demands which your have laid before us, are of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass our feeble government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all. But we shall comply with your demands as it has never been our intention to insult her majesty, the queen, or injure any of her estimable subjects; but we must do so under protest, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity of representing our case more fully to her Britannic majesty's government, through our ministers, trusting in the magnanimity of the sovereign of a great nation, which we have been taught to respect and love,—that we shall there be justified.

Waiting your further order,

with sentiments of respect,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

() KEKAULUHOI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, tr. for the government.

H. M. S. "Carysfort,"

Waohoo, 18th Feby. 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your majesty's letter of this day's date, wherein you intimate your intention of complying with my demands, which I have considered my duty to make upon your majesty's government.

I appoint the hour of 2 o'clock this afternoon for the interchange of salutes, and I shall expect that you will inform me at what hour on Monday you will be prepared to receive myself & Britan-

nian majesty's representative.

I have the honor to be your majesty's most

obedient servant,

GEORGE PAULET, —Captain.

His Majesty Kamehameha III.

Honolulu, Oahu 18th Feby. 1843.

Salutations to lord George Paulet, captain of h. b. m. ship Carysfort.

I have received your communication, & make known to you that I will receive yourself and her British majesty's representative on Monday the 20th February, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, tr. for the government.

Where are you, chiefs, people and commons from my ancestor, & people from foreign lands?

Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore, I have given away the life of our land, hear ye! but my rule over you, my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified.

Done at Honolulu, Oahu, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1843.

Witness, John D. Paulus.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

() KEKAULUHOI.

I hereby certify the above to be a faithful translation, G. P. Judd, rec. and tr. for government.

In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by her Britannic majesty's representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects; we do hereby cede the group of islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) islands, unto the right honorable lord George Paulet, capt. of h. B. m. s. of war, Carysfort, representing h. m. Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and for the time being: the said cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangement that may have been entered into by the representatives appointed by us to treat with the government of h. B. m.; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous to the date hereof; subject to the decision of h. B. m.: on conference with the said representatives appointed by us; or in the event of our representatives, not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which h. B. m. may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the right hon. lord George Paulet.

In confirmation of the above we hereby affix our names and seals, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich islands.

Signed in presence of
G. P. Judd, recorder and translator
for the government.

KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUHOI.

A provisional cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich islands having been made this day by Kamehameha III., king, Kekauluhoi, premier thereof, unto me, the right hon. lord George Paulet commanding her Britannic majesty's ship Carysfort, on the part of her Britannic majesty, Victoria, queen of Great Britain & Ireland; subject to arrangements which may have been or shall be made in Great Britain, with the government of her Britannic majesty.

I do hereby proclaim.

First,—That the British flag shall be hoisted on all the islands of the group: and the natives thereof shall enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

Second,—That the government thereof shall be executed, until the receipt of communications from Great Britain, in the following manner:—namely:—By the native kings & chiefs and the officers employed by them, so far as regards the native population; and by a commission, consisting of king Kamehameha III., or a deputy appointed by him, the right honorable lord George Paulet, Duncan Forbes Mackay, esq., and lieutenant Freer, &c., in all that concerns relations with other powers (save and except the negotiations with the British government) and

the arrangements among foreigners, (others than natives of the Archipelago) resident on these islands.

Third,—That the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing council of the king and chiefs (after being communicated to the commission), shall be in full force so far as natives are concerned; and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the commission, in matters between foreigners resident on these islands.

Fourth,—In all that relates to the collection of the revenue, the present officers shall be continued at the pleasure of the native King and chiefs, their salaries for the current year being also determined by them, and the archives of government remaining in their hands; the accounts are, however, subject to inspection by the commission herebefore named. The government vessels shall be in like manner; subject, however, to their employment if required for her Britannic majesty's service.

Fifth,—That no sales, leases, or transfers of land shall take place by the action of the commission appointed as aforesaid, nor from natives to foreigners, during the period intervening between the 24th of this month, and the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements made there: they shall not be valid, nor shall they receive the signatures of the king and premier.

Sixth,—All the existing *bona fide* engagements of the native king and premier shall be executed and performed as if this cession had never been made.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of Feby., in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich islands.

GEORGE PAULET,

Capt. of H. B. M. S. Carysfort.

Signed in presence of

G. P. Judd, rec. and int. to the govt.

Alex. Simpson, h. B. m. acting consul.

A true copy of the original. G. PAULET,
Captain.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, May 4th, 1843.

Government Notification.

Charles Butler Haller, esq., has been appointed assistant to the chief magistrate of the Island of Hongkong.

This appointment is to take effect from the 10th inst.

By order, RICHARD WOODMAN,
Government House,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1843.

Government Notification.

With reference to the government notification published in the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, of the 15th and 20th of last month, it is hereby announced, that the last officers has been instructed to report, finally, on the subject of that notification, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, and that any lands, regarding which he has not have received explanations, &c., before that day, will be resumed.

In cases where such lands have buildings of any description, or materials on them, the owners of such buildings or materials will be called on to remove them, or that it will be done by the land officer, at the expense and risk of the owners.

By order, RICHARD WOODMAN,
Government House,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1843.

Export of Tea from China to England, in the month of April, 1843, in 7 vessels.

Boba		Tsankay	1,076 085
Congo	8,801 242	Hyson	311 434
Caper	80 251	Hysonskin	1,500
Souchong	213 911	Young Hyson	101 629
Hongway	145 682	Gunpowder	137 707
Sora	15 345	Imperial	66 424
Pekoe	148 772		
Orange Pekoe	162 093	Total, Green, lbs.	1,700 359

Total Black, lbs. 9,569 499
Total Export in April, lbs. 11,279 449.

Export of Tea from China to England, in the 10 months, from 1st July, 1842, to 30th April, 1843, in 74 vessels.

Hyson	259 322	Tsankay	2,675 664
Congo	31 960 767	Hyson	1,219 063
Caper	275 389	Hysonskin	51 347
Souchong	607 454	Young Hyson	549 354
Hongway	323 516	Gunpowder	508 656
Sora	54 327	Imperial	267 656
Pekoe	454 924		
Orange Pekoe	772 591	Total Green, lbs.	5,322 958

Total Black, lbs. 34 625 204
Grand Total, lbs. 59,348 164.

Original Correspondence.

(From Mr. Nippo Correspondent.)

After entering the river from seaward, and following its gently serpentine stream, in the S. W. for four or five leagues, you arrive off the city of Ningpo, situated on the fork, or confluence of two streams—here the river divides into a forked channel. The city is best central in the deep bay, situated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, abrupt, but of moderate elevation, and during the late seasons were very often covered with snow, forming a beautiful and picturesque landscape. The valley is intersected with numerous canals and the prospect from the only pagoda in the city, (a very ancient ruin) is highly exhilarating; a densely populated and elaborately cultivated valley, relieved with well wooded tumbles and verdant blinks of river and stream—the boundary of sight being an elliptical ridge of diminutive alpine scenery. The kindness and hospitality of both the authorities and merchants is certainly beyond all expectation; intensely anxious to know every thing concerning us, and quite desirous and willing to afford us all the information we required. Never was the locality of a commercial city more happily chosen than that of Ningpo. It forms a triangle, two of the sides being parallel with navigable stream; it seems at present in a very flourishing condition—the mercantile community are very eager for the opening of trade, and point out the site for the establishment of the British factory—an excellent position on the western bank. I should consider the following remarks worth than useless, had they not been collected and corroborated with some care.

Hein—Is not imported; it is of long staple, strong fibre similar to Manila, and is pretty generally used. It sells from nine and a half, to ten dollars, per Ningpo picul (100 lbs.)—[however desirous it may be to discover return produce from this country, hemp can never be exported hence, but will probably be largely imported.]

Raw Cotton—This is an article of export. It is fair long staple, well cleaned, and perfectly white; price of native article, sp. drs. 2 per picul. They prefer the Manila cotton. As for the lower qualities of American and Bombay, they are almost unsaleable at half the quoted price.

Rice—varies from 2 to sp. drs. 3 per picul, and the rice picul is 145 catties. It scarcely promises to be a profitable article of import; for this must be the period of greatest scarcity, and Bengal Moonghy, would find slow sale at sp. drs. 2 50 cents per bag.

Timber—The largest number of their shipping are employed in transporting this bulky article. It is mostly soft inferior pine; unsquared, it averages sp. drs. 20 per load of 50 C. F.; Planks, choise, sp. drs. 37 per load. No hard wood at present.

Sugar—The cane is tolerably abundant, but entirely used as an edible; the supply is from Fokien and Formosa. Goods grocer's sugar 6 to sp. drs. 7 per picul; white with good grain, sp. drs. 9; best candy, 11 to sp. drs. 12. Pepper—(Black) selling at 11 to sp. drs. 12 per picul; sp. drs. 9 could be readily obtain d.

Bird's Nests—1st quality, sp. drs. 80 per catty; 2nd do., sp. drs. 60; 3rd do., sp. drs. 40.

Sandal Wood—The demand seems limited, suppose the consumption is small, but they seem curious about the quality. Ningpo prices, sp. drs. 13 to 14 per picul.

Lead—Ordinary, equal to pig lead, selling at sp. drs. 7 50 cents.

Woolen Cloth—(Russian) all the dealers have very large stocks on hand; it seems in universal use, and qualities are exceedingly various. It is quoted, may, sold, at particularly low prices, and much of it is very durable. Serviceable cheap cloth (superior sorts) 1 50 cash, to sp. dr. 1 per cubit; breadth 4 1/2 cubits.

Tobacco—Leaf, very mild, sp. drs. 7 per picul.

Hid-c—Cow and bullock's, sp. drs. 10 per picul, dressed; undressed, sp. drs. 7 per picul.

Caster Oil—(Indigenous) sp. drs. 6 per picul; used for varnishes &c. unknown as a medicine.

White Lead—Sp. drs. 15 per picul. Used as a cosmetic chiefly.

Black Tea—Are off red at 25 to sp. drs. 67 per picul. The appearance of this article does not recommend it; being generally coarse, leaf quite void of the curly finished look necessary for the home market.

Green Tea—Generally have a better face than the above; more regular, and preferred but unusually large. Prices, from 25 to 50 sp. dr. per picul.

Silks—Of this delicate article, can scarce presume to speak. The manufactured are in every respect similar to the Canton article, and the average is sp. drs. 18 per roll of 20 yards, but Hangchow silks are sold by weight, 45 cents per ounce, the raw material is 400 to sp. drs. 450.

Imports—(Principal) Rice, Sugar, Timber, Pepper, Rattans, Paper, Tobacco, Crochery, Salt, Sandal Wood, Red Wood, Ebony, Campher, Tea, Silk, Spices, Beans, Bean Oil, Jacks, Fruits, &c.

Rebber—Sp. drs. 15 per picul. Many warehouses consigned with drugs which form an important article of bulky traffic, and would be worthy of investigation, as they are mostly unknown to us.

Cotton Cloth—(Native) 1st quality, white, even cloth, each piece 24 1/2 by 16 in. 600

Fine broad-d Nanking striped colour, 18 feet by 12 inches. 600

Do. natural colour, 18 feet by 12 in. 600

Shrep—Abundantly supplied at the average of three dollars and a half, each.

Canton Houses—There are two of these establishments—Land and Sea. The transit duties are not oppressive. The authorities rather wish to waive the trade with the British until the terms of tariff are arranged; but they are quite unable to check the ordinary traffic carried on in the native boats between Canton and Ningpo; they exact a trifling duty upon each bale or package brought in merely as a sort of acknowledgment—etc. The Ningpo merchants carry on an inland traffic by means of canals with Canton. Period of transit, thirty days.

Opium—Malwa, sp. drs. 515; Batta Pains, 754; dull of sale. The supply is large; much competition among the sellers.

White Shirts in good demand, at sp. drs. 5; very few left on hand.

Grey Shirts—Market well supplied; few sales at sp. drs. 1.

Trade, in every detail for the last month. Many complaints about the scarcity of silver. The emperor does not at present permit the working of the mines. Gold ingots are very often tendered.

Perhaps there has seldom been witnessed such a reckless disregard of public principle, for the sake of individual gain as occurred up here two months ago, in the dispatch of the opium ship, belonging to your trading firm, from hence to the Yang-tse-kiang. As Englishmen, we were bound to consider that river shut until the termination of the treaty. But regardless of consequences, these opium smugglers presuming upon the system of non-interference which has always, in their case, obtained, press into an interdicted port, more under the ruined batteries, and carry on their lawless traffic in the teeth of the Chinese authorities. An official complaint from the mandarins induced our senior naval authorities to order their return, and a communication of what had been effected, was made to the local authorities of Shanghai, but the recent arrival of H. M. S. Yarrow, commanding Sir Henry Pottinger's determination to avoid all interference in this notorious traffic, has enabled them again to woo their way up the river, and has "warding the Kermine Dragon," by running the drag at the cannon's mouth. Is this wise or honourable, and may it not peril the ultimate settlement at indeed, seriously interfere with, every thing desirable as regards this country?

31st April, 1843.

NAUTICS.

We understand that H. M. S. Henry Pottinger will (on board the Cornwallis) this morning, invest Admiral Sir William Parker, with the insignia of a C. B.

Our harbour has, during the last few days exhibited an unusual appearance, by the arrival and stay of five Chinese junk. They conveyed the mandarins, Hwang, judicial secretary, and attached to the imperial commissioner, and Heing ling, the Tartar general who came to Canton, as second in command to Elpepo, and has all along been attached to the mission, now on a visit of compliment to his excellency. A steamer was sent to meet them, but they declined going on board. The mandarins (five) landed under a salute from the junk, and were received with honours, by a guard placed at the wharf, where Mr. Thom and Mr. Lay, the interpreters, were in attendance to welcome their arrival, and accompany them to the houses which had been fitted up for their accommodation.

Since their arrival, the two principal mandarins have daily taken an airing in an open carriage. They have been followed by the authorities, have visited the man-of-war, and different parts of the island, and are loud in their expressions of gratification at the very hospitable and kind character of their reception. The most cherished incident in the recollections of their visit will be, the last entertainment of H. M. S. when the elite of the fair were invited to meet the illustrious strangers. The ladies are in raptures at the politeness, bland, and truly gentlemanly behaviour of Hwang. His bright eyes, black mustaches, handsome intelligent face, graceful person, small and alabaster white hands, would, irrespective of his high talents, make him a lion of the greatest magnitude, in the first circle of London society should the emperor ever permit him to realize his wish, of paying a visit to Great Britain.

Many resident ladies and gentlemen have called on the mandarins, who have uniformly seen the callers. As far as the English population is concerned much satisfaction has been expressed at this visit, all hailing it as the precursor of those friendly relations and mutual confidence which H. M. S. has uniformly endeavored to create between the two nations.

We wish we could add that this satisfaction was shared by the Chinese residents. It is evident they look at the advent of the mandarins with diffidence, and all expect they will rue it. This impression may be, and no doubt is, erroneous; but it is very prevalent, and many of the resident Chinese allege they are afraid to visit Macao, as the authorities, and some who still rife the consequences of placing themselves under native authority, make up their minds to be squeezed if discovered to be inhabitants of this island.

Hwang and Heing ling were accompanied by three other mandarins, one of whom was the magistrate of Sin-ang Yuen, a distance about a day's journey from hence, and of which Hongkong is a dependency; for the Chinese (we presume only till the ratification of the treaty) still continue to consider our island as part and parcel of the Chinese empire.

Our native informant, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, says, that the Sin-ang Yuen magistrate was compelled to return to the scene of his duties on Saturday last; an express having arrived that a conflict had taken place between two villages, which ended in the loss of forty lives.

The Chinese law commands that mandarins be maintained during official visits, by the local authorities of the districts through which they pass, or in which they stay, hence the visit of Hwang and Heing ling, to Hongkong, falls heavily on the magistrate of Sin-ang Yuen, who will have to bear the whole expense, amounting to some four or five hundred dollars daily. Unluckily for this magistrate, he has no accumulated stores, and indeed is a poor man who has only been appointed to his post at all a some few weeks. His native informant adds, he was compelled to pay a visit to the Kwangchow, at Canton, and obtained a loan of sp. drs. 500 to defray the expenses he would be obliged to incur.

We give a list of the names and titles of H. M. S. visitors:—H. M. S. ship, 24 rank (from the emperor) a steamer, commander of the imperial body-guard; Hwang general, of Kiang-nan, province. He obtained the high literary degree of Chin-shan, at the final examination at Peking, he is therefore judge of Kiangnan province. The attendant mandarins are: Yuen-ping, a Tartar, newly appointed eligible to govern a Foo; also, Wan-tin-ko, a native of Shanghai province, at present a magistrate at Sin-ang-yuen-Kuan-shan. Low-pien-ko, the magistrate

of Sarn-guan-yen, a native of Kiangnan province. About a month since was appointed to his office. Besides the sailors, the 84g, and seven beavers, with other attendants number fully three hundred. The sailors on board the five junks, about seventy, are each given 100 cash daily. H. M. S. and Heing ling have two large row-boats, which accompanied them. The whole expense are defrayed by Loong-ki kin, who, doubting it of opinion that mandarin visits, as rapid progress should be like angel visits, "few and far between."

COMMUNICATED FROM HONGKONG.

Sir Thomas Cochrane conceived himself coolly received by the captain general at Manila, and in no sweet mood forthwith returned to his ship. H. M. S. the captain general therefore sent a deputation to the offended rear admiral, which we understand, effected a conciliation. The choiera broke out on board the Agincourt, and the in consequence immediately left Manila, not however until the disease had carried off seven men. Major Aldrich is daily expected from England to assume the duties of chief engineer of the colony of Hongkong. These duties have hitherto been performed by J. Ouchterlony of the Madras engineers, who has just returned from Manila with a large quantity of timber for the public buildings now in course of erection both on the queen's road and at Cheekchoo.

The survey of the town of Hongkong is in satisfactory progress under the immediate superintendence and personal labor of captains Edwards of the 15th and Davison of the 56th regiments. A kind of water police has been established, and no boats are to be allowed moving about after 9 o'clock at night. The Ackbar steamer is moved near the east point, and the Prosperine steamer near west point, and we have heard of no robberies since these measures have been adopted. A proposition was made to the authorities here to send for a police corps of Ceylon men, but this is not likely to be done. The high mandarins now at Hongkong have no other business than a visit of ceremony to Sir Henry. They are the lions of the place, and take daily rides in English two horse carriages driven by men in livery. They sometimes ride alone and sometimes with foreigners, and crowds of Chinese flock to see the wonderful sight of celestial officers thus regaling in the customs of the fauque. Between them and the vice-admiral there have been mutual visits, salutations, &c. &c. They occupy a neat new building rented for them specially by Sir Henry, and are attended by guards of English soldiers. They leave in a few days for Canton.

It is said that H. M. 10th regiment are soon expected at Hongkong from Calcutta to relieve the 55th regiment, who are to return to England, having more than completed their allotted period of foreign service. The 49th and 23rd regiments which so long and so gallantly served in China, embarked for England from Calcutta in February last. Lord Saltoun, who has suffered much from the fall from his horse, is rapidly recovering. We understand that there is at present an unusual amount of sickness among the officers of the 93rd stationed at Cheekchoo.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted on the wall about Hongkong for the observance of those on land.

Caine, a military officer, having the direction of the great English nation's territory of Hongkong and its dependencies, issues his clear commands. It appears that in these regions there are numerous thieves and robbers, and it is of highest importance that their movements be frustrated, and thereof this edict is issued for all to behold. After eight o'clock at night none will be permitted to beat their gongs, and play upon their drums, to let off crackers, nor to be engaged in loud and noisy vociferation. Whenever a Chinese goes out (after 8 o'clock at night) he is required to take a lantern with him, and should be accompanied by a policeman upon his rounds he is required to give attention, and if he does not thus give attention, he may be fired upon and perhaps killed. After ten o'clock at night not one individual is to be seen out walking. If anything of importance is to call him out, he is required to have an English pass, and then he will be allowed to proceed. If any one designedly disobeys (this proclamation) he will be forthwith arrested and brought up for trial.

Let each tremblingly obey. Let there be no opposition. A special proclamation. Taoukwang, 23rd year, 4th moon, 12th day.

May, 10th 1843.

(Canton Press, May 20.)

SINGAPORE.

Free Press Office, April 3, 1843.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the loan of an Englishman Extraordinary, brought by the schooner Harlequin from Calcutta, containing an account of a victory gained by 2,700

troops under general Sir C. Napier, over 22,000 Beloochies.

It was imagined that the promptness with which Sir C. Napier marched thro' the desert and destroyed the strong fortress of Ensaughur, had infused such a salutary terror into the Amers, that they would not risk a rupture with the British, and indeed the very last accounts from Scinde stated that the Amer army had dispersed, and that there was no further apprehension of a conflict. It seems however that they had again assembled in greater force than before, and had come to an engagement with the British forces, the result of which we have below.

ENGLISHMAN EXTRAORDINARY.

Englishman Office.

11 1/2 A. M., March 1843.

We have just received the following important news from Bombay, and we lose no time in laying it before our readers:

The Indus steamer, from Kurachee, February 21st, came into harbour early this morning, bringing with her accounts of one of the most severe and successful actions recorded in the annals of Indian warfare.

We shall not attempt at present to enter minutely into details, but content ourselves with an abstract of the leading particulars, until we shall have had more leisure to examine the letters of our correspondents. As matter began to assume a decidedly warlike appearance, the Amers requested major Outram to quit Hyderabad, but the resident, conceiving, so long as he remained, there was still a chance left for adjusting matters, and saving effusion of blood in this most iniquitous quarrel, continued at the residency, well aware that he did so at his peril. On the 15th he was attacked in the residency, by a body of 8,000 men with 6 guns. The residency compound was a large one, surrounded by a low mud wall, the guard amounted to no more than 100 men of h. m. 22d. For 24 hours this little handful of gallant fellows made good their post, when no succour reaching them, and their ammunition, originally amounting to no more than 40 rounds of ball cartridge per man, running short, they retired to their boats, as quietly as if on parade; their casualties amounting to 3 killed and 10 wounded. Sir Charles Napier was at this time 23 miles above Hyderabad, with a force of 2,700 men, consisting of h. m. 22d, the 1st grenadiers, the 24th and 25th n. i., and a portion of the 9th Bengal cavalry, with 12 guns. It was supposed the enemy would man the Shikargurs, which lay parallel with or across our line of march, and accordingly we resolved to have these set on fire, an operation which in consequence of the stillness of the weather, only partially succeeded. There were traitors in our camp, through whose means the Amers became acquainted with our intentions, and accordingly retired to a strong piece of open ground, with a dry river channel in front, and the Shikargurs on either flank of them. Here we found them with 22,000 men, and 15 guns, right across our line of march on the 16th. A battle immediately ensued, and after four hours of as hard fighting as ever army encountered, ended in the total defeat and dispersion of the Beloochies. Nothing could have exceeded the coolness and gallantry of our troops, but so unequal were the numbers, so determined the defence, and strong the position of the enemy, sheltered as their infantry completely were by the banks of the river, that victory frequently seemed doubtful, and was ultimately ensured by the personal intrepidity of general Napier. The gallant veteran seemed to be present everywhere, and in the hottest of the fire appeared to

with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARRAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. J. R. DINE, M. J. THESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, captain K. W., will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEEZAJEE, Canton, or HEEZAJEE KUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO RATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain BENG expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply to December 12th. C. H. HART.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

Parcels and Cases by the Overland route. UNDER arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are prepared to convey Parcels, by the Mail, at the following Reduced Rates, if delivered on or before the 27th of each month, from which date, until four o'clock on the last day of the month, an extra charge of one shilling per pound will be incurred, and beyond which time no Package whatever can be received for conveyance by the Mail of that month.

Packages.	Weight.	Measure in	£	s	d.
Do. Under 1 lb.	0 1/2	Cubic Feet	0	6	6
Do. do. 2	0 1/2	do.	0	10	0
Do. do. 4	0 1/2	do.	1	0	0
Do. do. 6	0 1/2	do.	1	5	0
Do. do. 10	0 1/2	do.	1	10	0
Do. do. 15	1	do.	2	0	0
Do. do. 20	1 1/2	do.	2	10	0
Do. do. 35	2 1/2	do.	2	15	0
Do. do. 30	2	do.	3	0	0
Do. do. 40	2 1/2	do.	3	10	0

Cases in packages larger or heavier than the above will be taken by special agreement. The Freight will be computed by either Weight or Measure.

JEWELLERY, &c.—Not accountable for any package beyond the value of £10, unless an additional freight of 2 per cent be paid on delivery.

PROVIDENTIAL.—If brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (b-ing that of publication), made up like Newspapers (open at both ends), will be charged—4 lb. 1s.—1 lb. 1s. 9d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb. 3s. per lb.

RISK.—To be at the Proprietor's risk, from London to India, unless insured at the time of delivery, for which a charge of two and a-half per cent, will be made.

TRANSIT DUTY.—Through Egypt, one half per cent, payable to the Egyptian Government, under agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on the value of every article, will be added the above rates.

RECEIPT.—Receipt will be given on the delivery of each Parcel, and particulars of all Charges will be specified in the Receipt.

CONSIGNMENT.—All Packages must be applied for to our Agents, at each Presidency; to facilitate such applications, the marks and particulars will be advertised in the MONTHLY TIMES newspaper, which being despatched by the same Mail, will furnish the earliest advice to the Consignees—or if the postage (1s) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed.

AGENTS.—Calcutta: Capt J. R. Enslender; Madras, Capt. Christopher Biden; Ceylon, Capt. Twynem, (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs Wm Nicol & Co. OFFICES.—41, Regent street, Piccadilly; 16, John street, Crutched Friars; and 17, St. Mary Axe.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

JAMES BARBER & Co.

* * The undersigned has been requested by Messrs. JAMES BARBER & Co., 17, St. Mary Axe, London, to make public the above terms for Freight per India Overland Route; and will forward instructions from parties wishing to avail themselves of the convenient arrangements offered by Messrs. BARBER & Co.'s Agency in London. Subscribers to the "MONTHLY TIMES" are requested in future to send their orders and subscriptions to Macao, May 5th, 1843.

HENRY GRIBBLE.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Pinang and Malacca was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December, 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BIRNIE is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Malacca or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN.

By his constituted Attorney,

ROBERT BIRNIE.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

A CARD.—Mr. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, First North East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month.

All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES W. WILLMER," in full, and some will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N. B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China, Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAI VICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in

GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Road.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

AT REDUCED RATES

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to Macao, 12th May, 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, Caps, & Youth's HATS and CAPS. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. HINGAL DICTIONARY, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to

JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFLIN.

FOR SALE.—BRONZED Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BAUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAN and FITCH in barrels. Apply on

board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBART & Co's.

well known MADEIRA, in libds Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SWEET KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lam at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 62 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged 94 per copy.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND.

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co. Hongkong.—Messrs. Brown, On & Co.

Singapore.—Messrs. John Patten & Co.

Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR SALE.



THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 32 and 34-cs. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 98 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to W. P. PIERCE. Macao, May 9th, 1843.

FOR SALE.



A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12 1/2 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened,

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1843.

bear a charmed life. Upwards of 1,000 of the enemy were left dead upon the field, amongst whom were six of the principal chiefs; with not fewer than 4,000 wounded. The whole of their guns, 15 in number, were captured, and their camp burned. Of the Ameer, all of whom had made their escape, Meer Nusseer Khan, Shahdad Khan, and Hussan Ali (of Hydrabad,) and Meer Roostum Khan (and one of his sons) and Nassur Khan of Khyrpoor, came into camp and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and the gates of the city were given up to us. Our casualties, we regret to say, were severe, amounting to 254 killed and wounded, including 18 officers. The following is a partial list of the casualties:

9th Bengal cavalry.—Brevet-capt. Cookson, killed; captain Tucker, wounded severely.

22d Queen's.—Captain Paw, killed; lieutenant-colonel Pennefather, and lieutenant Hardy, severely wounded; captain Conway, and ensign Pennefather, slightly wounded.

12th N. L.—Major Jackson, captain Meade, and lieutenant Wood, killed; major Wyllie, staff, wounded.

25th N. L.—Major Teasdale, killed; lieutenant Phayre, severely wounded; lieutenant O. Bourdillon, slightly wounded.—Bombay Times Extra, February 27.

From the British Indian Gentleman's Gazette, March 20, 1843.

AGRA, ENGLAND.—March 11.

(From a correspondent.)—Pillar of light or Zodiacal light, now seen at Agra.

This interesting phenomenon which now presents such a striking appearance in the Heavens and which is a cause of much speculation on the part of the native community of Agra, appears not to have attracted the attention of any of the observers here, as we have not as yet seen any notice of it in print.* As it is a phenomenon of rare occurrence particularly in the splendid form that we now see it, probably this short notice may be interesting to your readers.

The Pillar of light which is the Zodiacal light of astronomers, is first mentioned in modern times by Childey in 1659. In 1683 it attracted the attention of Cassini, who has given an excellent account of the phenomenon as seen by him on the 10th of March of that year. Its time of appearance is not confined to the setting of the sun, it being also frequently seen before sunrise. Dr. Adam has given a graphic account of it as seen by him in the month of October in this country. He says "it was not dawn, but a mere Greyish pillar of light shooting from the horizon upwards in the shape of a comet's tail, but without lustre; the effulgence, if it could be so called, resembling that of the milky-way more than any other object in nature which I have seen. This dull Pillar of light was well defined. It continued a long time, apparently little increased in size, and without having acquired much brilliancy. At length its sides near the bottom gave way, and the light, now stronger, diffused itself latterly to a considerable extent."

The Zodiacal light has for five successive evenings made its appearance a little before the setting of the sun, and presents the same appearances as above described, but in a more

vivid form. It occurs in the form of a lengthened tapering column, or pillar truncated at both extremities, with the narrower pointing to the horizon. In colour it is very similar (as above stated) to the Galaxy or Milky-way or to the aurora borealis, but much brighter than the former, particularly in the centre and lower extremity; as it ascends it becomes exceedingly pale, rendering its upper end ragged and ill defined. Its axis is variously inclined to the horizon and makes an angle of about 78 with the ecliptic. Its period of duration is about two hours, and as it appears, so it disappears again, viz. gradually—the extremities first.

The season most favorable for observing it, is the present month, and near the equator it is generally seen, at this period, when the sky is clear. But like all other electric phenomena, the Zodiacal light appears to have periods of Maximum and Minimum, and this year may be considered as one of the former. At Paris it presented a particularly brilliant appearance on the 16th February 1769. Various speculations have been made by Cassini, Mairan, Euler, Laplace, Regnier, Hube, Hahn and others as to its nature, but though several of these are plausible, none have been generally admitted. As, however, it lies in the plane of the sun's equator, it may, as has been supposed by some of these philosophers, be connected with his rotation.

Major general sir W. Nott arrived this morning, under the usual salute of 13 guns.

The Somnauth Gates arrived on the 9th and have been safely lodged in the fort.

MILITARY GENTLEMAN.

Arrivals

15th March—Major general Aldrich, engineers, from England.

Departures

18th March—George Morrison, assistant-chaplain, to Surat.

18th March—Captain Wilson, 26th regiment N. L. to Mhow.

18th March—Captain Ramsay, 2d Eur. Lt. I. to Candesh.

The annexed letter from sir Hugh Gough detailing the services of the Madras troops in China will, as well as the remarks of the most noble the marquis of Tweeddale, be read with pleasure by our military friends.

1. The most noble the commander in chief has much gratification in publishing to the army, a despatch received from lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, bart., G. C. B. commanding in the handsomest manner the services of the body of troops detached from the Madras army, and forming a part of the expeditionary force under the lieutenant general's command on service in China.

2. It gives the commander in chief of the Madras army the greatest satisfaction, to have this opportunity of adding to its records, the marked approbation of the gallantry, good conduct and patience of its officers and soldiers in dangers and difficulties, as now pronounced by the high authority of the lieutenant general.

3. Devotedness to the service, and attachment to their officers have always marked the character of the Madras sepoys. Their perseverance and gallantry before the enemy have secured for them the confidence of the British European soldiers who fight side by side with them in assaulting a breach or who support them under fire when exposed to the attacks of the enemy.

4. It is the mutual confidence that exists

between the British soldier and the native sepoy that makes them so formidable in the field of battle.

5. Under the guidance of divine providence the war with China has been brought to a favorable termination for the interests of Great Britain, and the troops, under the able command of lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, have to boast of the fresh laurels they have added to an army, already covered with honor and distinction.

No. 3081. Singapore, 1st January, 1843.

My lord Marquis,—I have the honor to forward for your lordship's information, a return of the Madras troops, late serving on the China expedition, and now about to return to their presidency. Captain Black's company of artillery and the 2nd regiment native infantry remain, pending the order to the government of India, at China,—the 41st regiment has a wing at Kolangsu and a wing at Hongkong, and the F. company of sappers and miners is divided between the three stations.

2. I have directed lieutenant colonel Dyce to assume, as senior officer, the charge of Madras troops under the orders of major general lord Saltoun who commands in China, and lieutenant McVicar of the 41st regiment, will act, subject to confirmation as staff officer, according to the arrangement made at the outset of the expedition by the Madras government. Sub-assist. commissary general lieutenant Elphinstone, remains in charge of the commissariat department at Chusan and of the Madras commissariat in China.

3. I cannot part with the Madras troops, without expressing to your lordship in council the entire satisfaction which I have derived from their conduct on all occasions in the field and in quarters. The 2nd regt. N. L. was with me at Woosung and Shanghai, and the 2nd, 6th, 14th and flank companies 41st at Chinkeangfoo, where it was the good fortune of the two former corps and the 41st companies to be conspicuously engaged.

4. The Rifle company 36th M. N. I. was with me throughout the greater part of the war, and did excellent service at Chusan, Chinae, Tseekee, Chapoo, and Chinkeangfoo particularly. Captain Simpson was obliged to leave the force at Nankin, after the peace, in consequence of the very serious wound that he received at Chinkeangfoo, when leading his company at the assault.

5. The 14th flank companies of the 2nd and 6th, 41st and Rifle company 36th were before Nankin, when the treaty of peace was signed.

6. The artillery and sappers and miners deserves more particular mention, as they joined me on the Canton river in March 1841, and have borne a gallant part on every occasion where the enemy was in the field, throughout the whole war. In mentioning to the governor general of India the respective commanding officers, I have specially noticed lieutenant colonel Montgomerie and captain Pears, from whom in their capacities of brigadier of artillery and commanding engineer, I uniformly derived the most zealous and efficient assistance.

7. I much regret that the 30th regiment and head quarters 41st regiment having been unavoidably left, the one at Hongkong and the other at Chusan, for the protection of those stations, did not share in the field service of the other corps. But I am persuaded that they would have done the same gallant service as their comrades, if opportunity had offered and they were of essential service at their respective posts.

* We were prepared to notice the phenomenon in our present number and had made up our mind on the subject of its being a Zodiacal light, and so cannot, as some seemed to think but we prefer giving insertion to our correspondents.—Ed. A. J.

The procession of his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, her majesty's representative, then proceeded from the harbor door of the Station Cabin in the following order:—

Colonel Campbell, G. C. B. H. B. S. with staff.
Major-general the right honourable lord Saltoun, G. C. B.
His excellency the vice-admiral, supported by

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

8. I beg to observe in conclusion, that beside the names of my native A. D. C. Subadar major Comarasawmy, Sirdar Bahadur, of the sappers and miners and Shaik Nuyah of the Rifle company of 36th M. N. I. as before reported, I have brought to the notice of the governor general that of Subadar Bahadur Mackdomjee of the Gun Lancers B. company 2d Battalion Artillery. I have, &c.

(Signed) H. GOCUW, Lt. General.
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

The most Noble

The Marquis of Tweeddale,
Governor of Madras.

EXPEDITIONARY LAND FORCE.
Return of the Madras troops ordered to their presidency on the separation of the force serving in China.
Head Quarters, Hongkong, 19th December, 1842.

Corps.	Officers Commanding	H. GOCUW, Lt. General, Cong. Expedy. Land Force.	
		(Signed)	
Artillery—Europeans. do Native. 6th Regt. S. I. 14th Regt. S. I. 36th Rifle Company. 38th Regt. S. I. Sa piers and Miners.	La. Col. Montgomerie, C. D.	210	3692
	Major Howard	384	
	La. Col. Halman	698	
	La. Col. Halman	739	
	La. Col. Halman	111	
	La. Col. Halman	679	
	La. Col. Halman	246	
	La. Col. Halman	246	
	La. Col. Halman	246	
	La. Col. Halman	246	
Total.		341,001	3

From the Atlas, Jan'y. 28.

At the inquest, which was held on Thursday afternoon, at a small tavern near the residence of the deceased, before Mr. Gell, the coroner for Westminster, the evidence of the policeman, of another eye-witness of the attack on Mr. Drummond, and of Dr. Guthrie, and the reading of the report just given of the physicians, abundantly satisfied the minds of the jury, who returned a verdict of "WILFUL MURDER AGAINST DANIEL McNAUGHTEN."

Shortly after the death of Mr. Drummond, the fact was communicated to the prisoner, who at first turned pale, but afterwards regained his usual composed manner; indeed, the prisoner seemed to treat the matter with perfect indifference.

We have thus narrated the leading facts and reports connected with this hitherto unexplained and ever to be deplored occurrence. In the name of public justice, and of public feeling, we require, 1st, that the prisoner be most carefully and constantly watched, so that suicide shall be physically impossible; and, 2d, that the most searching inquiries be instituted into his alleged aberration of mind, on one point—viz., that of the government and principles of the Tories, and of Tory rule. He is reported to have been the same on all other points save this one.

Before we conclude, we must add, that a conviction seems to have become general—viz., that Sir Robert Peel was the person who was intended to have been sacrificed, and that Mr. Drummond was murdered by mistake; but that this circumstance occasions no regret to the assassin, because he ferociously rejoices at the murder of a Tory, even though not at the summit of society. Thank God, such feelings, as these are execrated by politicians of all classes, and McNaughten will obtain no sympathy from Chartist or Radical, any more than from Whig, Conservative, or Tory.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA.

	Bishop.	Confessors.	Priests.	Catholics.
Tibet,	1	0	13	8,000
Indo-China,	5	2	206	432,000
China,	10	4	144	329,000

These are in connection with the "Institution for the Propagation of the Faith;" besides which there are in China, we believe, missions connected with four other institutions or societies,—one French, one Italian, one Portuguese, and one Spanish: among these five the whole empire is divided. Of these we shall be glad to give full details, historical and statistical so far as they can be procured.

Note. In the following table, A. B. C. F. M. stands for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; A. B. B. F. M. stands for the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; A. E. B. F. M. for the American Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.

A list of missionaries sent to the Chinese by Protestant Societies.

Names.	Entered.	Retired.	Died.	Society.	Station.
Robert Morrison, D. D.	1807		1834	Lon. Mis. Society.	Canton.
William Milne, D. D.	1813		1821	Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. W. H. Medhurst,	1817			Lon. Mis. Society.	Batavia.
Rev. John Slater,	1817	1823		Lon. Mis. Society.	Batavia.
Rev. John Ince,	1818		1824	Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. Samuel Milton,	1818	1825		Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. Robert Fleming,	1820	1824		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
G. H. Huttman,	1820	1824		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. David Collie,	1822		1828	Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Samuel Kidd,	1824	1832		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Samuel Dyer,	1826			Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. John Smith,	1826	1829		Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Jacob Tomlin,	1826	1836		Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	1827	1835		Neth. Mis. Soc.	China.
E. C. Bridgman, D. D.	1829			A. B. C. F. M.	Canton.
Rev. David Abeel,	1830			A. B. C. F. M.	China.
Rev. Herman Röttger,	1832			Rhenish Mis. Soc.	Rhio.
Rev. John Evans,	1833		1841	Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. Ira Tracy,	1833	1841		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
S. Wells Williams,	1833			A. B. C. F. M.	Macao.
Rev. Stephen Johnson,	1833			A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Samuel Munson,	1833		1834	A. B. C. F. M.	Indign Archi.
Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.	1834			A. B. C. F. M.	Canton.
Rev. William Dean,	1834			A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Henry Lockwood,	1835	1838		A. E. B. F. M.	Batavia.
Rev. F. R. Hanson,	1835	1837		A. E. B. F. M.	Malacca.
Rev. ———— Wurth,	1835			Rhenish Mis. Soc.	Penang.
Rev. Evan Davies,	1835	1839		Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. Samuel Wolfe,	1835		1837	Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
Rev. J. L. Shuck,	1836			A. B. B. F. M.	Macao.
Rev. Alanson Reed,	1836			A. B. B. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Edwin Stevens,	1836		1837	A. B. C. F. M.	Canton.
Rev. J. J. Roberts,	1836			A. B. B. F. M.	Macao.
Rev. J. T. Dickinson,	1837	1840		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
Rev. M. B. Hope, M. D.	1837	1838		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
Stephen Tracy, M. D.	1837	1839		A. B. C. F. M.	Siam.
Rev. Elihu Doty,	1837			A. B. C. F. M.	Borneo.
Rev. Elbert Nevius,	1837			A. B. C. F. M.	Borneo.
Rev. W. J. Boone,	1837			A. E. B. F. M.	China.
Rev. ———— Baker,	1837			Rhenish Mis. Soc.	Malacca.
Rev. Alex. Stronach,	1837			Lon. Mis. Society.	Penang.
Rev. John Stronach,	1837			Lon. Mis. Society.	Singapore.
E. B. Squire,	1838	1840		Church Mis. Soc.	Singapore.
Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D.	1838			A. B. C. F. M.	China.
Rev. George W. Wood,	1838	1840		A. B. C. F. M.	Singapore.
William Lockhart,	1838			Lon. Mis. Society.	China.
Rev. Robert Orr,	1838	1841		Gen. Ass. Board.	Singapore.
Rev. John A. Mitchell,	1838		1838	Gen. Ass. Board.	Singapore.
Rev. Josiah T. Goddard,	1839			A. B. B. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Nathan S. Benham,	1839		1840	A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
Rev. Lyman B. Peet,	1839			A. B. C. F. M.	Bangkok.
William B. Diver, M. D.	1839	1841		A. B. C. F. M.	China.
James Legge, D. D.	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	Malacca.
Rev. William Milne,	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	China.
Benjamin Hobson, M. D.	1839			Lon. Mis. Society.	China.
Rev. Thos. L. McBryde,	1840			Gen. Ass. Board.	China.
James C. Hepburn, M. D.	1841			Gen. Ass. Board.	Singapore.
Rev. W. M. Logzie,	1842			Gen. Ass. Board.	China.
Duffel J. Macgowan,	1843			A. B. B. F. M.	China.

(From the Chinese Repository, for April.)

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ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [meats when ordered].
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VOL. 16. No. 22.

TUESDAY, MAY 30TH, 1843.

No. 650.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MAY 30TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Feby.	Singapore	1st May
U. States	14th Jan'y.	Java	10th April
Calcutta	31st March	Manila	4th May
Bombay	30th March	Australasia	4th Feby.
Amoy	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May.	ARRIVED.	From
15.	EAGLE, Swell, Maulmein.	
19.	MAAN, [Dutch] van Waning, Manila.	
30.	H. M. S. AGINCOURT, capt. Bruch, Manila.	
22.	URGENT, Sutherland, Singapore.	
23.	VELOCIPED, Woodcock, Singapore.	
24.	H. M. T. S. SAPHIRE, Futtock, esq. Amoy.	
26.	BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter, Bombay and Sing.	

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week) Per Sappho, Mrs. Wade, and two children, Captain H. Greary, royal artillery with 10 men, Mr. E. F. Dent, r. n., messrs. R. S. Cummins, L. C. Carvalho, and L. T. Meadows.

May.	SAILED.	For.
26.	PENANG, Ilbery, Liverpool.	
27.	MORLEY, Evans, London.	
27.	SCRAE, Neatby, London.	
28.	STYLA, McDonald, Singapore and Calcutta.	
28.	VENICE, [U. S.] Peris, Manila.	
28.	SCOTLAND, Cunningham, Cork.	
—.	PARKBOE HALL, Wharton, Manila.	

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Greenlaw.
For Bombay—Aron, 1st June.
For Calcutta—

VE-SELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Coromandel, Possidone, Maid of Athens, Zenobia, Eleanor, Rookery, Ems, Passenger.
From Liverpool—England's Queen, Ivanhoe, Chieftain, Nautilus, Aden, Ranger, Thomas Fielden.
From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wellington.
From Calcutta—George Armstrong, Pelorus, John Brightman, Rustonjee Cowasjee, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover.
From Bombay—Alouena, Manlius, Madonna, Tyrer, Lady Grant, Sealby Castle, Harmony, Dartmouth, Palatine, Harriott Scott, Eleanor, Lancaster, Isabella Thompson, Zephyr.
From Singapore—Venus, Julia, John Laird, Bencoolen.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Lady Grant, she having left Singapore on the 14th April and not yet arrived.

Captain Pousobey of the Patna, from Liverpool 12th January, arrived here 20th May, reports having spoken the James Matheson from China in Gaspar Strait on the 23rd April, having struck on the Belvedere about the previous night. On the 11th May spoke Spanish ship Bella Vascongada, from Cadiz for Manila, out 154 days.—19th May at midnight, off Cape Varella, passed a steamer standing southward, apparently under steam alone.

The Sappho from London, last from Liverpool 30th March, left there the Semiramis bound for China and the Simon Taylor for Singapore.

Vessel spoken by the Sappho: April 26th St. Lawrence in lat. 1.33 S long. 107 23 E. 21st Liverpool, lat. 1.8 long. 107 E. The Ardour was spoken by the Bella Vascongada. May 13 h. was a steamer in lat. 13.10 N. 110 E.—Canton Press, May 27.

By the Bombay Castle, we have only received the Bombay Courier of the 21st February.

We republish from the Supplement to the

Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette No. 62, the official report of the ceremony of the investiture of H. E. vice-admiral sir William Parker with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Some Chinese officers were present on the solemn occasion, and would that we had been there to see the august ceremony of the investiture of a honour so well-earned.

We have copied from the *Canton Press*, the correspondence respecting the detention of the schooner *Ariel*, carrying the U. S. flag, by commodore Kearney, commanding the U. S. squadron in the East Indies. As we are entirely ignorant of the orders and instructions which the commodore has received from the government of the U. S., it would be premature for us to express any opinion on this proceeding, further than we think it an oversight in carrying the U. S. or any foreign flag on vessels the *bond fide* property of English merchants.

With reference to the opium trade, we are not aware that the government of the U. S. has enacted any restrictive laws on its pursuit by its subjects; and if Congress has not given specific instructions on the subject to commodore Kearney, we are at a loss to understand the interference of that officer in the question, for there exists no commercial treaty between China and the U. S.; and the government of the U. S., beyond all others, would, we must suppose, by its constitution, be the last to interfere in the industrious and legal pursuits of its subjects:—by *legal* we mean as far as the laws of the U. S. are involved in the question.

Why does not the government of the U. S., for the benefit of the English revenue, enact regulations and interfere in the smuggling of tobacco, raw and manufactured into the British isles?

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Sup., May 25th, 1843.

OFFICIAL REPORT, OF THE CEREMONY OF THE INVESTITURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

VICE-ADMIRAL

Sir William Parker.

With the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, on the 18th of May, 1843, on board H. M. S.

CORNWALLIS.

When his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., c. c. n., &c. proceeded on board the Cornwallis, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the batteries on shore, as he embarked, and, as her majesty's plenipotentiary, he was received on board the Cornwallis, at half-past ten o'clock, with a similar salute, and a guard of honour.

A throne, decorated with flags, was erected on a platform, at the fore part of the quarter-deck; a portrait of her majesty the queen, being suspended in the centre of a canopy, over the throne.

The royal standard being hoisted on board the Cornwallis, was saluted with royal salutes by all the man-of-war ships in the harbour, and the batteries on shore; the Cornwallis (bearing the standard) excepted.

The procession of his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, her majesty's representative, then proceeded from the larboard door of the State-Cabin in the following order:—

Lieut. Pedder, r. n., Marine magistrate, &c. A. T. Gordon, esq., Land officer, &c. Captain Davidson, Assistant com.-gen. Captain Edwards, H. M.'s 98th Regt., Assist. quarter-master general.

The Rev. Mr. Burrows, Chaplain of the Cornwallis.

J. R. Morrison, esq., Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M.'s mission.

Lieut.-col. Wilson, c. n., Paymaster to the forces in China.

C. E. Stewart, esq., Acting secretary and treasurer to government.

Captain C. Edwards, H. M.'s 18th Regt., Surveyor, &c.

Captain Cuchterlony, Executive Engineer.

Richard Wossnam, esq., Secretary to H. E., Sir Henry Pottinger.

Major Moore, c. n., Dep. judge advocate-gen.

Major William Caine, Chief magistrate of Hongkong.

A. R. Johnston, esq., her majesty's deputy superintendent of trade, bearing on a cushion the insignia of a knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the bath.

Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, c. n., secretary of legation, bearing on a salver, a letter from his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, acting great master of the order, transmitting her majesty's warrant, and also the royal warrant to sir Henry Pottinger, for investing sir William Parker with the insignia of the order, knight grand cross of the bath.

Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm was attended by Mr. Midshipman Commerell, of h. m. ship Cornwallis, as a page, who held the salver during the time of reading the letter and warrant.

The representative of the crown, his excellency major-general sir Henry Pottinger, bart., c. c. n., her majesty's plenipotentiary in China.

This procession advanced from the larboard State-Cabin door, to the throne, between guards of royal marines, drawn up on each side of the quarter-deck, who saluted with presented arms, as the representative of the crown passed. A mate of the royal navy, and the junior officer of the royal marines, at the same time, lowered the colours with which they were stationed, on each side of the throne.

Sir Henry Pottinger taking his station then seated himself on the right of the throne, and sir William Parker, on receiving intimation from her majesty's representative to advance, was proceeded by his suite, moving from the starboard door of the State-Cabin, in the following order:—

Lieutenant Wilmot, Flag lieutenant.

Mr. Phayre, Mate of the Cornwallis.

Dr. King, Surgeon of the Cornwallis.

Lieutenant Barrow, Madras Artillery.

Captain Haythorne, H. M.'s 98th Regt.

Captain Cunynghame, Aid-de-camp to major-general lord Saltoun.

Commander Hough, H.C.S. vessel Proserpine.

Lieutenant-colonel Knowles, Royal Artillery.

Captain Kellett, c. n., of the Starling.

Captain Richards, c. n., of the Cornwallis.

Lieutenant Morris, of the Cornwallis.

Mr. Forbes, Mate of the Cornwallis.

Mr. Jackson, Master of the Cornwallis.

Mr. Chinnio, Secy. to the commander-in-chief.

Commander Vyner, H. M.'s sloop Wolf.

Commander Wise, of the Cornwallis.

Major Grant, c. n., Assist. Adjutant general.

Captain Collinson, c. n., of the Plover.

Colonel Campbell, c. n., H. M.'s 98th Regt.

Major-general the right honourable lord Saltoun, a. c. n.

His excellency the vice-admiral, supported by

major-general the right honourable lord Saltoun, K. C. B., commanding her majesty's land forces in China, and captain Peter Richards, C. B. of her majesty's ship Cornwallis, on approaching the throne made his obeisance, and was received by her majesty's representative.

Lieut-colonel Malcom, the secretary of legation, then read and published the letter from his royal highness the duke of Sussex, communicating the queen's warrant. The lieut-colonel also read and published, the royal warrant from her majesty the queen; at the conclusion of which mandate, the chaplain of the Cornwallis delivered the usual prayer.

Sir Henry Pottinger addressing sir William Parker as follows, invested him with the decorations:—

Sir William Parker,—In obedience to the Queen's most gracious warrant, which we have just heard read, I have the sincerest gratification in proceeding to invest you with the decorations of a knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the bath.

In carrying her majesty's commands into effect on this quarter-deck, I am vividly reminded that on this spot, I have had many opportunities of personally witnessing that rare union of valour, skill, energy, foresight, and decision which, as one of its results has directly led to the auspicious occasion on which we are now assembled, and thence I am led, as a matter of course, to turn to the ample field that is opened to me, on which I might enlarge, without the fear of being charged with flattery or exaggeration, on your long devoted and brilliant career in the service of your country; but, I feel, sir William, that no observations from me could enhance or exalt the merits of that career, and I also feel that it might appear superfluous, if not presumptuous, on my part to pass any lengthened eulogium or opinion on your services, at a moment when I am here, by her majesty's special commands, to bestow on you these honourable insignia, as a lasting and public memorial of the exalted and distinguished approbation and applause with which your sovereign is pleased to proclaim to the world, her sense of your claims to these pre-eminent honours.

For these reasons, I abstain, sir William, from intruding on your notice, and on the notice of the friends and admirers by whom you stand surrounded, any lengthened expression of my own sentiments, and, after this explanation, my motive cannot be misunderstood.

It is, however, due to myself, and also right to add, that I am highly sensible of the honour that is reflected on me, by becoming the humble instrument of giving effect to the queen's royal and gracious favour towards you, and I entreat you to believe, that her majesty could not have delegated this high duty to any individual who could feel more pride and happiness than I do, in executing her majesty's high behests towards one of her trusty & valued servants,—for whom, from a long course of association of the most important and intimate nature, I have learned to entertain the highest sentiments of public and private regard, esteem, and respect.

I, now, sir William, place these insignia in your possession, with an unfeigned prayer, that you may long be spared to enjoy them, and to add to their honours, by serving your queen and country, whenever, and wherever, your exertions may be called for;—that an increase to these honours will be the result, should opportunity offer, the past is a sufficient earnest for the future, and whether, on your next return to your native land, it may be your destiny to pass the remainder of your day's surrounded by those whom you love, and troops of valued friends, or to go forth again to fight your country's battles and uphold her good cause,—I will conclude, by humbly and devoutly praying the great disposer of all events to shield you with his protection and blessing.

Sir William Parker having given the following reply, the royal standard and decoration flags on board the Cornwallis, and the other ships of the squadron were hoisted down.

Sir Henry Pottinger,—Permit me to assure your excellency that I receive this distinguished mark of her majesty's approbation and favour, with becoming pride and gratitude.

I can truly say, that, for upward of fifty years since I entered the navy, it has been my undeviating desire to fulfil my duties with zeal and fidelity.

With an honest ambition for the honour and success of my profession, I have never ceased to contemplate with admiration and delight, the

glorious deeds of the sister service, nor have they failed to inspire a firm belief that, hand in hand, we shall, in every quarter of the globe, continue the triumphant defenders of the honour and dignity of the crown, and the interests of our country.

It is no small gratification to me, sir, to receive these flattering badges of distinction from the hands of your excellency, who has been so closely, and beneficially for our country, associated with the late operations of the combined forces in China.—I feel most sensibly the courtesy and kindness with which your excellency has conveyed her majesty's condescending favour to myself, and beg to return you my most cordial and sincere thanks.

Her majesty's ships of war and the batteries on shore then fired a salute of 15 guns, as a personal compliment to the vice-admiral, which was returned by the Cornwallis with an equal number of guns. (True copy).

RICHARD WOODHAM.

Government Notification.

It has been lately notified by proclamation of the chief magistrate, to the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong, that, between the hours of eight and ten P. M., they are prohibited from being out of their houses without lanterns, and that after ten o'clock P. M., and until daylight on the following morning, no Chinese will, in future, be permitted to go out under any consideration, unless he can produce a pass in English, specifying his object in being out at so late an hour.

A proclamation has also been issued, prohibiting, under penalty of severe punishment, all Chinese boats or vessels, from moving about the harbour after gun-fire at nine o'clock P. M., and until gun-fire at daylight on the following morning.

W. CAINE, Chief Magistrate.

From the Canton Press, May 27.

We learn that the American schooner *Ariel* which arrived here on Wednesday last from the East Coast, was detained for some days at Amoy, by commodore Kearney, of the U. S. S. *Constellation*, on account of some supposed irregularity in her papers: which consisted of a bill of sale (the vessel having changed owners here) certified by J. P. Sturgis, esq. the U. S. vice consul at Macao. On the 18th inst. the commodore addressed the following letter to captain Shannon of the *Ariel*.

U. S. Frigate *Constellation*.

Harbour of Amoy, May 18th, 1843.

Sir,—After a strict examination into your papers in connexion with the rights & privileges or benefits of an American vessel under the navigation laws enacted by the Congress of the United States in relation to the registry and record of vessels, I have made up my mind clearly on the subject that the schooner *Ariel* has not the privilege of carrying the American flag, or to take goods on board belonging to other citizens or subjects of any nation.

The *Ariel* cannot leave this port, where I found her, unless to return to Macao; and every item of either merchandise or treasure on freight must first be discharged here; and on having done which to my perfect satisfaction, I will place in your hands a sealed package containing all the papers and documents of the vessel, which you brought on board this ship; and they are not to be opened except by James P. Sturgis, esq. the U. S. vice-consul at Macao, to whom the package is addressed, unless on your passage thither, you should fall in with a national ship of war and be boarded, or be cast on shore, and evidence, such as you have, may be required for immediate relief from capture or oppression.

The officer and men now on board the *Ariel* will be withdrawn, and her own crew returned precisely at six o'clock tomorrow morning, when you can if you please assume the command of your vessel, but the American flag is not to be hoisted aboard of her.

It is to be understood that in the event of her coming out of Macao, it will be necessary, to avoid capture, to obtain a clear and an unquestionable right to display the American flag.

I remain, yours respectfully,

L. KEARNEY.

Commanding the U. S. squadron in the East Indies.

To John L. Shannon,

Master of the schooner *Ariel*.

The orders of the commodore having been instantly complied with, the *Ariel* was allowed to proceed on her voyage, and on the same day the commodore issued the following notice:

To American Merchants and others.

All persons having goods, merchandise, or treasure to ship from one port to another on this coast are hereby cautioned against intrusting the same on board any vessel in the "opium trade" sailing under the flag of the United States of North America.

Dated on board U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, harbour of Amoy, coast of China, this the 18th day of May A D 1843.

(Signed) L. KEARNEY.

Commanding the U. S. squadron in the East Indies.

Immediately on the *Ariel's* arriving here, the following correspondence took place between the owner of the vessel, Mr. George Washington Fraser, and Mr. J. P. Sturgis, the U. S. vice consul.

J. P. Sturgis, esq.

Resident consul U. S. A.

Macao

Sir,—As my schooner the "*Ariel*" has lately been seized by commodore Kearney of the U. S. F. "*Constellation*," in consequence of some informality in her papers, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to state to me in what particular they are incorrect, that I may take the necessary steps to have them made perfect.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) G. W. FRASER.

Macao, 25th May, 1843.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. AMERICA.

Macao, 25th May, 1843.

George W. Fraser, esq.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry of this day's date, I beg to inform you that I am not aware of any informality in the papers of the American schooner *Ariel*; they being of such a tenor as are generally held by vessels sold abroad, and which vessels by the laws of the United States of America are not entitled to an entry in the ports of the United States except on payment of duties as levied on foreign bottoms.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS P. STURGIS.

Vice Consul of the U. S. America.

We learn that the *Constellation* has arrived at Hongkong, and is hourly expected, in Macao Roads. There are several vessels in the China Seas trading under the American flag with papers similar to the *Ariel's* the validity of which have not hitherto been called in question. We refrain for the present expressing any opinion of our own on the subject, as we understand it is the intention of Mr. Fraser to bring the whole affair before a legal tribunal in the United States, and to sue commodore Kearney for damages.

As regards the commodore's caution to American merchants and others against intrusting property to vessels under American colors engaged in the opium trade, we imagine that any danger to be apprehended for them is that which has ever, in a greater or less degree, existed, namely, from the Chinese authorities, as we can not for a moment suppose that commanders of American ships of war would take upon themselves the responsibility of interfering in a trade carried on by their fellow citizens, which, as far as we know, is not prohibited by any law in their country, and which, at the same time, is certainly not less illegal than the present trading on the China coast at all in whatever commodity. Should, however, commodore Kearney intend interfering with such American vessels as may carry opium, he might likewise do so with others that trade in other goods, & should touch at any port or places on the coast of China not at the present moment occupied by the English, not one port being yet opened to foreign trade on the coast, and all sorts of goods therefore doing fully as much contraband as opium. We do not think that the United States can ever contemplate employing their navy for the protection of the Chinese revenue; but, although such notices as the above issued by commodore Kearney may not in reality at all influence the trade carried on under the American flag on the coast, the Chinese government may prove grateful for this show of anxiety for the welfare of its people.

The following is a translation of a proclama-

tion pasted on the walls at Hongkong in relation to the dwellers upon the water.

His excellency Pottinger, plenipotentiary by royal authority, and Caine, magistrate of Hongkong and its dependencies, issue these commands for the information of all. It appears that in this region there have recently risen up large numbers of robbers in a most daring manner rushing with torches into houses and plundering in bands which is occasion for deepest regret and detestation. Upon examination it is found that these banditti are all from other places but who have congregated here, who come in boats to accomplish their designs. After this no boat shall be allowed to be seen moving about after nine o'clock at night. If any act in disobedience to this law, and the guard boats from the ships of war should fire upon them and inflict wounds and distress it will not be matter of regret.

This proclamation is now issued for the information of all, and therefore it is now declared that all boats after nine o'clock at night must lie quietly at their anchors, and not be sailing to and from, but wait until daylight when they will be permitted to move.

If any scheme to disobey they will at once be arrested and no leniency shown them.

Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special edict.

Taoukwang 23d year. 4th moon, 13th day.
(May 11th. 1843.)

Lord Hill.

Another of the heroes of our history is gone. Year by year, thinner and still thinner grows the little company of aging wrinkle-furrowed men, whose energy of mind and body in their prime of manhood changed the face of the world, and made England and Europe what they are. The winter of the age in which they flourished is now come. Bedouin, Carthage, and Babylon were not so surely destructive as the enemy that is now closing relentlessly upon them; the sap is falling, and every breath of an easterly blast brings down the dry leaves—while, when green, the sylph had used to write her choicest songs upon.

In the man we have just lost we had in full quantities all those sterling qualities which in a lifelong war made our fathers invincible, and which are not extinct in their sons. There was courage which knew no fear but the fear of shame, and which in no personal consequence that could arise in the path of duty could see an evil; honesty with which such courage is seldom unattended; perseverance which became downright dogged and impetuous obstinacy if men or circumstances suggested the chance of defeat; honour which was a bright thing of worship, before which no dagon of private interest or even personal fame could stand erect a moment—honour, which comprehended within that name loyalty more devoted than ever eastern monarch knew, and love of country as enthusiastic as ever warmed the blood of an old republic.

The energy of a freeman, the honour of a soldier, the tone of mind of a gentleman, these were the strong impulses that forced through hot contest and up to victory that generation of heroes of which only the few venerable relics are now among us.

Of such was Rowland L. Hill, and many a mournful glance will the surviving chief of this goodly band throw around his table, when on the 13th of next June he shall miss from their accustomed places Wellington and Hill, his second and third in command in the victory which sealed his immortality, and theirs. To all who meet at Asby house on that day, it must be a sad and melancholy festival, that commemoration of Waterloo.

The history of the career of one of the heroes of the Peninsula is not to be written in a column of a newspaper. We may table his steps and his promotions—the campaign in which he served—the battles in which he fought—the words, thanks, crosses, ribbons, till a with which he was rewarded; but the details that would give life and likelihood to this skeleton sketch, must necessarily be wanting. We cannot pause to paint in small instances and in particular anecdotes his courage, his promptness, his energy, his personal bearing, of the forethought the amenity, the care for his companions, and the generosity which obtained for him the love of his soldiers and the confidence of his commanders. Here it must all be told in words.

Born of an old Shropshire family in the August of 1772, Hill fought his way through the Latin academy and the lower school classes at Rugby, and at sixteen was gazetted an ensign. He had probably already poured through Caesar's Commentaries, and as Rugby could not keep him so many in the line of his own profession, he had a twelve month at Strasburg, and a run through Germany, France and Holland, before he assumed the duties of his military rank. His education and his family's wish gave him the facilities of quick promotion. By contributing the requisite sums of men to an independent company, he became a lieutenant; by raising an independent company himself, he became captain—before he was twenty years old.

He first entered upon active service as aide de camp to Lord Mervill and the general's command at Toulon. In this service, before he was yet twenty-one, he was wounded in the hand, and narrowly escaped a very premature interruption of his career. It was displaced between himself and captaincy when he should mount a tier in order to observe the enemy. Some obtained the post of danger and was shot dead. Hill was sent home with the despatches relating to the evacuation of Toulon, and with recommendations from his superiors, which

secured him future employment and the friendship of Lord Lyndoch, then commander of the 90th. Hill purchased a majority in this regiment, and following the fortunes of his adopted corps, had his full share in the dangers of the memorable Egyptian campaign. The writer of a memoir in the *Shropshire News*, which seems to have been compiled from authentic sources, speaking of this portion of his career, says—

In the action of the 13th of March, 1801, major-general Crauford's brigade formed the front. With the 90th regiment, commanded by Lord Hill then lieutenant-colonel, as its advanced guard. Sir R. Wilson states the conduct of the 90th in this affair to have been most honourable; and that nothing could exceed the intrepidity and firmness with which they charged the enemy. On this occasion colonel Hill received a wound on the right temple, from a musket ball, the force of which was providentially averted by a strong brass bidding in the front of his helmet; the blow was, however, severe, and he was removed from the field of battle in a state of insensibility. When his situation was made known to Lord Keith, he immediately went for him on board the *Foudroyant*. The kindness and accommodation the invalid received from his noble friend no doubt greatly accelerated his recovery, and enabled him to rejoin his regiment and continue on duty the whole of the campaign. The captain Pacha frequently saw colonel Hill whilst he was on board the *Foudroyant*, and with many good wishes, and expressions for his welfare, presented him with a valuable gold box, sword, and shawl.

Upon its return from Egypt, the 90th was ordered to Ireland, where Hill appears to have acted with great temper and moderation, for he received addresses of thanks from the inhabitants of all the towns which formed the principal stations of his regiment.

He left Ireland to join the army destined to set under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula. He shared in all the dangers, fatigues, and harass of this service, and commanded the corps of reserve which guarded the embarkation of the army at Corunna. His services were well appreciated in England.

This was in 1809. Immediately on his return he was appointed to accompany the second expedition to the Peninsula, and, with a slight interval, during which he returned to England to recover from illness, he fought the whole Peninsular fight right through.

In 1811 he was lieutenant-general. It would be useless to follow him step by step through all the victories which were won by this ground. He always did his duty well, and one achievement, the surprising Gibraltar's corps at Arroyo de Molino, was a brilliantly successful enterprise. Upon this occasion Hill scored beyond his usual flight, for he was a steady, prudent, and cautious, but not a dashing or brilliant, genius. Preference and honours, of course, gathered upon him as he served with Wellington; and his friends at home were proud to commemorate the exploits of a Shropshire man. In the monument, near Shrewsbury, Hill has long been able to read the tradition which future generations of his townsmen will receive of him in distant times.

In 1812 Hill was returned for Shrewsbury, and it was while he represented that borough that the monument was raised. In 1814 he was created a peer, and his second title of Baron of Almaraz, commemorated the particular service by which he merited his rank. This was accompanied by a pension of 2,000l. a year. These formed Hill's share of the laurels and of their solid accompaniments which were served out at the general peace.

Every child can tell how soon after the Peninsular heroes had been coroneted and placed upon the shelf, they were called down again to fight the battle of Waterloo. Hill's position and share in this battle is also pretty well known. At Waterloo he had his horse shot under him. It would be useless to claim for Hill any extraordinary share in the success of this great day, but he did his duty well, and did all that the opportunities of his position allowed. He was afterwards second in command of the army of occupation, and having never been married he obtained a patent limiting his title to the heirs male of his brother, and his pension to his next successor.

In 1828 Hill was appointed the general commanding in chief of the army of England, and he held this appointment until very recently. Of his conduct in this high office different estimates have been made. Some have censured him for holding it under a government to which he was opposed in party politics; more persons have blamed his toleration of Lord Cardigan; in truth, it would be difficult to ascribe to him the firmness and decision of character which is necessary to the occupant of so high and important a post. One thing, however, is certain. However he may occasionally have been estranged by impetuosity, or deceived by underlings, his intentions were always upright, and his wish was always to be impartial. There are few who would now care to criticize his administration severely, or to dwell upon his errors.

He had attained to one year beyond the term which the patriot has assigned to the span of human life, and, sinking gradually under the infirmities of age—the age of a life of hard work—he has died in the fulness of years and honour.

There is nothing extraordinary in this man's rise, for he did not fight his way upwards in early life through poverty and difficulties, but he was lifted easily into military rank by the aid of patronage and wealth. There is nothing very startling about his career, but it consists of steady conduct and prudent, careful generalship, and not of daring reckless dashings at brilliant success. He earned his laurels steadily. His countrymen honour him as a good Englishman and a sterling British soldier.

Funeral of Lord Hill.

The funeral of the deceased hero took place yesterday (Friday), at eleven o'clock.

The remains of the late gallant hero were interred in a vault in the chapel of Hadfield, a village in the parish of

Middle, within a mile of Hardwick, and five miles from Shrewsbury, on the road leading to Plawston, Whitchurch, and Lichfield. The funeral in a plain stone edifice, erected for the purpose, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, the vicar of the parish, who, with a new tower, which added much to the picturesque effect of this venerable building. While this was erecting, a circumstance occurred, connected with the death of an old servant, which induced his lordship to cause a vault to be constructed under the tower, in which his remains might be deposited, and yesterday they were laid in it.

Few of the shops in Shrewsbury were opened, a resolution to that effect having been signed by the principal mercers and drapers, who agreed, as a token of respect to his late lordship, to close their shops the whole of the day. At ten o'clock the bells of the steeple churches in the town commenced tolling at intervals, and, although the morning was gloomy, with continued drizzling rain, hundreds of persons, of both sexes, started at an early hour, on foot, on the road to Hadfield, and were followed throughout the morning by horsemen and vehicles of every description, and the whole of the shops being closed by eleven, the towns at that time appeared entirely deserted by its population.

To add to the affliction of Sir Rowland (now Lord Hill) and the whole of the members of the family—the dowager Mrs. Hill, the mother of his lordship, expired this morning after a severe illness. The death of the amiable lady, although long expected, came with such violence upon the family at the last moment, that the arrangements which had been previously made for the procession of the funeral of his lordship were altogether laid aside. The shock was so sudden, and the grief of the family so great, that several of its members were unable to attend. The poignancy of the grief of Sir Rowland Hill (we retain that title to avoid confusion) was very great, and this further visitation quite unmanned him, and heightened the anguish he had previously endured. To those at a distance, who hear that Sir Rowland succeeds to the title and estates of a nobleman of upwards of seventy years of age, this mental suffering may appear either simulated or unintelligible; but to those on the spot, acquainted with Sir Rowland's extreme kindness of disposition—the strength of his domestic affections—and the reverence in which he held his uncle, it is unnecessary to say that his grief is heartfelt and unfeigned; while his simple, unassuming, his unbounded personal liberality, and the station he holds in society, conspire to forbid the supposition that he could for a moment be actuated by sinister or interested motives. The deceased lady, whose sudden death added so melancholy an interest to the solemn pageant, partook in a large degree of the warm-heartedness and good nature which form so distinguished an attribute to the inheritance of all the Hills, and which extort from political opponents, like ourselves, a tribute of admiration, not less complimentary, we hope, than the praises of friends. She was also gifted with rare mental endowments and acute perception of character, a vigorous understanding, and a prompt and decisive judgment, as readily formed and as soon acted upon, in her sphere, as that of the deceased hero himself in his. But the best possible eulogium that could be pronounced upon her is, the intensity of the grief with which her sorrowing relatives mourn her death, even in the midst of a sorrow for a deprivation in which the whole nation regards itself as a sufferer.

The entire route from Shrewsbury to Hadfield was crowded with pedestrians, equestrians, gentry, and tradesmen, who were anxious to witness the last melancholy obsequies of the hero who was so universally beloved. Although the rain continued without intermission, the village of Hadfield was thronged with spectators from Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, Drayton, Wren, Shrewbury, Fosse, Hadfield, and the numerous villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood. The road in front of the lodge was thronged with groups of persons, but in consequence of prior and imperative arrangements, the mansion, which had become doubly hallowed by the bereavement of the morning, was closely guarded by policemen, though the precaution was useless, for no one appeared to wish to intrude upon the grief that reigned within the precincts of the house of mourning. The arrangements having been completed by the undertaker, the procession started from Hardwick.

The pall was borne by Lord Berwick, Sir J. R. Kynaston, Sir A. V. Corbet, the hon. Thomas Kenyon, the hon. H. W. Powers, and by A. W. Corbet, esq., John Winstanley, esq., and John Coles, esq. The shell, in which were placed the remains of his lordship, was enclosed in a strong oak coffin, covered with black silk velvet, and richly ornamented. On the centre of the lid was placed a shield bearing the coronet, underneath which was the following inscription:—"Rowland vicomte Hill, c. s. c. s. d. Decembris 16, 1842, ætate 70 annis." Shrewsbury News.

Sir Sydney Smith's Sister.

We recently copied from the *United Service Gazette*, an account of the discovery of a sister of Sir Sydney Smith, the hero of Acre, together with her son, in a state of great destitution, in London. The latter had been at sea, but had been of late unable to procure any employment in that profession. The circumstances of her painful history, having been confirmed by a letter to me, Emerson Tenison, Esq., from Miss Jane Foster, the sister-in-law of Sir Sydney Smith, under the notice of Sir Robert Peel, from whom Miss Foster, as the friend of the unfortunate lady, immediately received the following communication:—

Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1842.

Madam.—I have just read a letter written by you, detailing facts connected with the past and present circumstances of Mrs. Dwyer, a very poor creature of the late Sir Sydney Smith. The pains at my disposal, being confined to limited donations from a fund called the Royal Bounty, are very restricted; but, such as they are, they shall be applied by me with the greatest satisfaction to her relief.

I think it probable that Mrs. Dwyer is in a measure more amenable to her feelings than through your intervention, and, if you will permit me, I will place the sum

of 1841 in your hands, to be applied for the benefit of Mrs. Dwyer.

I will write to Lord Haddinton with respect to her son, and mention the general purport of your letter to Mr. Emerson Tenent.

I have the honor to be, Madam, your obedient servant,
Miss Jane Porter, ROBERT PERL.

This prompt and delicate relief has been followed up by the appointment of the unfortunate lady's son to a berth on board her majesty's ship the "Thunderbolt," thus securing both individuals from their recent distinction.

DEATH OF AFRICAN GENERAL HAMILTON—This veteran officer, who was in command of the Lin chik district, expired in Nelson-place. Lin chik, on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness. For his services during the war he was granted a pension of 3000 p. annuum, which now reverts to the crown. He has left a family of six sons and five daughters by his wife, the daughter of the late Lord Castlemaine.

DEATH OF THE HON. C. H. STRATFORD—With regret to announce the death, on his way home from China, of the hon. C. H. Stratford, captain of the 18th Royal Irish. This gallant and distinguished young officer was accompanying Major Malcolm, the bearer of the treaty of peace with China; he was seized with dysentery on the voyage, and expired, after ten days illness on board the "Auckland" steam frigate, on the 23d of October. He was the second and youngest son of the Earl of Aldborough.

The 36th, 41st, and 49th regiments have been placed under orders to return home. They are to leave India for this country about the beginning of February next. The 36th and 49th proceeded from China to Bengal, on the ratification of the treaty of peace, and the payment by the Chinese of the first instalment of the war expenses.—United Service Gazette.

BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATIONS—The government has at length determined on taking the necessary steps to put down the nuisance in Holywell-street, and which was felt to reflect disgrace on the rulers of a Christian country. Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the treasury, has received instructions to proceed against the men Paterson and Ryall, and the police are engaged in procuring such evidence as shall bring home the case to these offenders against public morals and decency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We take some shame to ourselves for having so long delayed a notice of an exhibition in this metropolis, the merits of which we have some means of appreciating, and which we do not hesitate to characterize as highly deserving of public attention. We refer to the "Chinese collection," the fruit of many years industrious and judicious efforts on the part of Mr. Nathan Dunn, an American merchant in China, who availed himself of the very favourable opportunities he possessed there to accumulate the most perfect specimens of the costumes, the manner, the domestic habits, the arts, and sciences, the literature, the trade—in fact, of the whole system of civilization of the Chinese nation, which throws more light upon the character and institutions of that peculiar people than could be gained by the closest study of books, or even by a transient residence amongst them. The visitor enters a superb saloon, 225 feet by 50, and finds himself suddenly transported, as it were, into China. Every object around, the figures on either hand, in their appropriate costumes; the lanterns, and implements, the inscriptions—all persuade him that he is really mingling with the various ranks of the "celestial empire of the middle." There are complete fac-similes of Chinese shops—a silk mercer's and a retail Chinaware vendor's—the former (the house being of two stories) exhibits the proprietor behind his counter, making calculations with the abacus, or counting-board; a purchaser examination goods; an acquaintance "just dropped in" to chat; a beggar at the door; a clerk entering the purchases; a servant in a back-parlour preparing breakfast: all the figures the size of life. On the doorpost of the Chinaware shop hangs a tablet, with the inscription *Tung-sen, mien-tai*, "priests and beggars are not allowed to enter." In other parts of the saloon are cases, or rather glazed rooms, appropriately furnished, exhibiting the various ranks and classes of China in their proper dresses or ornaments—mandarins of the different orders; priests of Fuh and Tao, in canonicals; gentlemen; literati; warriors; ladies; servants and slaves; actors performing a play; mechanics at their occupations, &c. A Chinese gentleman is conveyed along a street in a palanquin, with attendants. A superb pavilion of a summer residence, the size of a large apartment, shows the formalities of receiving visits, conversation, &c. Models of junks; specimens of all the various tools, manufactures, productions, and knick-knackery of China; the furniture, decorations, books, visiting cards; the apparel and furniture; the paintings and drawings (of exquisite beauty); the idols and religious implements, are elegantly arranged on all sides. In short, there is nothing wanting to give the visitor a complete idea of

what the Chinese really are, and the result will be to raise them to a much higher degree in the estimation of Europeans than our prejudices have hitherto permitted them to attain. We should add, that every article in the collection, even the well-executed portraits in oil of the hong merchants, is the work of Chinese artists; and that there is nothing in the collection which can offend the chastest eye.

It is now confidently stated that the arrangement which has been pending for some time between Lord Lowther, the postmaster-general, and the Austrian director-general, for the transmission of the overland mail from India, via Suez and Alexandria, by way of Trieste, Vienna, Hamburg, and Ostend, have been concluded. This new arrangement, with regard to receiving the overland mail, will in no manner affect the present treaty of sending via Marseilles to Malta, Egypt, and India, on the 4th of each month, and by the French mail packets leaving that port on the 1st, 11th, and 25th of the month.—Standard.

MARRIED—Oct. 11, At St. George's, Hanover Square, JOHN REES, esq., formerly of China, to EMMA, daughter of the late H. BROWN, esq., of Colchester.

FOR SALE.



THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 30, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.



A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARATY's code of signals, ensign, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. J. R. DINE, M. THESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LOND N.



THE British built ship, MAR Y, captain Kerr, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERAJEEBOOY KUSTOMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain Beng, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A I British Built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4½ tons old. Apply to
December 12th. C. H. HART.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will offer for sale on Thursday, the 1st June, a choice selection of LISBON, BUCCELLAS, and PORT WINES, (in wood and bottle) ex "Wall of the Wisp;" the whole are to be sold to the highest bidder, and therefore claim the attention of Messrs and families requiring really good Wines, and probably at extremely cheap rates.

At the same time will be sold, a quantity of Damaged Chintz, and a variety of Sundries. Further particulars will appear in Hand bills.

Macao, 26th May, 1843

NOTICE—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT BROWN and Company in Finsing and Maelmoin was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BUNNING is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Finsing and Maelmoin or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN.
By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT BUNNING.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Finsing, 2nd January, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English Irish Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month.

All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China, Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAC VICAR & Co.

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

TWO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

AT REDUCED RATES

FOR SALE—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 12th May, 1843.

FOR SALE—Fashionable BONNETS, Caps, & Youth's HATS and CAPS. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. HONGKONG DICTIONARY, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHAIR PATTERNS (CARPETING); TURKEY, PERSIAN and BAUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COHART & Co's. well known MADEIRA, in Hinds Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANDERSON'S CALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANDERSON'S CALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 62 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND

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London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ross, Smith & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Paine & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 23.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1843.

No. 651.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JUNE 6TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.			
England	4th March	Singapore	21st May
U. States		Java	30th April
Calcutta	31st March	Manila	14th May
Bombay	30th April	Austral Asia	4th Feby.
China	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. From
29. GUSTAV, (Hamb.) *Jessen*, Singapore.
30. DAN, (Danish) ———, Valparaiso, 20th March.
30. JOHN LAIRD, *St. Croix*, Liverpool and Sing.
31. TYNER, ———, Bombay.
31. WIMBACROFT, (U. S.) *Webber*, Philadelphia.
June.

1. MADRILENA, (Sp.) *Borde-nave*, Pangasinan.
2. BENCOLEN, ———, Liverpool and Manila.
3. ZEPHYR, (U. S.) *Johanson*, Bombay, 15th April and Singapore 21st May.
3. SCH. EMMA, *Dawson*, Bombay, 20th April and Singapore 21st May.

PASSENGER.—For Gustav, Mr. M. Wilhelm.
Per John Laird, Spencer Compton & Co.

SAILED. For
28. GREENLAW, *Morrison*, London.
28. VENICE, (U. S.) *Perit*, Manila.
29. SIR R. PERL, *Richardson*, Manila.
30. H. M. ST. VIKEN, ———, Amoy.
June.

1. H. M. T. S. JUPITER, *Hoffmeister*, England.
2. ARUN, *Kellick*, Bombay.
4. COMITA, (Sp.) *Pardo*, Manila.
4. ESPERANZA, (.) *Aguija*, do.
6. LA FAYETTE, (Fr.) *Cassey*, Manila.
6. KETTEL, *Beauvais*, Singapore.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—
For Calcutta—
For Bombay—Anna Eliza, on the 10th inst.
For Singapore—Urgent, on the 15th inst.
For Manila—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Cornmander, Posidonie, Maid of Athens, Zetobia, Eleonor, Rookery, Enn, Passenger.
From Liverpool—England's Queen, Ivanhoe, Chieflain, Nautilus, Aden, Ranger, Thomas Fielden, Charles Jones, Albert Edward, Inglesborough.
From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wellington.
From Calcutta—George Armstrong, Pelraas, John Brightman, Rustemjee Cowasjee, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover.
From Bombay—Almonte, Manila, Madonna, Lady Grant, Seabey Castle, Harmony, Dartmouth, Pelatice, Harriott Scott, Eborac, Lancaster, Isabella Thompson, Zephyr.
From Singapore—Venus, Julia, Bencoelen.

The Wallish, Fawcett, passed Anjer on the 30th April.

By the schooner Zephyr, from Bombay, we have received London papers to the 4th of March; Bombay papers to the 20th of April; Galiguani's Messenger to the 4th March, and the Malta papers to the 10th March.

The schooner Zephyr left Bombay on the 15th April, Singapore 21st of May, and arrived in Macao roads on the 3rd inst. The schooner Emma left Bombay on the 20th April, Singapore 21st May, and arrived in Macao roads on the 3rd instant.

We are informed that the Portuguese brig of war "Tejo," which was destined to bring out the new governor of Macao, Sr. Pegado, was unable to leave Lisbon on account of bad weather; it was generally reported in Lisbon, that Sr. Pegado would have another destination, and probably would succeed the count das Antas as governor-general of Goa; which in the present circumstances appears very probable.—J'egooiro da Liberdade, April 15, 1843.

It is with the most lively and sincere regret that we have to record in our obituary the demise of WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., M. P. for Ashburton. Our acquaintance with Mr. Jardine, in China, dates as far back as 1815; and we seize this melancholy opportunity of avowing our heartfelt gratitude to him for many kind and considerate acts of goodness since we took charge of the Canton Register on the 1st January, 1834.

Our readers will learn from his published address to the electors of Ashburton, that Mr. JAMES MATHESON is a candidate for that town; and as "the friend and former partner of their late lamented member, Mr. JARDINE," we have no doubt of his election; and we may be allowed to add that we most cordially wish him success in his new & important career as a British senator.

It is thus stated in the *John Bull* of Saturday Feby. 25th.—"The gale during the night of Friday & Saturday morning, was attended by the most heart-rending shipwrecks and casualties at sea, off different parts of the coast, particularly in the Channel & German ocean, where the loss of life and property was dreadfully severe. Many vessels are supposed to have gone down in the course of the night, of which no tidings will ever be heard. The storm lasted nearly 43 hours, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind from N. E., which, at times, almost amounted to a hurricane, and by the accounts received during the last two days, it appears to have extended over the whole country, as well as on the continent."

We are happy to inform our local readers that captain J. J. Davis, lately in the employ of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., sailed on the 1st of April for Hongkong, with a patent ship, fitted by the celebrated shipbuilder, Mr. White, of Cowes, whose nephew accompanies Mr. Davis to lay it down and superintend it. The ship will heave up a ship of 800 tons, and more, if required.

We presume the government of Hongkong will appropriate a good site for the ship, particularly when it is remembered how difficult it is to obtain permission for foreign ships to enter the inner harbour of Macao, and the risk and enormous expense of heaving down at Hongkong.

About 12 or 14 vessels were laid on for China, in the latter end of January, but freight did not offer very freely. The splendid new cutter, *Arundel*, with a crew of Lascars, sailed on the 20th of January for Hongkong.

We invite attention to the Past and future British relations with China by Sir James B. Urnston, for several years president of the E. I. Company's select committee in China.

Our subscribers and friends are respectfully informed that the Canton Register Press will be removed to Hongkong on or before the 11th inst.

Before which period we respectfully solicit from our subscribers in Macao, the liquidation of all outstanding claims to the 31st of dec. 1842.

MACAO POLICE REGULATIONS.

To Foreigners residing in Macao.

Art. 1st.—Every foreigner residing in Macao, naturalized or not naturalized, must, from the 1st to 15th Jan'y., present at the office of the secretary to government a declaration of his name and country, age, occupation, time & the object of his coming, and place of his residence. Those reports will be entered in a book especially kept for them.

Art. 2nd.—He must at the same time produce the passport he came with to this place, or the title that authorise his stay in it. These shall be likewise noted down in the above named book.

Art. 3rd.—Every foreigner residing in Macao without a passport or a competent title to continue his residence in this city, must give a fit bail for himself, at the office of the secretary to government, except in the following cases; 1st when he is with the knowledge and permission of the Portuguese government in the service of his nation; 2nd when he is naturalized by law; 3rd when he has resided five years in Macao.

Art. 4th.—Permission to reside will be granted to every foreigner to enable him to continue his residence in Macao, and the same will serve to entitle him to a passport on his quitting the place.

The permit shall be printed and charged \$1 per copy.

To Foreigners arriving, or newly arrived in Macao.

Art. 1st.—Every foreigner newly come to Macao, must conform himself to the above regulations within 24 hours of his arrival.

Art. 2nd.—Leave to reside shall be granted to every foreigner who conforms himself to these regulations.

Art. 3rd.—Every foreigner residing in this city, without observing the above regulations, shall be made to pay a fine of \$50 within three days, in default of which he will be made to pay double the fine, and if he continues to disobey, or gives cause of suspicion, he will be removed from this city.

To Captains or Masters of Ships.

No captain or master of any ship arrived in this harbour or roads can discharge any European sailor or Lascars of its crew without the permission of his Excellency the Governor. The contravention of this article will be punished with a fine of \$25 or \$100.

By order of His Excellency the Governor.

JOZE MANOEL DE CARVALHO E SOUZA.
Secretary to Government.

Translation.

Keying is expected to arrive in Canton on the 9th day of the 5th moon (to day.)

The present regulations of the trade will be conducted on the old principles. As to the important articles of tea and raw silk, the hongmerchants have published a red notification—that if it is known that any shopmen secretly trade with the English or American nations in either tea or raw silk, if any one will report them

at the Conso hall, he shall receive a pecuniary reward.

Fuen Sung, Howqua's 6th son died on the 30th of May; he was about 30 years old. The venerable Howqua, now 74 years old, has only two sons remaining, one about 33 and one about 11 years old.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gaztte June 1st, 1843.

STATEMENT

Of the Forms and Ceremonies
Observed at the Investiture of His Excellency Major General

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G. C. B.,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China,
With the Insignia of a Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

At Hongkong, on the 20th day of May, 1843.

On Saturday, the 20th of May, 1843, being the day appointed for the public investiture of his excellency, major general sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G. C. B., her majesty's plenipotentiary in China, with the insignia of a knight grand cross of the most honourable order of the bath, by his excellency vice-admiral sir William Parker, G. C. B., commander in chief of her majesty's naval forces in India, and China, the vice-admiral, attended by the captains and officers of the squadron, left the *Cornwallis* at ten o'clock, with a procession of barges, the yards of the ships of war being manned in compliment. On landing, he was received by a guard of honour.

His excellency and party, joined the civil and military officers of the island, at half-past ten o'clock, at the government house, at Hongkong, where a guard of honour of her majesty's 98th regiment was also posted for his reception.

The ceremony commenced at eleven, when the royal standard was hoisted in front of the government house, and saluted by her majesty's ships, and those of the Indian navy, then present, and by the batteries on shore; the ships being decorated with flags used on occasions of royal festivals and their yards manned during the royal salute.

The throne was erected in the reception-room of the government house, on a platform, decorated with flags,—a portrait of her majesty the queen, being suspended in the centre of the canopy, over the throne.

His excellency, vice-admiral sir William Parker, G. C. B., who was delegated to represent his sovereign, on the occasion, began his procession from the ante-room of the government house in the following order:—

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Lieutenant Wilmot, of Cornwallis, flag lieutenant
Lieutenant Morris, of Cornwallis, senior lieutenant

Mr. Hill, mate, Mr. Blake, assistant surgeon, Mr. Willes, mate, all of the Cornwallis.

*Lieutenant Hay, 41st m. n. infantry.
Dr. Graham, medical store-keeper.

Mr. Hoffmeister, master, com. h. m.'s troop ship
Jupiter.

Captain Haythorne, Aide-de-camp to major-general lord Saltoun.

Mr. McKnight, naval store-keeper, and agent
victualler.

Captain Graham, R. M., h. m. s. Cornwallis.
Captain Cunyngbame, Aide-de-camp to major-general lord Saltoun.

Rev. Mr. Burrough, chaplain of h. m. s. Cornwallis.

Captain Young, commanding wing of h. m.'s
55th regiment.

Captain Hall, commanding wing of 41st m. n. i.

Lieutenant Carter, of Cornwallis.
Major Grant, G. C. B., assistant adjutant-general.

Commander Wise, of Cornwallis.

Lieutenant colonel Knowles, G. C. B., commanding
royal artillery.

Captain Henry Kellett, G. C. B., of her majesty's
surveying vessel *Starling*, bearing on a tapestried
Cushion, the insignia of a knight grand
cross of the order of the Bath.

Benjamin Chimmo, esq., secretary to the vice-
admiral, bearing on a silver salver, a letter
from his royal highness, the duke of Sussex,
acting great master of the order, transmitting
her majesty's warrant to sir William Parker,
for investing sir Henry Pottinger, with the
insignia of the order of knight grand cross of
the Bath, and also the royal warrant.

Mr. Chimmo was attended by Mr. Robert
Gibson, a volunteer of the first class, belonging
to the Cornwallis, as page, to hold the salver
during the period of reading the aforesaid docu-
ments.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CROWN,

His Excellency, Vice-Admiral

SIR WILLIAM PARKER, G. C. B.

This procession passed on from the ante-room
towards the throne, between guards of h. m.'s
98th regt., which were drawn up on each side of
the reception-room; saluting with presented
arms, as the representative of the crown passed:—

The band of that regiment playing "God
save the queen."

The vice-admiral, having first made his reve-
rence to the throne, took his seat on the right
hand of it;—his Aide-de-camp were then direct-
ed to inform his excellency, the plenipotentiary,
that all was in readiness for his reception.

His excellency, her majesty's plenipotentiary,
sir Henry Pottinger, immediately advanced from
the ante-room, towards the throne in the follow-
ing order:—

Lieutenant Daniell, (Indian navy) h. c. s. vessel,
Acbar.

Lieutenant Pedder, R. N., marine magistrate.

A. T. Gordon, esq., land officer, &c.

C. E. Stewart, esq., assistant treasurer, & secre-
tary to government.

Mr. Phayre, mate of the Cornwallis
Mr. Shairp, mate of the Cornwallis.

Capt. C. Edwards, h. m. 18th regt., surveyor, &c.
Lieut. Davidson, sub-asst. commissary-general.

Captain Barrow, Madras artillery.
Lieutenant Young, royal artillery.

Lieut. Downes, R. N., com. h. m. s. vessel Vixen
Lieut. Phelps, R. N., of the Cornwallis.

Robert Thom, esq., interpreter to h. m.'s Mission
Richard Woynam, esq., secretary to his excel-
lency sir Henry Pottinger.

Commander Vyner, b. m. sloop Wolf
Lieut. Bate, R. N., h. m. surveying vessel
Plover.

Major Moore, G. C. B., dep. Judge advocate-general
Commander Hough, R. N., commanding h. c. s.
vessel Proserpine.

Major Caine, chief magistrate of Hongkong.
Capt. Collinson, R. N., G. C. B., h. m.'s surveying
vessel Plover.

A. R. Johnston, esq., deputy superintendent of
trade.

Lieut.-col. Wilson, G. C. B., paymaster to the forces.

Col. Campbell, G. C. B., h. m. 98th Regiment.
Capt. P. Richards, G. C. B., h. m. ship Cornwallis.

His excellency, her majesty's plenipotentiary,
SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Supported by the right honourable, major-general
lord Saltoun, G. C. B., G. C. B., command-
ing the land forces in China; and lieutenant
colonel Malcolm C. B., the secretary of legation.

As the plenipotentiary approached the throne
(to which he made due obeisance) her majesty's
representative rose to receive him.

Mr. Chimmo, the secretary to the vice-admiral,
then read, and published the letter from his royal
highness the duke of Sussex, communicating the
Queen's Warrant.

Kensington Palace, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir,—Her majesty having been graciously
pleased, as a mark of her royal approbation, of
the distinguished services of major-general, sir
Henry Pottinger, baronet, her majesty's plenipo-
tentiary in China, to nominate him to be a knight
grand cross, of the most honourable order of the
Bath, I am to signify to you, h. m.'s pleasure,
that you should invest him with the insignia of
that order (herewith transmitted) in conformity
to the enclosed royal warrant, and it being her
majesty's intention, that the same be done in the
most honourable, and distinguished manner that
circumstances will allow of, you will concert,
and adjust with him, such time and manner for
investing him with the ensigns of a knight grand
cross, of that most honourable order, as shall ap-
pear to you most proper for shewing all due re-
spect to her majesty's order, and at the same time
mark, in the most public manner, her majesty's
just sense of the zeal and abilities, sir Henry
Pottinger has displayed, in the service of his
sovereign and country.

I am, with consideration,

Sir,

Yours &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

Act. great master.

To vice-admiral, Sir William Parker, G. C. B.,
Commanding her majesty's naval forces
in China, &c. &c. &c.

The secretary, also, read and published the
royal warrant, from her majesty the Queen.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the united
kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most
honourable order of the Bath.

To our trusty and well beloved sir William
Parker, knight Grand Cross of our said most
honourable military order, vice-admiral of the
blue squadron of our fleet, and commanding our
naval forces in China—Greeting:—

Whereas, we have been graciously pleased to
nominate and appoint, major-general sir Henry
Pottinger, baronet, our plenipotentiary in China,
to be a knight grand cross, of our most honour-
able order of the bath, and whereas, in conse-
quence of sir Henry Pottinger's absence from
Great Britain, the ceremony of investing him
cannot personally be performed by us,—know
ye, that we, of our Princely grace, and special
favour, do hereby authorize and require you, at
such time and place, as may appear to you most
proper and expedient, to proceed in our name,
and on our behalf, to the ceremonial of the in-
vestiture of the said sir Henry Pottinger, with the
ensigns of a knight grand cross, of our said most
honourable order.

Wherein, you are to take especial care that,
nothing be omitted, which may redound to the
honour, splendour, and dignity of our said most
honourable order, and which may at the same
time evince the sense we entertain for the said
sir HENRY POTTINGER, baronet.

Given at our court at Windsor, under our sign
manual, this seventh day of December, 1842,
in the sixth year of our reign.

By her majesty's command,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

Acting great master.

At the conclusion of this mandate, the chap-
lain of the Cornwallis, delivered the following
appropriate prayer:—

"O Lord our god, who governest all things in
heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers,
with our hearty thanks-givings for that thou hast
set over us by thy grace and providence, our
sovereign lady Victoria, to be our Queen; and so
together with her, bless our gracious Queen
Dowager, Adelaide, the prince Albert, Albert
prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family: that
they, ever trusting in thy goodness, and protect-
ed by thy power, may live long and happy lives
on earth, and after death obtain everlasting life
and glory in the kingdom of heaven. And do
thou, O Lord teach us, and all mankind, so to
number our days, that neither the splendour of
of any thing that is great, nor the conceit of
any thing that is good in us, may withdraw our
eyes from looking on ourselves as sinful dust and
ashes; but, that after the example of thy blessed
son, we may so pass the time of our mortal lives,
that hereafter we may dwell with thee in all glory
and honour. And humbly we beseech thee, O
Lord, as for ourselves in general, so especially for
this, thy servant, whom thou hast signally blessed

Pottinger in office in China, we entrusted him to give to the public the advantage of his services, by continuing in a position to conduct the affairs of Great Britain in that quarter of the globe. It has been his answer will be in the negative. He has this reason, that such has been his devotion to the public service, that for the last forty six or forty-seven years he has been employed in India, and yet in all that period has only been absent one year and a half. We have, however, entrusted him to remain until we can benefit by his opinions and advice upon many important matters connected with the adjustment of our future relations with China; and I assign the honourable gentleman, that if Sir Henry Pottinger will call his decision and remain permanently in China, he will possess the entire confidence of his Majesty's government, and we should think that we had succeeded in making the arrangement of all others the most beneficial to the country.

The resolutions were agreed to; and the speaker was directed to communicate them to the several commanding officers whose names were included in them.

THE CHINESE TREASURE.—On the 3rd instant five waggon and a cart, all heavily laden, entered the gateway of the royal mint, escorted by a detachment of the 60th regiment, with the Chinese silver, amounting to 1,000,000 sterling, being the first consignment of the indemnity to be paid by the colonial empire. The silver was contained in large wooden boxes; and on passing along the Mincies, one of them burst; but, owing to the precautions which had been taken, not a particle of the precious metal was lost.

THANKS TO THE FORCES IN CHINA.

The duke of Wellington called upon the house of lords to express its approbation of the services of the fleet and army employed in the late operations in China. He minutely recapitulated the historical facts; confining himself to those operations which took place after the breaking off of the negotiations in January, 1841, and beginning, therefore, with the attack upon Canton by the combined sea and land forces, on the 20th February. Here commenced a series of operations which were really quite surprising; of which he believed there was no example in the military and naval history of this country, or any other.—Our fleet and army have been maneuvering on the rivers and coasts of China, and defending themselves against large bodies of the enemy in the field; & at the same time attacking fortified positions, some of which were deserving the name of citadels; and they have performed these manoeuvres with the utmost facility, and with uniform success; and they have done this, my lords, how! By the activity, energy, and zeal of the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the navy, in marking out the spots at which the large ships were to take their station with a view to the operations to be carried on, and to enable the fleet to combine the operations. We have seen the fleet attacking strong forts, built of masonry, and well provided with ordnance; whilst the army, being landed at a spot previously agreed upon, has assisted the fleet in its operations; and the success of their combined efforts has been uniform, and, I must say, wonderful.—(The duke successively described the nature of the operations at Amoy, Kolangsan, Chusan [second capture], Chinghai, Ningpo, Champo, Woosung, the occupation of the Yang-tee-kiang at the crossing of the grand canal, and the taking up a position at Nankin, which led to the final negotiations.) The conduct of the army itself was most praiseworthy. I have every reason to believe that those engaged in this service displayed uncommon proofs of discipline and good order—I mean, of course, both fleet and army. I have read several accounts of the sobriety which they observed, avoiding that great temptation in war, the use of spirituous liquors; and I have heard and read with great satisfaction, that they treated their enemies on all occasions with the utmost humanity, so much so, that I understand the feeling in China was, "These barbarians (as they called us) are our best friends, and we cannot look upon them as enemies." The duke explained, that admiral sir Thomas Cochrane could not be included in the vote of thanks, because he was necessarily detained at an important position at the mouth of the Canton river, away from the scenes of actual operations; and he mentioned with respect sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who died of fatigue during the attack on Canton. The duke moved the following resolutions:—That the thanks of this house be given to lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, bart., &c., &c., vice-admiral sir Wm. Parker, &c., &c., and commodore sir Gordon Bremer, &c., &c., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal with which they have conducted the combined operations of her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coast and on the inland waters of China; whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes have been concluded by an honorable peace on the terms proposed by her Majesty. That the thanks of this house be given to major-general lord Salomon, &c., &c., major-general George Burrell, &c., &c., major-general sir Robert Barclay, &c., &c., major-general sir James Holmes Schofield, &c., &c., and the other officers of the navy, army, and royal marines, including those in the service of the east India company, both European and native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform. That this house doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy, army, and royal marines, including the troops in the service

of the east India company, both European and native; the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the united services; and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the peculiar nature of the operations to be performed; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

He also moved, that the lord Chancellor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the officers named.

The earl of Auckland seconded the motion; remarking that he himself had appointed sir Hugh Gough and sir William Parker. And he said a word for the devotion and gallantry of the sepoys; whom the duke of Wellington apologized for not mentioning more particularly; an omission which he supplied by praising the conduct of a company of Bengal sepoys at Canton, whose guns were unusable from the wet, and they kept a large body of Chinese at bay with the bayonet.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

BIRTH.—At Chek-cha, on the 28th instant, the wife of Mr. George Prayson, H. M.'s 9th Regt., of a son.

DEATH.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esquire, M.P., at his house upper Belgrave street, London, on the 27th of February, aged 59.



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade, and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

W. P. PIERCE.



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARRYAT'S code of signals, ensign, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MAR Y, captain KEM, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HERRAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch barque "JANE," captain BERN, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

Apply to J. B. HARRETT.



FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," 4 years old. Apply to

C. H. HART.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Pinang and Manilla was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT RENNES is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Manilla or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN.

By his constituted Attorney,

ROBERT BINNING.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, and Agents of Public News Bureaux and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with newspapers and registers, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland

Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "HARLES W. LUNER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKS) containing it.]

H. DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTON, REN & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay. Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 22nd Dec. 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

TWO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

JUST LANDED "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Chances; Pickles; Sausages; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Baccalao and Brandy; copying and Foolscap Letter paper; Wafers; India Rubber; copying and black and red Ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered," "Unanswered," "Private," and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; Black and white brown Hats; Air Guns, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mechi & Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Dagger, Table and Penknives; Raz & Sirope and Pate; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candle-ticks; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking, Perfumery; Patent and plain Cork Screws; Table covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing cases. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to

Macao, 12th May, 1843. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, CAPS, & Youth's Hats and Caps. Apply to

Macao, 5th May, 1843. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DICTIONARY, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to

Macao, 24th April, 1843. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Broken Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Altitude Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 12th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BREMERS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATENT CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BURLAP Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAN and PRICH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORNET & Co's. well known MADEIRA, in Rhin Quarters and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKIN & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co. Bombay.—Messrs. Broomfield & Co. Singapore.—Messrs. John Patten & Co. Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN BLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1843.

The motion had the concurrence of the marquis of Lansdowne, lord Brougham (who said that the duke of Wellington's panegyric would be more valued than the votes of both houses of parliament), the earl of Haddington (who put in a word for the crews of the east India Company's steamers), the earl of Minto, and the earl of Aberdeen, speaking in terms of warm commendation of sir Henry Pottinger's services, which had been alluded to by lord Lansdowne; but the duke of Wellington explained that they could not be included in the vote, which was limited to the naval and military services.—*The Monthly Times*, March 4, 1843.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ASHBURTON.

Gentlemen,—The unanimous resolution passed at a crowded and influential meeting of the electors of this borough, last evening, approving of my political principles; and the numerous assurances of support I have already received, embolden me to announce myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election.

I present myself to you as the friend and former partner of your late lamented member, Mr. JARDINE—my political opinions are favorable to every measure of practicable and progressive reform, and I profess myself the zealous and ardent friend of civil, religious, and commercial freedom.

My mercantile connexions will, I trust, enable me to promote the prosperity of the **STAPLE TRADE OF YOUR TOWN**; and if returned as your representative, it will be my earnest endeavour to discharge, with zeal and assiduity, every duty attached to so honorable and important a trust.

It is my intention to pay my personal respects to every elector previously to the day of election, which is fixed for Tuesday, the 7th instant.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES MATHESON.

Ashburton, March 2nd, 1843.

March 15.—The following is an extract from a Cawnpore letter, received yesterday, giving accounts of some movements of troops, as well as of the arrival of the Comet, which seems to have created some sensation in the Mofussil:—

Cawnpore, 8th March, 1843.—“Have you seen the Comet in Calcutta? The last three nights we have seen one with a magnificent tail. It sets in the west, and unfortunately very early, or about 1½ hour after sunset, so that it does not perhaps appear as brilliant as it otherwise would, added to which we have now moonlight evenings. On first seeing it, it looks like a long streak of cloud, and as the evening gets dark, it shows brighter. To all appearance it is the largest Comet that has ever been seen; or according to the saying ‘the oldest inhabitant’ never saw so large an one, for those who have a clear remembrance of the famous one that was seen some thirty years ago, say, that the tail of this one is considerably the longest. What do the astronomers in Calcutta say to it, for I imagine its appearance has not been foretold.

The night before the Comet was first seen, we had a severe storm, and the weather is cloudy and threatening now.—*Bay Courier*, March 25.

STAR, MARCH 15.

Subscription for those who suffered in the China transport service.

Captain Hickman,	Rs.
“ Lay,	100
“ Trail,	22
“ Campbell,	50
“ Elder,	50
“ Baker,	50
“ Campbell,	25
“ Marshall,	25
“ Leing,	50
“ Smythe,	10
James Hauser,	25
Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.,	250
Regis and Co.,	200
C. Princep,	25
G. Higgins,	25
T. Turton,	50
M. Sanders,	25
J. E. Lyall,	25
W. Ewing, jr.,	15
Colvin, Amdin, Cowie and Co.,	100
McIntyre and Co.,	100

MacKillop, Stewart and Co. 100
Smith, Haffnagle and Balfour 50
Subscriptions will be received at the Star Press.

THE COMET.—Some remarks on the path at present being pursued by the comet have been postponed in consequence of the impossibility of getting the diagrams necessary for their illustration prepared in time for our present issue: they will appear in our next. It may be stated, meantime, that it appears from an extensive series of observations made at the Colabah Observatory, that the comet, while proceeding towards the sun, must, on the 28th of February, have passed close to the moon at the time of change; that its progress became so much affected by this that it never reached the sun at all, but turning upon its path is now in the act of revolving round us as a new satellite. Such is the most extraordinary and unlooked for result of calculations founded on a minute and lengthened series of observations made betwixt the 4th and 23d inst.—a result, if correct, by much the most remarkable of any in the history of modern astronomy.—*Bhay Times*, March 25.

SWORD TO MAJOR OUTRAM.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Outram testimonial will take place in the town hall this day, immediately after that for the Affghan monument, and both, we doubt not, will be numerously attended. The chief object of the former meeting will be to appoint a committee to carry out details. No sooner was the subscription-list opened than fifty names were set down: it has not yet been put in general circulation. This is a subject on which it is utterly superfluous to speak: there is not an officer in the army, nor an European resident in the presidency, who will not feel that, in subscribing for a testimonial to major Outram, he is doing himself an honour, and evidencing a feeling of which one would be ashamed to be supposed defective.—*Ibid.*

Apothecaries.—It would seem that the apothecaries were formerly a very sober class of men, for according to the old standard they had three scruples to a dram; but whatever those scruples originally may have been some of the apothecaries of our own day have got over them.

A Knowing One.—There is a skipper in New York who has been so often across the Atlantic that he knows every wave by sight!

Where is happiness always to be found? Dye give it up! Only in a dictionary.

The Weather.—First is *thou*; then it *blew*; then it *was*; and then it *friz* there.—*Jonathan*.

Mr. Counsellor Neale, on Tuesday week, was pleading the cause of a prisoner in the Shropshire county court, and, with a flourish that would have immortalized a Yankee barrister, expressed his conviction that “the verdict of the jury would be perfectly satisfactory to the prisoner who had the honour to appear before them.”

“*The false*,” as the girl said when her beau told her she had beautiful hair.—*Ibid.*

THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The London Times says:—

It is understood that on one of the late applications from the United States the negotiator was distinctly told by a London capitalist, that so long as such a state as Pennsylvania could neglect to provide for the payment of its dividends, it would be perfectly useless to attempt to raise money either for state or federal government. The police opinion of England, as to the condition of the American credit cannot be kept too closely before the eyes of the citizens of the United States.—*North American*, Dec. 15, 1842.

WOMAN'S SYMPATHY.—The New Haven Herald relates as a runaway horse dragging a wagon with a young lady in it, was suddenly brought up with a crash in the streets of that town, and that a young man without injury to the boy, and old lady in great agitation followed in pursuit of the wagon. “Mother, mother,” exclaimed her daughter, “where are you going? I don’t get into the crowd; you can’t do him any good.” Seeing her agitation, a lady who happened to be passing at the moment, kindly inquired, “Is he your son?” “O no,” replied the good old mother, “but he is somebody son.”—*Ibid.*

TO PREVENT STEEL PENS.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal recommends common emery, mixed with water, as an excellent preservative of steel pens.

Fontenelle says the difference between a clock and a woman is, a clock points out the hours and a woman makes us forget them.—*Ibid.*

INDemnITY.—Com. Kearney, of our East India squadron, has obtained indemnity for the losses sustained by the America in the attack on Canton. The amount claimed was \$7500, but the Chinese have paid \$10,000, besides a present of \$2,000 in tea, &c.—all of which has been placed in the hands of the U. S. consul at Macao.—*The North American*, Dec. 16, 1842.

No RECIPROCITY.—It is a curious fact that, while portraits of Napoleon have been extensively purchased in England, no instance can be found, after careful enquiry among the print and booksellers, of a single portrait of Wellington ever having been sold in France.—*Ibid.*

Past and future British relations with China. By a late member of the Honourable East India company's civil service at Canton.

The extraordinary events which have taken place in China within the past few years, the great change which our position there has undergone, and the important consequences resulting from the late war, have so completely altered the face and the nature of British relations with that empire, that it becomes a matter for deliberate consideration, what plans and arrangements are likely to prove the best adapted for placing our trade, and our general interests in that quarter, on a secure, advantageous, and honourable footing. The very reversal of this has hitherto, unfortunately, been the case.

From the period of our earliest intercourse with the Chinese, we were placed in constant squabbling and discord with them, and very frequently involved in the most tedious, serious, and harassing discussions with those superstitious and troublesome people.

This continued state of things unquestionably arose from our own mistaken and unwise policy in submitting to the insolent and intolerant arrogance, and the avowed pretensions of a government the most weak and powerless on the face of the globe.

It is true we made spirited remonstrances with the local authorities at Canton, and we sent embassies to the court of Peking; and the latter, although ostensibly of a complimentary character, embraced objects, the attainment of which it was hoped might place our trade, and the situation of the resident servants of the honourable East India company, who conducted that trade at Canton, and our general interests in China, on an improved and extended footing.

The embassy of the Earl of Macartney, in 1793, was certainly received and treated with every hospitality, and with every mark of external attention and respect; more so in fact, than any foreign embassy to Peking before or since. Nevertheless, however, the well-known, thorough-dishonest and diplomatic talents of that emperor, and the talents which composed his lordship's embassy, so sort of attention was paid to the just and reasonable representations and requisitions of the British ambassador; in short, no point of any importance was gained by an embassy able and admirably conducted and well-bred, on every account, was deserving of better success.

The Dutch, thinking to avoid the rock which they supposed our ambassador had hit upon, by his refusal to submit to the degraded and inadmissible ceremony of the Kowtow, (but which, as is well known, the court of Peking, in the famous address of the British ambassador, dispensed with on that occasion), sent an embassy to China shortly afterwards, and by their ready and unadvised compliance with the performance of the Kowtow in the presence of the emperor, and with every humiliating ceremony, which was so indignantly required of them on every petty occasion, they were treated with indignity and contempt by the imperial court, and quitted the country with the ridicule of all classes of Chinese; and did they, so may be readily supposed, obtain one single point by their subservience. The Dutch, from that time, have very prudently abstained from trying their diplomatic skill again with the Chinese.

Another monarch having ascended the throne of China, and our trade continuing to be frequently embarrassed and interrupted by the vexatious, extraordinary, and arbitrary proceedings of the Chinese civil authorities at Canton, the British government at once more attempted a diplomatic negotiation with the Chinese, and Lord Amherst accordingly, in 1816, proceeded as ambassador to the court of Peking, the then ruling emperor of China.

The totally unexpected, and certainly most unexpected, insolent, and brutal deportment of the Chinese court towards the British ambassador, and his lordship's note, and the result of that embassy (in every respect judicious and able management), are well known. The second failure of an embassy, proved how entirely thrown away their emissaries were as a people, or so utterly incapable of appreciating such a compliment.

Then followed, a few years afterwards, the equally unexpected and barbarous treatment of the Chinese towards the late lamented Lord Napier, a gentleman who, whether candidising his elevated position, or his straightforward, manly and firm conduct, when placed in a most embarrassing and difficult position, certainly deserved to have been better supported at home, and a better fate. Lord Napier's error appears to have been in not quitting Canton so soon as he ascertained that the victory and satisfaction he declined to acknowledge or receive him, and proceeding with the two British frigates, then in China, to the mouth of the Peiho, or to Ningpo, and thence sending to Peking a clear and full representation of the proceedings he was placed in, and the treatment he had received at Canton. Lord Napier's hands, however,

would appear to have been unfortunately fled up, as he stated to the British chamber of commerce at Canton, that he had no authority to appeal beyond the viceroys of that province. Surely, however, in such an emergency, and placed as he was in so embarrassing a dilemma, and at such an immense distance from home, his lordship would have been justified in taking upon himself such a responsibility. This course would probably have led to Lord Napier being received at Canton, if not in the manner made he wished, yet in such a manner as he might not have objected to, or been justified in refusing, until he could refer to Peking for instructions.

If Lord Napier's hands were so tied up, it can only be supposed that his own government had not reflected on the possible, if not probable, embarrassment he might, from the novelty in China of his official character, be placed in, and that ministers had not, therefore, provided for such a contingency in their instructions to Lord Napier; but, whatever may have been the errors and omissions in the credentials or instructions of Lord Napier, nothing could warrant the conduct of the provincial authorities at Canton towards his lordship. As a King's public officer, he had surely a just claim to be recognized as such by a nation professing peace and amity with us; and although Lord Napier was not officially the representative of the King of England, he virtually represented his country in China; and from his professional and personal rank, and superintendant as he was, appointed by his own sovereign, of a vast and important trade, alike beneficial to China as to ourselves, he had a right to expect a different treatment from the Chinese authorities.

Lord Napier's unfortunate case may, it is hoped, serve as a warning to any ministers, to arm their public servants who may be in future despatched on important duties to a distant and foreign land, with ample discretionary powers and clearly defined instructions.

The conduct and proceedings of the Chinese government towards Lord Amherst and Lord Napier, were of a nature to justify the most unreserved and the strongest remonstrances on our part with the court of Peking, if not to have warranted an attitude of non-interference, and a demand for immediate and ample redress for the gross indignities thus offered to the two British public functionaries. England, however, pocketed these affronts; and our unaccountable, but ill-judged forbearance had precisely the effect which all who knew China predicted. The Chinese persevered in their systematic and unjustifiable treatment of foreigners, until they at length received that chastisement which, it is to be hoped, will be a wholesome lesson, as it will prove a lasting benefit to them.

In looking forward to the future, it has been requisite thus to take a glance at the past, in view to pointing out the erroneous system we have adopted towards China.

Whilst it will be our principle and our feeling to treat the Chinese government and people with every justice, and with all due respect and consideration, we must, if we wish to maintain and extend our influence with them, not be misled by those mistaken notions of forbearance and conciliation from which emanated our former difficulties in that country.

It has been suggested in an article in a recently published periodical, (*the Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review for January, 1843*) that our future residents in China should not take their wives and families out with them to that country, because (as is erroneously stated) "the Chinese have an inveterate dislike to foreign ladies." In the first place, the Chinese have no such prejudice; and the prohibition which formerly existed against the gentlemen in China taking their wives and families with them to Canton, arose not from any Chinese law or prejudice, but from the barbarous and insulting regulations of the Canton authorities, instigated by the Hong merchants, as many of the vexatious annoyances in fact were. So far from the Chinese having any objection to the residence of foreign ladies with their husbands in China, it may safely be asserted, they would respect as the more for it, as it is quite in accordance with their own domestic notions and habits. But it is really too much to say, after humbling the Chinese as we have done, we should humour such a barbarous and anastal prejudice, did it even exist, which it certainly does not. We must do so nothing. Let those appointed to China, of family people, take their wives and families with them, and it may safely be relied upon that no objection will be urged to it by the Chinese; but if such objection were offered, it must be firmly resented, and the Chinese would give up the point; but it is altogether unavailing.

We have at last asserted our national dignity in China, and we have evidently subdued the Tartar spirit; let us hope, therefore, that the barrier which for ages past has been raised up in China against all social intercourse with other nations will be removed; and that the Chinese, awakened at length to a consciousness of their own weakness, and their injurious towards foreigners, may, by their future department, manifest a far different feeling in their intercourse with those whom they have hitherto insultingly designated as "foreign barbarians," so as to prevent a recurrence of those annoyances, on our part, which have had the effect of humbling the pride, and exposing the weakness and folly of a people who, notwithstanding what has within these few years past been so ably written of them, have been so greatly misunderstood, and so vastly overrated by the western world.

It is not intended in these pages to enter on the subject of the opium trade, or of our proceedings during the progress of the war with China; all these matters have already undergone ample and the full at public discussion and detail in this country.

That the opium question was the immediate cause of the war with China is obvious; but it is extremely difficult to believe that a serious collision would not have taken place very soon with that country, had the opium question never been mooted, or that trade never existed.

See Lord Napier's excellent letter from China to Lord Palmerston, published in the *Star* and *Bank*.

The transactions connected with the opium trade, and the atrocious conduct of commissioner Lin, however, brought matters between us and the Chinese to a crisis; and we were called upon, by every principle of justice and of right, not only to vindicate our national honour, which had been so atrociously violated by the Chinese imperial commissioner, armed as he was with unlimited powers from Peking, by his treatment of Captain Elliot and our countrymen—but to demand indemnification for British property plundered, as it so outrageously was, from our merchants; for plundered it may be termed, extorted as such an immense property was, under those violent and unjustifiable measures and circumstances, which are now matters of public notoriety and history. The opium trade and question has been most ably and unanswerably explained and discussed in Mr. Warren's excellent pamphlet upon the subject, published about two years since.

Tory and conservative as I am, I consider that her majesty's late ministers were not only fully justified, but were imperatively called upon to adopt the course they did towards China; and certainly no time was lost by them in despatching an efficient and well-appointed expeditionary force from India to China, the moment the proceedings of commissioner Lin were known in England. Our present ministers, although disapproving of the war in the first instance, promptly and judiciously, when they succeeded to office, strengthened the original expedition by such reinforcements, naval and military, as to ensure the successful and important results which have so signally attended our arms and our negotiations in that quarter.

From the high character and distinguished talents and abilities of Sir Henry Pottinger, and the spirit, judgment, and firmness displayed by him in the progress of the operations under his authority, it is evident that British interests cannot be left in better or safer hands; and it is to be hoped that Sir Henry will not only remain in China, to carry out, with his usual ability, whatever plans and arrangements our government have in view to adopt respecting our future relations with that country, but that he will, moreover, be armed with the most ample and extensive powers for it is impossible they can be exercised by a more able public officer.

[To be continued.]

Reflections on the character of Women.

Woman was made for man—as the sun was made for the world—to adorn and cheer it. But for woman, we would be the luxuriance with which the spring of youth and the summer of manhood are adorned by the cunning of the tailor. As soon would the sunless field be green and gay, as man without women.

The hand of man is formed to guide the plough, to ply the oar, to wield the sword. The more delicate fingers of women are calculated for the dexterities of the sempstress—for the nestliness of the culinary art. When we survey our wristbands, how striking is our conviction of the debt which we owe to womanhood! The constitution of the universe is such, that buttons are necessary to shirts, unless studs are substituted for them—an expense to which the vast bulk of mankind are unable to go. Such, too, are the laws which regulate the material world, that these buttons are liable at times to come off. The clumsy male fist would make poor work of the delicate process of sewing them on again, which feminine skill effects with nicety and despatch, leaving on the unrumpled & unsmirched surface of the snowy Irish no trace where the thumbs have been.

But even if masculine adroitness were competent to replace a button, how could those solutions of continuity, which occur as a consequence of friction about the toes and heels of stockings, be repaired? Instances, it is true, have been known of old bachelors who were wont to darn their own hose; but these are isolated exceptions. Were we of the sterner sex left enough in general, for this employment, the impatience of our more irritable nature would consign, in most cases, our half-finished handiwork to the flames.

The husband, occupied with his counting-house, his office, his shop, his clients, his patients, could not, although he were qualified so to do, superintend the economy of the kitchen. But to the man of leisure, the garden, the tool-house, the field, present appropriate objects of amusement. While the sportsman is levelling the gun, his wife at home is wielding the rolling-pin; and the jam-pudding that crowns his meal is the offering of female assiduity to the palate of reciprocal affection.

Owing to its physiological relations to the external world, the nervous system of the infant is peculiarly susceptible of irritation from the

* "The opium question," by Samuel Warren, esq., Barrister at Law, published by Ridgway, Piccadilly, 1840.

application of moisture to the skin. The daily removal, however, of the incrustations which would otherwise accumulate on its surface is necessitated by the requisitions of health. In other words, children ought to be washed every morning, and they have at the same time a great objection to being so. This infantile hydrophobia is productive, as all domesticated people know, of much screaming and crying. The innate ferocity of savage man would be excited by this noise; and failing in trying to stop the mouth of the suckling with his handkerchief, he would probably dash its head against the wall. But the screams of the suffering little one excite, not rage, but tenderness and compassion in women's gentle breast; and with soothing voice and soft caress, she beguiles the vociferous darling into acquiescence and quiet.

When we reflect on the multifarious comforts and conveniences—the clean linen, the hemmed handkerchief, the mended glove, the tidy house, the comfortable cup of tea, the savory paty, the pretty tune, the nice glass of grog, and the thousand other blessings which are derived from and centre in "Women," we are forcibly struck with the propriety of that toast which, in all well-regulated societies, is never omitted after dinner—"The Ladies!"

Curious Means of knowing the position of a ship in Foggy weather.—There is a provision there (at Holyhead) for the safety of the packets which attracted my attention, from never having known anything of the kind in my life. The Stag Rock, on which the lighthouse is built, is connected with the mainland by a chain bridge. I was surprised at the number of sea-fowl upon the rock, and asked why they congregated in such numbers, and were regularly fed every day. The harbour-master told me that they were objects of his care and anxiety; for that when the packets in foggy weather could not make out any land, and finding by their lead they were close to the shore, they were in the habit of firing a gun, and at the report the sea-fowl flew up screaming, and thus indicated the position of the packet instantly. I tried that experiment when I was there, and found it answer infallibly.—*Evidence of captain George Evans, R. N. before the parliamentary committee on post-office communication with Ireland—session 1842.*—Penny Magazine, November, 1842.

Sir Thomas Roe took out some English mastiffs to India, as a present for the Great Mogul: they were of marvellous courage. One of them leaped overboard to attack a shoal of porpoises, and was lost. Only two of them lived to reach India. They travelled each in a little coach to Agra: one broke loose by the way, fell upon a large elephant, and fastened on his trunk; the elephant at last succeeded in hurling him off. This story delighted the Mogul, and these dogs in consequence came to an extraordinary fortune as Whittington's cat. Each had a palanquin to take the air in, with two attendants to bear him, and two more to walk on each side and fan off the flies; and the Mogul had a pair of silver tongs made, that he might when he pleased feed them with his own hand.

There was a Newfoundland dog on board the Bellona, who kept the deck during the battle of Copenhagen, running backward and forward with so brave an anger, that he became a greater favourite with the men than ever. When the ship was paid off after the peace of Amiens, the sailors had a parting dinner on shore. Victor was placed in the chair and fed with roast beef and plum-pudding, and the bill was made out in Victor's name.—*Southey's Omniana.*

The Great Turk's dogs, and the manner of keeping them, (says the merchant Sanderson,) are worth the sight, for they have their clothing of cloth of gold, velvet, scarlet, and other colours of cloth; their sundry couches, and the places where they are kept, most cleanly. My lord Zouch when he was there, as master Burton said, did like exceedingly well of this place and attendance of the dogs. When the Great Turk went out of the city toward the wars, it was with wonderful great solemnity and notable order, too long to describe particularly; but I remember a great number of dogs led before him, well trained, and in their best apparel, cloth of gold, velvet, scarlet, and purple cloth.—*Purchas.*

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All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement.
NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are requested to request, to ensure attention to, to send each with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 24.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1843.

No. 652.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JUNE 13TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	4th March	Singapore	1st June
U. States	1st Feb'y.	Java	12th May
Calcutta	5th May	Manila	15th May
Bombay	20th April	Australasia	4th Feb'y.
Chusan	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June.	ARRIVED.	From
3.	ANNA KELING, ———,	Singapore.
4.	H. M. S. VIXEN, ———,	Amoy.
4.	H. M. S. TRAMIA, capt. Hope, do.	
4.	H. M. S. CHILDERS, capt. Wellesley, do.	
7.	ZACHARIA, (Swed.), ———,	London.
8.	PAULINA, (U. S.), Sweetin, Boston, 19th Jan'y.	
8.	DON JUAN, (U. S.), Huntington, Boston, 15th do.	
8.	ELIZABETH LANGCAYEN, Comley, Bombay & Sing.	
8.	HOPKINSON, Stephens, Madras.	
8.	POWELL, Valentine, London.	
9.	GEO. ARMSTRONG, Jones, Calcutta.	
9.	MANIUS, ———,	Bombay.
9.	HARBOY, Elder, do.	
9.	FORTBROCK, Hall, Chusan.	
9.	SENIABIAN, ———,	Lombok.
9.	NUMATRA, (Dut.) Crawford, Batavia.	
10.	WATER WITCH, ———,	Calcutta 5th May, and Singapore 1st June.

PASSENGERS.—Per Geo. Armstrong, Mrs. G. F. Davidson and 3 Children, Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Whittle, Doctor Hepburn, Mr. W. W. Parkin, and five servants.

June.	SAILED.	For
5.	WORRECK, (U. S.), Benson, New York.	
7.	LA AVETTA, (Fr.) Costey, Manila.	
8.	DAN, (Danish), ———,	Batavia.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—
For Calcutta—Water Witch.
For Bombay—Zephyr, Anna Elm.
For Singapore—Urgent, on the 15th inst.
For Manila—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asin, Coromandel, Maid of Athens, Eleanor, Roakery, Ena, Passenger.
From Liverpool—England's Queen, Ivvahoe, Chieftain, Neutlin, Aden, Ranger, Mrs. Thomas Fielden, Charles Jones, Albert Edward, Ingleborough.
From the Clyde—James Campbell, Duke of Wellington.
From Calcutta—Peloria, John Brightman, Rustemjee Cowjee, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover, Pantalon, Lord Amherst.
From Bombay—Alcmena, Madonna, Lady Grant, Nelsby Castle, Dartmouth, Palestine, Harriott Scott, Isabella Thompson, John Berry, Lowjee Family.
From Singapore—Yenus, Julia.

The Geo. Armstrong, on May 21st exchanged signals with the large Duden, bound to London, in lat. 4, 30 N. long. 105, 43 E. on the 30th, with the ship Pacific, whaler, from London 25 months, lat. 13, 20 N. long. 111, 53 E.

Arrived in England from China.—Feb'y. 7th, Hervey; 8th, Anna Maria; 18th, Fortitude, (from Manila); 20th, Perseus; 26th, H. M. S. Colling; 27th, H. M. S. Medusa.

Filed from England for China.—Feb'y. 26th, Providence; 28th, Zeeha; 24th, Passenger; 27th, Charming Intention; 28th, Awa.

Ships loading for China.

At London—India, Roakery, Maid of Athens.

Eleonora, Cleopatra, Anna Maria, Juliet.
At Liverpool—Albert Edward, Bahamian, Iris, Thomas Fielden, Ranger, John Horton.
At Glasgow—Duke of Wellington.
April. Vessels passed Anjer from China.
3, Prince George, Halifax.
11, Australasian Packet, Sydney.
13, Bozars, New York.
13, Theod. & Bull, (from Manila), Hamburg.
13, Albion, New York.
18, Elizabeth, (Manila), Havre.
20, Velocity, Swan River.
21, Wm. Gillies, London.
22, Victoria, (Manila), Cadiz.
23, Navigator, New York.
24, New Zealand, (Manila), Cowes.
26, Elizabeth, London.
29, Pearl, Bombay.
30, Horatio, New York.
30, Siam, London.

May.
1, Walker, Bombay.
3, Edinburgh, London.
3, St. Lawrence, do.
3, Frances Burn, Glasgow.
9, Tapley, London.
9, Liverpool, Cork.

The article on the opium indemnity, which we have quoted from the *Tablet*, betrays, on many points, the most unaccountable ignorance on the subject-matter of the question of the enquiry it has undertaken to discuss.

1st. It would be tedious to our readers to repeat now what we have said more than three years since on the conduct of captain Elliot, the superintendent of British trade in China, in the question of the surrender of the opium in March 1839. We shall merely reiterate that his conduct was, in our opinion, wholly indefensible, as it had been in the previous december in ordering the opium boats out of the Canton river, and offering his aid to the Canton authorities to suppress the opium traffic, at a time when the E. I. company paid a certain proportion of his salary.

Part of the argument of the writer in the *Tablet*, appears to have been answered by the conduct of the supreme government in India, in paying a bonus to the purchasers of opium at the Calcutta sales a few years ago: which proceeding identified that government with the transactions of the importers of the opium into, and their agents, in China.

When the writer in the *Tablet* says—"As between themselves (the petitioners) and the government, we think their case unanswerable. As between both these parties on the one hand, and the nation on the other, the case is widely different." (We beg to refer our readers to the article quoted for the conclusion of this paragraph.)

We learn from this paragraph that the writer, A., is neither a friend to the constitution nor of the Church of England, as by law established. The *Tablet*, is a Roman Catholic Journal; now, without presuming any boast of the constitution of England, or of the English church, we say, that when A. writes thus—"Endeavour to enlist upon your side the love of justice and hatred of fraud, which of yore, made England illustrious, and you find to your cost that you are in the 19th century. The sense of right and wrong, the love of country, the adherence to law, have been long lost to this nation. The better part of the kingdom is benumbed with a fatal lethargy. Its evil part is mischievously active."

We shall shortly reply to this unmeasured invective—that the public councils of England, whatever may be the party, Tory or Whig,

conservatives or alterationists, that conduct the government,—we consider that government to be the noblest, the most liberal,—with reference to the feelings of the British people,—of any constituted government in the world.

We agree with A. that, on the 3rd point, the home, the Bengal and Bombay governments, were all equally implicated in the introduction of opium into China. On the 4th point, the government of China fully pledged itself to a thorough approval of the proceedings of commissioner Lin, as is proved by the following extract from the Canton Register of June 18th 1839.

OPIUM. IMPERIAL EDICTS.

To say, Lin Tshew, &c., by a post-haste despatch, have reported respecting the management of the foreign (opium) ships and the surrender of the opium. His proceedings are worthy of the highest praise.

The foreign ships that have hitherto been employed in clandestinely selling opium, are about to leave (the Chinese waters).—Lin and his coadjutors have already sent (or ordered) away twenty two ships, and have seized 20253 chests of opium, which the foreign ships, under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to him, and this disposition and feeling of the foreigners may be favorably considered. I, therefore, direct that their (former) crimes be forgiven.

The said officers have also reported, after having consulted on the subject, respecting the gift of some treat. Now, with reference to their management of this opium question, and as the number of chests surrendered is great, wait until the surrender is completed, and then immediately make a strict enquiry whether the number of chests are right, and then depose an intelligent and trust-worthy officer to Peking, to report and explain all the facts of the affair.

Lin and his coadjutors, in their searching into and management of this business have managed and arranged extremely well, and it is right that I should praise their zeal. I order that Lin and Tang be referred to the board of civil office for appropriate rewards. I also order that E. the first governor of Kwangtung, Yu, the controller of the maritime customs, and Kien, the admiral, be referred to the said board for becoming rewards. Respect this. By J. S. Editor of the C. R. (Canton Register, June 18, 1839.)

We do not suppose that captain Elliot ever presumed to address the emperor of China direct.

With reference to the 8th point,—the existence of the *causa belli*, it is, in our opinion, fully proved by the imprisonment, in their factories, of the British superintendent and all foreigners then in Canton; by the deprivation of water, provisions, and Chinese servants; by the blockade of the river and foreign factories;—and in the threats of the most fearful responsibility to H. M.'s superintendent;—but we by no means justify captain Elliot in his demand (command) for the surrender of the opium, under those circumstances, nor the conduct of those who surrendered it, the opium, under the least understood and most vague of all engagements, the property of their far distant constituents.

A. betrays much ignorance of China and of its public officers when he points out as deserving of censure, that "The imperial government, in fact, was not once appealed to by those merchants, nor by captain Elliot."

If A. means by the imperial government, the emperor in council at Peking, he should have remembered that Lin, was invested with the most plenary powers for the extinction of the opium trade, and that he held, as his credentials the imperial seal, investing him with the power of life and death to carry out his instructions: a power with which a public functionary is never invested but in cases of the most extreme emergency.

We think the war has been mismanaged, however just in its cause and commencement. But, as Dr. Johnson said, we once should strike soft in.

a controversy, so the speediest means of bringing the Chinese in reciprocal terms of international intercourse, should be considered as the most merciful. The first great error lies, in our opinion, in not taking and holding military possession, of the province and city of Canton, until peace between England and China, had been established by treaty, and confirmed by some few years experience.

J. M. CALLERY.

The last London papers which arrived with the March Mail, inform us that M. Callery, author of the Phonetic System of the Chinese Language, had left Portsmouth on the 1st of March on board the ship *Esau*, Captain Scanlan, for Hongkong.

Appointed Interpreter to the French Consulate in China, and Correspondent of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Callery returns with the intention of accomplishing the greatest literary work that has yet been undertaken by any Sino-logist.

By the benevolent intervention of the head of one of the principal commercial houses established in China, he was enabled to obtain a copy of the famous dictionary *Pe-Wen-Fu-Fu*, a general Encyclopedia of the literature, sciences and arts, of the history and usages of the Chinese nation, composed at the commencement of the 19th century, by order of the emperor *Kam-Ai*, and printed at H. I. M.'s expense, of which a very small number of copies were printed for the imperial library, and for distribution amongst the principal functionaries.

Convinced with what interest under actual circumstances, should a work so eminently useful be considered, M. Callery has formed the project of giving a new edition of the great Dictionary of *Kam-Ai*, re-handling it, according to the ingenious method of which he is the author, and which he has adopted in his Phonetic System, and adding thereto a French and English translation: unwilling to spare either time or trouble to gain his end, he went to Europe to collect there the necessary means for the realisation of his plans, and we learn, with the most lively pleasure, that he will be soon in China, with two presses and two collections of types for the press, one European, the other Chinese, the whole from the house of M. M. Firmin Didot Brothers.

If M. Callery can succeed in executing this great project, he will have most powerfully served the cause of progress and civilisation in opening to the investigation of Europe the way that will conduct to a complete and exact knowledge of the far east, until this time so imperfectly explored.

Translation.

On the 4th day of the 5th moon (June 1st), a public despatch from the board of civil appointments, arrived in the provincial city of the province of Canton, stating that *Keshe* had received the button of the third degree of rank, and the appointment of adjutant-general at *Joko*; his second son, *Kong-Chaw*, and his third son, *Kong-chun*, are both allowed to take charge of his family.

Keshe was formerly commander in chief in the province of Pechele, & a great minister of state. When, in the 29th year of Taoukwang, the English arrived at *Tientsin*, to make representations (of their grievances), he reported their complaints to the emperor. He was forthwith ordered to proceed to Canton, as imperial envoy, and he afterwards received the seals of governor general of the two *Kiang* provinces. But, because he was unable to manage and settle affairs, he put the condemnation lock (and chain) round his neck, and returned to Peking, and was put in prison. He was afterwards, by the favour of the emperor, banished to *Ele*; he has now been recalled to Peking, to receive the appointment of *Toung* (commander in chief) at *Joko*, in *Tung*.

The corpse of the Tseungkan of *Kow-geh*, the *grandee*, *Elepo*, has been sent to Peking, and funeral honours have been decreed to him in the capital.

The imperial eunuch, h. e. *Ke-Ying* has arrived in Canton; for many days after his arrival he was entertained by the governor and lieutenant-governor.

He will immediately attend to the management of public business. B. J. S. Ed. C. R.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette June 8th, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart, &c. &c., chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, &c. &c., directs that the annexed copy of a despatch, dated the 4th of January, 1843, from her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, together with the order of her majesty in council, referred to therein, be published for the information, and guidance of all British subjects, who are required and enjoined to pay due, and implicit obedience to the said order in council.

God save the Queen.

Dated at the government house, at Hongkong, this 1st day of June, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

(Copy No. 21.)

Foreign office, Jan. 4, 1842.

Sir,—I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an order of her majesty, in council, providing that the court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, which was appointed by an order of his late majesty, in council, dated the 9th of December, 1840, to be held at Canton, in the dominions of the emperor of China, or on board any British ship, or vessel, in the port or harbour of Canton, shall henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong, and have jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects, within the said island, and within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obdt. humble servt.,

(Signed)

ABERDEEN.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart, &c. &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

(True copy)

RICHARD WOODMAN.

At the court at Windsor, the 4th day of Jan. 1843.—Present, the Queen's most excellent majesty in Council.

Whereas, by an act of parliament, made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty king William the Fourth, intitled "An act" to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for his said majesty, by any such order or orders as to his said majesty, in council should appear expedient and salutary, to create a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his said majesty's subjects within the dominions of the emperor of China and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the said coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents, in the said act mentioned, to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof:

And whereas, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers thereby in his said late majesty in council in that behalf vested, (as by an order dated the 9th day of December, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-three, ordered by his said late majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that there should be a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid; which court should be holden at Canton, in the said dominions, or on board any British ship or vessel in the port or harbour of Canton; and that the said court should be holden by the chief superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by his said late majesty, under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament.

And whereas it is expedient, that the said court of justice should henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong; now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said act, and of the powers thereby in her majesty in council in that behalf vested, and of all other powers to her majesty belonging or in any wise appertaining, it is hereby ordered by her majesty, by and with the advice of her privy council, that the said court shall henceforth be holden in the island of Hongkong; and that the same shall have, and

exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects within the said island and within the dominions of the emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by her majesty, under and in pursuance of the said act.

And her majesty, by and with the advice of her said council, doth hereby confirm in all other respects the said order of his said late majesty in council, dated the ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

And the right honourable, the Earl of Aberdeen, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN.

THE OPIUM INDEMNITY.

This week, lord John Russell presented a petition from certain Bombay merchants, praying compensation for the losses they had sustained in 1839, by the seizure of their opium by the Chinese government. It appears, that the chancellor of the exchequer admits their claim, to this partial extent, that he is willing to pay over to them the real value of the opium, in the Chinese market, at the time of its surrender. This will be, to take the value of the drug at its panic-price, and not as the petitioners insist, at the price it had cost them in India, with the addition of interest & expenses. They allege, with truth, that the Indian government was as much a party to the fraud upon the Chinese custom-laws as themselves had been. They shipped the whole of the opium from an Indian port, by consent of the Indian government, which was paid transit and export duties in respect thereof. Moreover, the greater part of the opium was actually grown by the Indian government, and by those sold to these shippers. They, therefore, with truth and reason, contend that, the Indian government being as much in fault as themselves, it is not competent for that government, nor for the imperial government which adopted its acts, to plead, in lieu of their claims, the illegality of the transaction.

They further show that captain Elliot, the chief superintendent in China for the time being, compelled their Canton agents to deliver into his hands, in the name and for the service of our government, the opium in question; and that he, and not they, surrendered it to the Chinese authorities. They contend that, although that chief superintendent refused to satisfy their agents as to the nature of his instructions from home, it must have appeared to them "possible and even probable," that among his undisclosed instructions, there might have been some, which were adapted to that emergency, and which fully sanctioned "the sudden, peremptory, and authoritative proclamation or public notice, above referred to." Moreover, on this compulsory surrender being effected, the same functionary gave their agents a formal undertaking, for "the ultimate satisfactory solution" of the questions to which it would give rise. Lastly, the British government, in partial justification of the sudden hostilities it commenced against China, had asserted, that they were designed "to obtain indemnification for the loss of property, sustained by her majesty's subjects in China." The Chinese also, had rendered into our hands twelve millions of dollars, specifically to be applied to the opium indemnity.

Hence, the petitioners argue that, as between themselves and the government, it is neither a timely nor an honest proceeding, to compel them now to take short-payment for the property, so surrendered by the latter. To the whole amount of the indemnity fund, they consider the government liable to satisfy their demands, and liable also to whatever amount that fund may be deficient to supply.

As between themselves and the government, we think their case unanswerable. As between both these parties on the one hand, and the nation on the other, the case is widely different. Public funds come in question, whenever indemnification is discussed. Public principle, public honour, we pass by. We know our countrymen too well, to hope for their attention to these vague generalities. Make it a money-question, and you have still some hope of seeing it agitated, and hearing it discussed. Treat it as one of international and British law, and you cannot obtain a hearing for your arguments. Endeavour to enlist upon your side the love of justice, and hatred of fraud, and of your male English illustrations, and you find, to your cost that you are in the nineteenth century. The sense of right and wrong, the love of country, the adherence to law, have been long lost to this nation. The better part of the kingdom is benumbed with a fatal lethargy. Its evil path is mischievously active.

Times, but their power, and the lethargy is broken.—All are so miserably alert when the question becomes one of supply. The Government has obtained from China some millions of dollars, which are much wanted by us for public purposes, but at the same time there are individuals, who lay claim to it for their own private ends. The indignation of the public being aroused by such a competition, an enquiry, into the grounds of the antagonistic pretensions, becomes unavoidable.

The points, which the anticipated enquiry will have to determine, are in their order: 1. The character of capt. Elliot's mission to China.—2. The nature of his instructions, distinguishing between those addressed to him, in common with former superintendents, and those addressed to him, specially, or for extraordinary purposes.—3. How far the government, here or in India, was implicated in the smuggling-trade, carried on pretty freely at Canton, by the British residing there.—4. How far the imperial government of China was implicated in the summary proceedings, taken by the viceroys of Canton to put a stop to that trade, and to punish the smugglers concerned in it.—5. How far capt. Elliot was authorized to proceed, in bringing before the consideration of the emperor those proceedings of his viceroys.—6. Whether he ever addressed the emperor, on that or any other subject.—7. The nature of the request, addressed by our government to that of China, setting forth, as our law requires, the matters in controversy between us, and demanding satisfaction in respect of them; and the emperor's replies, (if any) to those letters.—8. The mode of commencing hostilities, after it had been ascertained, on our part, that the *casus belli* existed.

When all these matters are before the nation, our public men will be able to determine the right of the owners of the forfeited opium, to receive the compensation they ask. Incidentally to this, the much more important questions of the justice and legality of the war, will, in like manner, receive a peremptory solution. In the mean time, we deliberately assert,—after a most attentive perusal of the documents already disclosed,—(1) that no cause of war existed, and therefore that our hostilities against China were atrociously unjust; (2) that they were not preceded by those indispensable formalities, declaration abroad and proclamation at home, and were therefore atrociously illegal. These were the grounds, on which we impeached the Affghan enterprise, and they exist here in all their force.

We have enumerated eight heads of enquiry, upon all and each of which the fullest information must be had, before the case of lord John Russell's clients can be adjudicated. To each and all of them, the very documents prepared by lord Palmerston, and so laid before the houses of parliament,* give such answers, as should leave every true Englishman.

The result disclosed by those most imperfect documents is shortly this. Captain Elliot, although encouraged to put forth the most extravagant pretensions was in reality no envoy at all, but a mere consul, and scarcely that. His instructions from lord Palmerston, ordinary and extraordinary, were never known to anybody but himself, and, at a public meeting at Canton, he even stated that it was not in his power to make them known.† The government whose representative he was, had been distinctly implicated in the smuggling of the opium, and that fact was known to the Canton authorities. But the Chinese government was not a party to the precise measures taken by the Canton authorities, in enforcing the imperial edicts against the smugglers in general, and our own merchants in particular. The imperial government, in fact, was not even appealed to by those merchants, nor by captain Elliot. On the contrary he, in common with all former superintendents, was expressly forbidden by lord Palmerston to make any application to, or to negotiate with the court of Peking, unless, in each case, instructed from the foreign office. He repeatedly brought lord Palmerston for the instructions, necessary to that purpose; but those who understood that minister's policy need not be informed, that his demands were not even noticed. As to letters of request,—to those which, not even reprisals could have been lawfully had,—and declarations,—without which, no war can be lawfully proclaimed,—and proclamation of war,—without which, no hostilities could have been lawfully commenced,—it is never denied, that no one of these indispensable formalities was so much as thought of.

The duke of Wellington lately claimed for himself the unenviable distinction, of being, among her majesty's present advisers, the only one who supported the late cabinet, in their hostile proceedings against China. He rested his justification upon the seizure of the opium, and upon no other ground.

Yet it was, and it is unknown, whether the Chinese government avowed that act of its inferior officers. It was, and it is unknown, to what extent that act exceeded the bounds of law: for even captain Elliot admitted that, to a certain extent, it was quite fair and lawful. It was, and it is unknown, whether the Chinese government could not have rendered compensation for the excess; if an excess could have been established. It was, and it is unknown, whether reprisals would not have proved a practicable, and a sufficient remedy.

Until all these points were ascertained, war could not lawfully have been declared, nor even so much as thought of. But, without waiting to ascertain them, lord Palmerston commenced hostilities against the Chinese. He did not indeed declare war against them. He did worse.—He "slipped into the war,"—to use the indignant phraseology of our law-books,—

He began it suddenly, unlawfully, and like a pirate, without declaration abroad, or proclamation at home!

—The Tablet, Feb'y 18, 1843.

OVERLAND MAIL, March 14th.

E. I. INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Montreuil (Pas de Calais) states that the persons taken up for pillaging the wrecks of the *Reliance* and *Conqueror* have already, in part, been brought to trial, and several condemned to imprisonment. Two men named Lamour and Prudhomme, from Camiers, who were proved to have received some of the goods, have been sentenced, one to six and the other to four months' imprisonment.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, the able negotiator of our peace with China, has been selected by the government for the chief office as resident at Hongkong, and is to take his departure forthwith. The appointment is in every respect a good one.

At the same court, Sir Hugh Gough, bart., c. c. s., was appointed commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India; and also an extraordinary member of the council of India.

(Canton Press, June 10th, 1843.)

Mr. Colburn has published CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, performed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, during the years 1836 a 1842, including details of the late naval operations in China, under the authority of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, in 2 vols. 8vo., with upwards of 40 illustrations, price 36s. bound.

COMMODORE JONES U. S. SERVICE.

"After commodore Jones, of the U. S. navy, had taken and given up Monterey (in California), he sent to the governor, or, saying he would visit him, & arrange any difficulty; but the governor would not receive him. He invited the people to balls on board and on shore, but they would not go, and I am glad to perceive that the U. S. government are investigating the whole matter, with a view to place that singular commodore's proceedings in a proper light before the people, and to adopt the necessary legal steps."—The Spectator, Feb'y 25, 1843.

THE EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.—VOTES OF THANKS.

On the 1st inst. a court of directors was held at the east India house, when it was

Resolved, *unanimously*.—"That the thanks of this court be given to the right hon. lord Ellenborough, governor-general of the British possessions in the east Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Afghanistan."

Resolved unanimously.—"That the thanks of this court be given to major-general Sir George Pollock, c. c. s., to major-general Sir William Nott, c. c. s., to major-general Sir John M'Caskill, c. c. s., to major-general Sir Robert Henry Sale, c. c. s., to major-general Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign."

Resolved unanimously.—"That this court doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

At the same court, Sir Hugh Gough, bart., c. c. s., was appointed commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India; and also an extraordinary member of the council of India.

(The Monthly Times, March 4, 1843.)

TEX.—The large public sales, which commenced on the 11th of February, were brought to a close on the 23d. They comprised nearly 92,000 packages, which is a much larger quantity than has been offered at one time for a considerable period past. At the opening, and during the first two or three days, the importers displayed considerable firmness, and brought in and withdrew large parcels, in order to give support to the market, and very little alteration took place in prices; but afterwards, and par-

ticularly towards the close, there appeared to be a greater desire to realize upon easier terms, which produced a more animated demand, and a considerable proportion of the quantity that passed was sold with spirit. Of the whole quantity put up, it is calculated that about one half was actually sold, and the prices, when compared with the last auctions, show the following result:—Congo 1d to 1½d per lb. lower; Twankay ¾d per lb. lower; Pekoe, 2d per lb. lower; Hyson, 1d to 3½ per lb. lower; and Pouchong, 2d to 3d per lb. lower, mostly on the low qualities; Imperial, Gunpowder, & Young Hyson have gone at par to 2d per lb. advance. The following are the prices that ruled, viz.:—Bohea 8d; Congo good ord. 1s 1d to 1s 1½d, but mid. sr. and mixed blkh. 1s 3d to 1s 3½, but mid. blkh. 1s 3½ to 1s 4½, but mid. blkh. 1s 4½ to 1s 7½, but mid. blkh. 1s 8½ to 1s 10d, but mid. blkh. 1s 10d to 1s 10d to 2s 6d; Hong Muey, 9d to 11½d; Pouchong, 3s to 1s 3½; Souehong, mid. mixed 1s 1s to 1s 9d, good mid. blkh. 1s 2s to 2s 4d, fine ditto 2s 10d to 3s 3½; Pekoe, blkh. 1s 1s to 1s 10d, fls. very good to fine, 2s 6d to 2s 6½d; Orange Pekoe, good 1s 4d to 1s 11d, fine and scented 2s to 2s 4d; Caper 1s 3½; Twankay, yelsh. 1s 4d, brish 1s 4½ to 1s 5½; Hyson kind, 1s 7d to 2s; Hyson Skin, mid. to good mid. 1s 5d to 2s; Hyson cox. y-l. 1s 1s 8d to 1s 10d, but mid. to mid. 2s to 7d, good mid. brish. 1s 2s 10d to 3s 6d, finest bright 1s 4s to 4s 3d; Young Hyson, bright 1s and Hyson fls. 2s 3d to 3s 4½d; Imperial, mid. to good brish. 1s 2d to 2s 10d; Gunpowder, Canton made, 1s 4d to 1s 11d, mid. to good bright 1s 2s 2d to 4s 5d per lb.

Spices.—The market is firm; a steady trade doing at former prices.

SILK.—The market is in a very dull state, particularly for common qualities. Good Silk is scarce, and maintains its value, but the trade generally shares in the depression of most other articles. Prices are nominally as last month, but to effect sales a reduction must be submitted to.—Atlas, March 4.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE CHINESE.

The earl of Aberdeen has addressed a letter to the East India and China Association on some points of the Pottinger treaty, and earnestly urging all who are to be concerned in the opening of the trade to do all that is possible to conciliate the Chinese, and not to oppose their prejudices.—Ibid.

EXPENSE OF THE ROUTE TO INDIA.

The expense of the overland route to India is generally estimated at £131; viz. £1 from London to Paris, £10 from Paris to Marseilles, £29 from Marseilles to Alexandria, and £12 from Alexandria to Smyrna, whence the fare in the steamers to Bombay is £29.—Ibid.

FRENCH WRECKERS.

The men who took part in robbing the wrecks of the *Conqueror* and *Reliance* have all been severally visited by the authorities, and condemned to different terms of imprisonment.—Ibid.

CHINA TRAD.

The extra mail from Bombay, bringing intelligence of the peace with China, reached London the 23d November, when the principal conditions of the treaty became known; and by reference to the proclamation of her majesty's plenipotentiary of the 23th of August it will be seen that the main objects which the commission, in 1839, submitted to government as desirable to be obtained from the Chinese, had been conceded.* Still there remained some points to which the trade attach considerable importance, and which, if not overlooked, were at least not noticed,—such as, whether the merchants were to be allowed to possess factories and warehouses of their own, and to have their families residing with them; and, with reference to the consular establishments at the five ports opened to British commerce,—whether those appointed to that duty ought not to be wholly unconnected with trade; and that a faculty of superior status, as representative of her majesty, should reside at Peking; and on the 21st December the committee addressed Sir Robert Peel on the subject, who replied stating, that he had forwarded the communication to lord Aberdeen, and that he would not fail, in concert with his lordship and the other members of her majesty's government, to give due consideration to the various matters, which will require attention in consequence of recent events in China.

The committee subsequently addressed lord Aberdeen at length upon other points which the com-

* Correspondence relating to China. By command of her majesty, 1840. Additional papers relating to China. By command, &c., 1840.

† Evidence before the common's committee on China trade, 1837-8.

* This must be an error—probably it is in 2d. —Ed. C. R.

written deemed of vital importance to the welfare of the future trade with China, and for your information the committee's letter to his lordship and his lordship's reply will be found in the Appendix B.—Report of the London E. I. and China association.—(These letters will be published in our next number.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO CHINA.

The committee here beg to say that, aware how advantageous a regular steam communication to China will be, how that the British have possession of Hongkong (declared to be a free port by proclamation of the 15th February, 1842), and the privilege of trading to other ports, they only hesitate to take any steps in the matter at present from the conviction that the governments here and in India must, at no great length of time, have occasion for constant communication with the public functionaries at those several stations, and that to press the subject at this early period would be premature.—*Ibid.*

Past and future British relations with China. By a late member of the Honourable East India company's civil service at Canton.

[Continued from the Sup. No. 23, page 9.]
Presuming that the treaty of peace with China will be faithfully fulfilled by that government, anxiety naturally prevails as to what description of British authorities will hereafter be appointed, when Sir Henry Pottinger quits China.

The proceedings during the China war have shown (what, however, is well known to those who have ever been officially engaged with Asiatics) the vast importance of a knowledge of the Asiatic character on the part of those placed in contact with them. This has been especially marked by the ready and quick insight which Sir Henry took of the Chinese, and which enabled him to move readily to detect their sophistry and duplicity, and to tell and defeat their machinations and proceedings.

To become, therefore, of the first importance, that in the selection for the China appointments, the choice should fall on those not only of acknowledged talents and firmness, but also of a practical knowledge of the Asiatic character; this would not only vastly facilitate their own duties, but prove of the utmost advantage to the important interests committed to their charge; and that the duties of our public functionaries in China, will prove of a much more arduous and complicated nature, than the usual ones in Europe in the character of consuls, cannot be doubted.

Whether civilians or military men are appointed can be of no moment, if they possess the requisite qualifications; it is, however, unreasonable to expect that the duties of a public officer in China, can be so effectively fulfilled by persons entirely unacquainted with Asiatics. There can be no difficulty in the selection of these combined qualities, when we look at the distinguished talents and the high character which have graced and dignified the civil and military services of the Honourable East India company in India, as well as among those of the company's late establishment in China.

Whatever may be the nature of our future appointments at China, the principal authority should be possessed of extensive and most clearly defined powers, and be furnished with the credentials of an envoy, in the event of circumstances arising to render it requisite for him to act in that capacity; and the authority and powers of the other authorities stationed at the different ports of our trade, should also be perfectly clear and understood. This consideration leads to the hope, that the relative authority and powers of our resident authorities, and those of her majesty's naval and military officers at China, should be equally provided for, and understood, in order to prevent misconception and clashing between the parties.

Our public officer in China should be handsomely and liberally paid, but on no account permitted to trade, or to be in any way personally connected or engaged with trade. The duties of a public government functionary, and the pursuits of private commercial transactions, are entirely incompatible.

Chaplains and medical officers would, of course, be appointed at each of our stations, and placed, no doubt, upon that respectable and liberal footing which their profession everywhere entitles them to, but especially in a foreign and distant land.

It now remains to be considered, the position which would be likely to prove the best adapted for the residence of our principal authority. Peking, as the capital, would naturally enough be supposed to be the most so. This, however, is by no means certain. In the first place, it may be very much doubted, if the Chinese government would sanction a permanent British resident at the capital; and were it so disposed, it becomes a matter of great doubt, whether it would prove so advantageous as at first view might be imagined, unless indeed the jealous and suspicious nature of the Chinese very much altered. Our resident at Peking would probably find himself placed in a constant state of restraint and surveillance. It must be remembered, also, that we might not be able to get over such of our war, or even our steamers, very readily up the Peiho, to the aid of the resident, in case of emergency; nor can, in fact, vessels of any description approach Peking, nearer than Tientsin, a distance of ten or twelve miles from the capital, as the river remains to be navigable at that place; this may be with consideration, placed as our resident would be, as it were, in the power of an uncertain and capricious, and ungratified government. On the other hand, our resident would find many important advantages, by being situated within reach and command of our own shipping. (To be concluded in our next.)

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Spanish clipper built schooner "MADRIENNA" of 250 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Media-d, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 s. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade, and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 89 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 25th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in Chester in 1835, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARVAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MAR Y, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to PHAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, and DEERJEEBOY HESTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO NATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANR," captain BASS, expected about the 25th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply to December 12th. C. H. HART.

Public Sales.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

ON an early day this month, JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the Barque "MANLY," with all her Stores, as she lies at anchor in the Tyne. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

LIKEWISE.

A FEW days after the above Sale, will be put up for Public Auction, (if not sold previously by private contract) the Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," now at anchor in the Tyne. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

LATTER end of next week, JNO: SMITH will sell by Public Auction, in his Auction Room, to the accounts, a small quantity of bottled Beer and Brandy; Sherry; Berkley Churns; Europe Rope; Irish Linen, and a variety of Sundries. Particulars will be published in the Handbill.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE PUT UP.

FOR SALE, without limit or reserve, Five butts, and Twenty-nine Hogsheads of very Superior PALE SHERRY.

This Sale merits the particular notice of Families, Messrs and Dealers: the Wine is of an excellent flavor, and it is confidently recommended to the Public.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and DUNNETT SHAW and Company in Pinang and Maulmain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BUNNELL is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmain or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT BUNNELL,
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Gentlemen, and Public News Readers and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch, and European Newspapers, in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English bank.

N.B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKET) containing it.]

MR. DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOM, REA & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do SAPPHO. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

JUST LANDED in "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Churns; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard, prepared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Bueellas and Brandy; copying and Fountain Letter paper; Wafers; India Rubber; copying and black and red ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Decks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Assured," "Unassured," "Private," and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; Black and white brown Hats; Air Guns, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; "Meeli & Rodgers" superior Razors, Scissors, Daggers, Table and Penknives; Razor Strops and Pads; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candles; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; Patent and plain Cork Screws; Table covers, and a few very usefully Assorted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing cases. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 12th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, CAPS, & Youth's HATS and CAPS. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DIRECTORY, for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and Half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSHELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSHELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE DISHES. W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and FITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GOSPOD, COMSTOCK & Co's. well known MADRID, in 18th, Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 26th December, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Bomanjee & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN BLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

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 To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
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 Do. 3 months 5 do do in do
 Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
 Do. 3 months 3 do do in advance.
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EXTRA.
 To Subscribers 25 cts. To Non-Subscribers 50 cts.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
 In the Canton Register.
 Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c. \$ 5
 Advertisement, each insertion 150
 do. repetitions, 10 cts. charge.
 For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.

do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 9.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
 All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
 [Notice when order d.]
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement.
NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications from the Canton Register, will be supplied, if requested, to ensure attention to, and sent with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 25. TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1843. No. 653.

HONGKONG. JUNE 20TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	4th March	Singapore	1st June
U. States	1st Feb'y	Java	12th May
Calcutta	5th May	Manila	15th May
Bombay	20th April	Austral Asia	4th Feb'y
China	2nd May	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June.	ARRIVED.	From
9.	INDOLEBROUGH, Rea, Liverpool.	
9.	JAMES CAMPBELL, Pittcairn, Glasgow.	
13.	FLORA, (Swiss ship) Muller, Sydney.	
20.	ROSA, Canning, Mexico.	
20.	WARLOCK, Sullivan, do.	
June.	SAILED.	For
11.	HARLEQUIN, Oliver, Amoy.	
12.	BEULAH, Paton, Bombay.	
13.	UNION, Sutherland, Singapore.	
—.	H. C. S. THALIA, 42, Charles Hope, esquire, captain, S. & Calcutta.	
—.	LAUREL, Jackson, China.	
20.	MARY ANN, Holtz, Amoy and Chusan.	
21.	H. C. ARMED STEAMER ARAB, Pepper, esquire, com. I. S., Whampoa.	

UNDER DESPATCH.
 For London—Squire, tomorrow.
 For Calcutta—Water Witch, H. M. T. S. Ali, do.
 For Bombay—Z. ply, Anna Eliza.
 For Batavia—Z. ply.
 For Chusan—Porter.
 For Pacific Isles—Nad.
 For Whampoa—Super, tomorrow.

VESELS EXPECTED.
 From London—The reg. Wallis, Ana, Commodore, Mid of Athens, Eleazar, Rookery, Eux, Passenger.
 From Liverpool—England's Queen, Ivanhoe, Lieftain, Nautilus, Aden, Ranger, Thomas Fielden, Albert Edward.
 From the Clyde—Duke of Wellington.
 From Calcutta—Polaris, John Brightman, Rutenjoe, Gortajoe, Marquis of Hastings, Red Rover, Paulina, Lord Amherst.
 From Bombay—Almonet, Madonia, Lily Grant, Scalyby Castle, Dartmouth, Palestine, Harriot Scott, Isabella Thompson, John Barry, Lowjee Family.
 From Singapore—Venus, Julia.

June 20.—The Omega, capt. White passed through this Port yesterday on her way to Macao.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to the 24th April; Ceylon Herald to the 7th April; and Singapore to the 18th May.

The Canton Register Press sailed from Macao on the 13th instant at 9 A. M., and arrived here on the 14th at 2 P. M., and no news on the passage.

We received on board the Larcha No. 79, on Tuesday morning, the following papers: Calcutta to the 20th April; Bombay to the 31st March; Madras to the 6th April; Ceylon Herald to the 14th April; Singapore to the 25th May; and Penang to the 15th May.

In the Penang Gazette of the 1st April it is said Sir Henry Pottinger is likely to succeed the Marquis of Tweeddale as Governor of Madras, but Sir Charles Metcalfe is also spoken of.

There is a rather,—as an officer once replied to a question asked of him,—if he was married—"yes, I'm rather married!"—there is a rather laboured article in the *Friend of China*, of June 8th, on opium and repression of smuggling, addressed to the editor of that paper, and signed *Observer*.

We do not know the writer, of this article on "opium and repression of smuggling,"—but we can make a shrewd guess that he is a late arrival, an unsophisticated blossom of nature, a flower of loveliness, born to breathe and waste its sweetness upon the desert air of Hongkong, and the maritime provinces of China.

But the emperor of China, is, at present, not of *max* but of *pat*:—wherefore, then, until the emperor of China—the son of heaven—and his sons,—the black-haired, race can manifest their powers of reasoning in justification of the dastardly, humiliating treatment, the imperial envoy, *Lia*, in conjunction with the provincial government of Canton, heaped up on h. m.'s plenipotentiary and all foreigners then in Canton despoiling them, in all cases, of their property,—*bona fide* their own, or of their far distant constituents, under threats of death by instant execution or starvation,—the latter threat having been carried into a would-be-full force by the summary withdrawal of all native servants, the interdiction of provisions and water, and threats of instant and cruel punishment to those natives who should be found serving for igners, in contravention of the translucent system of the high imperial commissioner, *Lia*.

The infantine blunder of submitting to such threats, by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, when there were several well-armed ships at Whampoa, and about three hundred foreigners in Canton, many of them having arms in their possession,—in first demanding the surrender of opium, and then pledging the British government for indemnification,—is one of the most absurd, diplomatic of political blunders ever committed by man.

It has lead to the war, & its consequences;—which will be better understood a short time hence.

In the meantime—and a word to the wise is enough—we would again caution our countrymen against the soaring expectations that are dazzing the eyes and brains of speculative men in England.

If—as many men, and, indeed, many parties, think, that we, as a Christian nation, have withheld the truth and brought darkness with us;—that by the continued perseverance of the governments, both at home and in India, the opium trade has been encouraged, fostered, protected in opposition to the well known wishes of the imperial government of China; that it has occasioned a disastrous war and national humiliation;—will not the thought recur to any reflecting man that these injuries will not be forgiven or forgotten.

Some years ago, when the occupation of Hongkong had been brought to our notice by an esteemed correspondent,—now no more,—we pointed the impolicy of holding a nation, like the Chinese,—in fear of further encroachments.

We were laughed at. Turn the tables:—what would the English government think or feel if a foreign power were to occupy the Scilly islands or the Isle of Wight: making them the rendezvous of all the disaffected and worst part of the population of the British empire?—Do our readers not think that our possession of Hongkong will always be a thorn in the imperial dis-

dem of China? But yet it may be a Jacob's ladder, an Alma Mater for the millions of China.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

There being grounds for believing that, notwithstanding the publicity which was given in the month of March last, by direction of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the translation of a notice, issued by the French government,—the alterations which have since been carried into effect in the Lights at Cape Grinez, and at Point d'Alpreck,—have not become generally known:—The said notice, is now republished for the farther information of all persons employed in the navigation of vessels in the English channel, viz.

Hydrographic-Office, Admiralty, March 18th, 1842.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(Received from the French Government)
Alterations in the Lights of Cape Grinez and of Point d'Alpreck, on the South side of the Strait of Dover.

CAPE GRINEZ LIGHTS.

The fixed Light established on Cape Grinez in November 1837, in lat. 50° 52' 10" N. and longitude 1° 35' 9" E. of Greenwich, will on the 1st of July next be converted into a Revolving Light, which will re-appear every half minute.

The additional Flashing Light established in 1833, near the above Fixed Light will then be discontinued.

The new Revolving Light will be visible 8 leagues, and will be distinguished from that of Calais by the difference of their respective intervals, that of Calais being 90 seconds, and that of Grinez only 30 seconds; and further, the bright glazes of Calais Light are separated by perfect darkness, while in the intervals between those of Grinez a faint light will be visible to vessels within the distance of four leagues.

LIGHT OF POINT D'ALPRECK.

On the same day the Fixed Light on Point Alpreck, in latitude 50° 41' 37" N. and longitude 1° 35' 54" E. will every two minutes change into flashes of Red Light, which are to continue for three seconds.

This light will not be visible more than four leagues.

By order,
 J. HENBERT, Secretary.

Trinity-house, London, 6th January, 1843.

From the Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette, June 15th, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT is removed, to the house formerly used as a Post-office, on the right hand side of the Main road leading to Government house.

A Letter-bag, by Post-horn, to Macao, will be made up daily, at five P. M., at the Post-office here, and letters will be delivered to individuals at Macao, at a charge, on delivery, of ten cents for each letter. All letters must be addressed in Chinese, as well as English, or Portuguese.
 By order, RICHARD WOODMAN,
 Government house, Hongkong, 12th June, 1843.

BAVARIA.—By the arrival of the Dard, from Bavaria the 6th inst., we are put in possession of

emperor of China, as the treaty cannot be annulled

The crew, while lingering for these hoped-for prizes, began to grow discontented; and a Lancaster was sick, they threatened to direct their voyage homeward to England. He had not influence enough to turn them from the purpose; but, thereupon, on the 8th of December, 1592, he gave an unwilling consent that they should abandon the search for further prizes and proceed westward to Europe. They passed the Maldivé islands, and bent the course to the Cape of Good Hope. On their voyage they were so fortunate as to meet with shoals of fish, with Hakluyt terms, "Bunions," and "Almoures," and of which the captain was, by this time recovered from his sickness, "took with a hook as many in two or three hours as would serve forty persons a whole day which was

most refreshing to us." Having reached the coast of Africa in the month of February, 1593, they were induced, by the prevalence of contrary winds, to anchor for the space of six weeks in a bay, which Hakluyt calls, Baia de Agos, and which he places at a distance of about one hundred leagues to the northeast of the Cape of Good Hope. There are two bays, one called Agos, and the other D-I-gos, now existing on the coast of Africa, south-eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, either of which might be taken for the one in question; Delagoa Bay corresponds perhaps more nearly in name, but Agos Bay more nearly in geographical position.

Having rounded the Cape they reached St. Helena, a few observations concerning which will show that it was then, as now, a refuge or stopping-place for ships:—

We arrived at the island of Santa Helena the third day of April, where we staid to our great comfort nineteen days; in which means space some one man of us took thirty goodlie congers in one day, and other rockie fishes, and some bonitos. After our arrival at Santa Helena, I, Edmund Barker, (the narrator of the voyage,) went on shore with four or five P-guins, or men of Pegu, which we had taken, and our surgeon, where in an house by the chapel I found an Englishman, one John Sagar, of Baris, in Suffolk, who was left there eighteen moneths before by Abraham Kendall, who put in there with the "Royal Merchant," and left him to refresh him on the island, being otherwise like to have perished on shipboard. And at our coming we found him as fresh in colour and in as good plight of body to our seeming as might be, but crazed in minde and helpe out of his wits, as afterwards we perceived; for whether he were put in fright of us, not knowing at first what we were, whether friends or foes; or of sudden joy when he understood we were his old consorts and countrymen, he became hidde-headed, and for eight dayes space, neither night nor day took any natural rest, and so at length died for lacke of sleep. Here two of our men, whereof the one was diseased with the skurvie, and the other had bene nine moneths sicke, in short time while they were here on the island recovered their perfect health. We found in this place great store of very hot-some and excellent good greens figs, oranges, and lemons very faire, abundance of goates and hogs, and great plenty of partridges, guineacocks, and other wild fowle.

The sailors now became very restless and mutinous; they very desirous of returning to England without further delay; whereas captain Lancaster was desirous of proceeding westward to the coast of Brazil. On one occasion he ordered some of the seamen to fish a sail which they had in hand; but they flatly refused to do so, or to aid in working the ship, unless he bent his course homeward. Being unable to maintain his authority against their will he gave way, and directed his course toward England. So harassed were they, however, by the dreadful calms and contrary winds of those regions, that they were beating about for six weeks, between the equinoctial line and the eighth degree of north latitude. The store of provisions meanwhile began to grow short, and some of the most reckless seamen broke open the chests of their companions, in order to rob them of their victuals, each man having had his own share placed in his own keeping. Lancaster, thereupon, proceeded in the direction of the island of Trinidad, where he hoped to procure a supply of fresh provisions, but, having missed the island in the night, he entered the Gulf of Paria. For some time they voyaged in these regions, procuring such fresh provisions as came within their reach sometimes bartering with the natives of the West India islands, and at other times purchasing from the captains of European ships which they happened to encounter,—especially "two butts of wine, and bread, and other victuals, from our Monse de Barbaterre, the capitaine of a French ship."

Having narrowly escaped shipwreck off the island of St. Domingo, they passed between that island and Cuba, and rounded the northern promontory of Florida. Their course then was towards Newfoundland, but when they arrived opposite the island of Bermuda, which they did on the 17th of September, a storm overtook them and subjected them to great peril. A southerly wind blew with such violence for twenty-four hours as to carry away some of their sails, and to fill the hold with water to the depth of four feet.

For several days they had to contend either with a wind adverse to their course, or to actual storms; and they were at length compelled to retrace their steps towards St. Domingo, having had nothing but raw hids to eat for six or seven days. They reached the island of Nons towards the end of November, and, having anchored there, some of the crew went on shore to seek for provisions. Here Lancaster experienced the effect of the discontent so often manifested by the seamen, in the manner stated in the following simple narration:—

We spent two or three days in seeking provisions to carry aboard to relieve the whole company, and coming down to go aboard, the wind then being northerly, and the sea somewhat grosse, they could not come on shore with the boats, which was a thing of small succour and not able to save us in any rough sea, whereupon we stayed until the next morning, thinking to have had less wind and safer passage. But in the night about twelve of the clocke, our ship did drive away with five men and a boy only in it: our carpenter secretly cut their own cable, leaving nineteen of us on land without boats or anything, to our great discomfort. In the middle of these miseries reposing our trust in the goodness of God, which many times before had succoured us in our greatest extremities, we contented ourselves with our pure estate, and sought means to preserve our lives. And because one place was not able to sustain us, we took our leave of one of another, dividing ourselves into several companies. The greatest relief that we sixe which were with the captain could finde for the space of nine and twentie dayes was the stalkes of porcelaine boyled in water and nowe and then a porcupine.

At the end of the twenty nine days the poor deserted mariners espied a French ship passing by the island; they made signals which were observed, and a boat was sent out to take them on board. The captain of the French vessel was kind and humane, and gave the Englishmen a passage to St. Domingo, where they remained two or three months, trafficking with the inhabitants for hides and other commodities. Seven of the men had been left behind in the island of Mona, of whom two were killed while catching sea-fowls among the cliffs, three were murdered by the Spaniards, and the other two succeeded in joining Lancaster. In the month of April, 1594, they departed in a French privateer for Europe; and on the 24th of May arrived safely at Rye; having spent more than three years on their voyage.—Saturday Magazine, Nov. 19, 1842.



FOR SALE.
THE new fast sailing Spanish clipper built ship on "MADRILENA" of 200 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.



FOR SALE.
THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW" 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 22 and 24 inch copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 60 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
W. P. PIERCE.
Macao, May 9th, 1843.



FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1833, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, galley, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT's code of signals, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LOND N.
THE "L. British built ship, MARY, captain Kear, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HERAZEE, Canton, or HERJEEHOO MUST-MEE, Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
THE Dutch barque "JANE," captain Haas, departed about the 25th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
H. BARRETT.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

Public Sales.

JNO: SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.

ON an early day this month JNO: SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the Barque "SANTLY," with all her Stores, as the first of anchor in the Tyne. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

LIKEWISE.

A FEW days after the above Sale, will be put up for Public Auction, (if not sold previously by private contract) the Reizantine "BLACK SWAN," now at anchor in the Tyne. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

LATTER end of next week JNO: SMITH will sell by Public Auction, in his Auction Room, to close accounts, a small quantity of bottled Beer and Brandy; Sherry; Buckley (Chow-si); Rum; Rope; Irish Linen, and a variety of Sundries. Particulars will be published in the Herald.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE PUT UP, FOR SALE, without lot or reserve, Fine butts, and 100-amp-nine Hogs-heads of very Superior PALE SHERRY.

This Sale merits the particular notice of Families, Messons and Dealers: the Wine is of an excellent flavor, and it is confidently recommended to the Public.

Macao, 9th June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of BUCHANAN and Company in Glasgow, and Messrs SHAW and Company in Pinang and Maulmein was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT BINNING is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Maulmein or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN.

By his constituted Attorney,

ROBERT BINNING.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

THE HOSAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Singapore or China.

D. & M. HUSTONJEE & Co.

Agents in China.

ATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAITLAND & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where they can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1842. 45 QUEEN ROAD.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheese; Pickles; Sauce; Mustard; pepper and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Baccellia and Brandy; copying and Foolscap Letter paper; Waters; India Rubber; copying and black and red ink; Wallers; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered," "Unanswered," "Private," and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; Black and white beaver Hats; Air Guns, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Merck & Rodgers' superior Razors, Safety Razors, Diggers, Table and Pocket Knives; Razors and Pans; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candles; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; Patent and plain Cork Screws; Table covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing cases. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE Chests. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 12th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BOATERS, Caps, & Youth's Hats and Caps. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. HENGAL DIRECTORY. for 1843. Price \$4. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 24th April, 1843.

OMBUCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN BLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

LATE

Loss on prior less than a month, will be charge as a

du. For every line exceeding 7 1/2 cents

Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure at-

GOVERNMENT has at length, in consequence of the memorials addressed to them by the claimants, for compensation for the 20,283 chests of opium surrendered at Canton on the 27th of March, 1839, laid on the table of the house of commons, the result of their "searching inquiries;" and nothing can possibly be more unsatisfactory and delusive than the information they have elicited. In one word—captain Elliot, when applied to by the government in January 1842, for his opinion and advice on the subject, has suddenly turned round upon those whom he compelled to part, at only a few hours' notice, with property to the amount of 2,500,000*l.* sterling, for pressing reasons of state policy, on a solemn pledge of "ample indemnification," and now advises the government, that such "indemnification" should be fixed at an amount under half the prime cost of the article! Should the government act on monstrous suggestion, the ruin so long pending on many hundreds of the native merchants who owned this opium will be completed. We hope, however, better things from sir H. Peel, and are satisfied that the memorial sent in to him, at last

request, in answer to the "correspondence" in question, has, by this time, satisfied him of the utter fallacy and worthlessness of the information supplied to him. Captain Elliot refers them to a case decided in Calcutta in July, 1841, as laying down the correct rule in the present case; but, on examining that decision, nothing can be more absurd than to consider it applicable to the case of the opium claimants. That was a case of Indian merchants consigning to their del credere commission agents in China opium for sale "immediately on the deng reaching China;" and the consignees guaranteed the safe return of those proceeds, whatever they might be. But when that opium reached China there was no market—no price could be obtained for it, and it formed part of the opium demanded by capt. Elliot, and the defendants returned his scrip, or certificates, as a sufficient compliance with their contract. The court decided to the contrary; and in deciding on the question of damages, as they were unable to fix on any market price at Canton, for the reason above stated, gave the value of this scrip in Calcutta, viz., about 40*l*. a chest. Whether the court was right or wrong in so doing, what possible bearing has that case on the present? This opium, so far from having been shipped for immediate sale in China, was (as has been proved to demonstration over and over again) shipped with instructions not to sell, except at remunerating prices; its consignees had effectually placed it beyond the reach of the Chinese; had resolved never to part with it to them for less than its value; and were actually in process of selling portions of it on the eastern coast at splendid prices, when captain Elliot's memorable proclamation appeared, suddenly and peremptorily demanding its surrender to him, under a threat of withdrawing British protection, and under a pledge of ample indemnification. Every chest of that opium had at that moment cost its owners, in hard cash, between 500 and 600 dollars, as captain Elliot well knew. He also well knew that one part of that opium had been bought directly of the Indian government, and the other paid to that government a very heavy transit duty; and now, four years afterwards, he recommends government to redeem his pledge, by paying the owners of the opium a panic price; viz., that sum which he conjectures could have been obtained, when, in fact, he well knows none whatever could have been obtained. Fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, there exists abundant evidence proving to a demonstration the real intentions and understandings of both the parties at the time, viz., that the invoice cost would constitute the lowest limit of compensation. He himself exacted that amount with 77 per cent. additional for charges, &c., from the Chinese for the goods pillaged at Canton; and then gave them a clue to the measure of compensation they would be called on to pay for the opium. They have actually paid us 12,000,000 dollars on that score, and beyond all doubt on that principle of calculation (for they can know of no other), telling us expressly that the 12,000,000 dollars are for the opium; and is it not monstrous that that sum should be withheld a moment longer from them to whom it is due? Again: long before the government sent out sir H. Pottinger, and augmented the warlike forces to cooperate against China, they were fully informed, by the evidence given before the select committee in 1840, of what was the real amount to be required from the Chinese, viz., the cost price at least; the same evidence, moreover, demonstrates that the opium was sent to China, not for immediate sale, but to be held back till a remunerating price could be obtained. Would it not be cruel and unjust to a degree, now that all is over, and the money paid by the Chinese, to seek about for pretexts to deprive those entitled to it of more than half their due, and our pretence so absurd as those above alluded to? Let it be borne in mind, that they have lost, during this long interval, no inkling whatsoever of the secret attempts made to invalidate the satisfactory evidence given before the select committee, and on which they all along presumed government was acting; if any such intimation had been given them, they could have instantly added any amount of evidence to support the validity of their present claims. And finally, when the surrender of this opium has been the direct means of securing this country, in perpetuity, such grand commercial and political advantages by opening five ports in China, and obtaining the cession of Hongkong, from which government has already derived a large annual

revenue, to that a state of things rendering it decent or creditable to the country to attempt to practice extortion and direct spoliation on those by whose means such vast advantages have been secured? We never can believe it, and are satisfied that neither the government nor parliament will sanction or tolerate anything of the kind.—*The Times*, April 6, 1843.

From the London Mail, April 6.

CHINA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in noting for certain papers relating to China, said, that he thought the attention not only of government, but of parliament and of the people, should be called to the situation in which our commerce and relations with China were placed by recent events. This country stood on the threshold of one of the most important changes in our relations with the east that had ever occurred. The risk of the war had been to lay the foundations of an extended intercourse between the east and the west, extending over eight or ten degrees of the globe, and embracing the largest population in any country upon its surface. He trusted the house would feel that the ultimate benefits to flow from the success which had attended her majesty's arms, and the effects of that success upon the prosperity both of this country and the world, must depend not only upon the impression produced on the Chinese by our military prowess and superiority, but upon the impression produced by the honour and good faith of the British people, in their commerce with the people following upon those military successes, so that they might be imbued with respect for the character and principles of those with whom they were placed in communication. The outset of the intercourse, however, had been disturbed by events most dangerous and mischievous, and calculated to prevent those benefits which it was our object to acquire and perpetuate. He was glad to perceive that the island of Hongkong, which was likely to become the emporium of British commerce, was to be made a free port, and he hoped that that would be persevered in, so as to manifest to the world that we were not desirous of advancing our own interests in the east upon principles of monopoly and exclusion, and show that all we desired was a fair field of enterprise, open to this country, and also to the rest of the world. He regretted that circumstances had recently occurred calculated to put our relations with China upon the worst footing. It was obvious from the letter from sir H. Pottinger to the merchants, that he laboured under deep anxiety, and without giving any opinion on the question between him and those merchants, it appeared that the circumstances that had occurred might be likely to create an opposition on the part of the Chinese to our trade. From the papers it would appear an attack had been made by the mob upon our factories, and open associations had been formed by the people for the exclusion of the "barbarians" from the country. He trusted that the attention of parliament would be drawn by these papers to the necessity for creating some competent authority in China. In 1842 a bill had been brought in for the purpose of establishing a tribunal at Canton, but which was opposed by a right hon. baronet now holding a distinguished place in her majesty's councils, on the ground that the Chinese government had not recognised such a tribunal. But now the expediency of creating such a tribunal had been clearly recognised. He thought they ought to legislate without delay, and that it would be better to produce an imperfect act upon the subject, even should it afterwards require amendment; for if the session was allowed to pass without legislation, the year would probably witness a repetition of the scenes that had already occurred. The noble marquis concluded by moving—"That a humble address be presented to her majesty for copies of communication between her majesty's envoy extraordinary in China and the merchants in Canton."

The Earl of Aberdeen was understood to say that there was no objection to the production of the papers, and that he fully concurred in many of the remarks that had been made by the noble marquis. Unless our intercourse with China were conducted with great caution and forbearance, it would not be productive of the benefits that had been anticipated to arise from it. No time had been lost by the government in obtaining the treaty, and her majesty's ratification had

been affixed to it without delay. All proper precautions would be taken by the government. With respect to Hongkong, that island was in the condition of a crown colony, and her majesty, by an order in council, could establish there, without the aid of parliament, any courts, or any jurisdiction, for the administration of justice; but that was not the case in those towns in China to which we had access. It would be impossible to take measures during the present session; it would not be just or fair, either to sir H. Pottinger or to ourselves, to proceed without information; and it took a considerable time to communicate with a functionary placed at such a distance. He thought every servant of the crown should feel that he possessed the confidence of the government by whom he was employed, and undoubtedly that confidence was well reposed in the distinguished person who had been alluded to (hear, hear).

Parliamentary Miscellanea.—Mr. Matheson, a liberal, has been returned for Ashburton by a majority of 45 over Mr. Horsley Palmer, a conservative.

East India Intelligence.—We have authority to state that there is no foundation for the paragraph stating that Mr. T. Pottinger was appointed resident at Hongkong, &c.

The Aerial Steam Carriage.

Without hazarding any opinion as to the ultimate success of the "AMERICAN STEAM CARRIAGE," we may say that Mr. Henson's machine for the conveyance of despatches and passengers through the air, is in truth a design of very scientific conception.

All former attempts of this kind have failed through two want of a source of power whose energy bore a sufficiently high ratio to the weight of the requisite machinery. Could this source of power have been found, there was indignity enough to him to it to the desired accompaniment. Mr. Henson, in overcoming the difficulty, has first divided it. To set a machine going, and bring it up to a given velocity is one thing, to maintain that velocity against opposing forces is another, now, in the case before us the power necessary for starting is much greater than that required for maintaining the flight. Mr. Henson, therefore, starts his aerial carriage by means of an apparatus which he does not carry with him, and then embarks only the smaller power and lighter machinery, which are sufficient for keeping up the original velocity.

But even this happy device would not have succeeded if the inventor had not also effected an extraordinary reduction in the weight of his steam engine. Owing to the fact that the engine of 20 horses power now in preparation for the aerial carriage weighs, with its condenser and requisite water, but 600 lb. To the united effect of these different branches of this important invention must we attribute our present prospect of making our paths in the air.

We proceed now to describe the machine itself, and its mode of flight. Its car, enclosed on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, burden, and steam-engine, is suspended to the middle of a framework, which is so constructed as to combine great strength with extreme lightness, and is covered with any woven texture which is moderately light and close. This main frame or exoskeletal surface, which is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide, serves in the most important respects as wings; yet it is perfectly jointless and without vibratory motion. It advances through the air with one of its long sides foremost, and a little elevated. To the middle of the other long side is joined the tail of 50 ft. in length, beneath which is the rudder. The so important appendages effectually control the flight as to elevation and direction, and are governed by cords proceeding from the car situated at the back edge of the main frame are two sets of vanes or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam engine.

We have already said that the velocity of the machine is imparted at its starting. This is effected by its being made to descend an inclined plane: during the descent the covering of the wings is reeled, but before the machine reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread; by this time the velocity acquired by the descent is so great that the resistance produced by the oblique impact of the sloping under surface of the wings on the air is sufficient to sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a brick wind upholds a kite. But while the pneumatic resistance thus produced by the velocity prevents the falling of the carriage, it opposes also its forward flight. To overcome the latter and smaller resistance is the office of the steam engine.

The chief peculiarities of the important member of the carriage are the respective constructions of its buoys and condenser. The former consists of an inverted truncated cone, arranged above and around the furnace; they are about 30 in. diameter, and large enough to afford 100 square feet of evaporating surface of which half is exposed to radiating heat. The condenser is an assemblage of small pipes exposed to the action of air produced by the flight of the machine. It is found to produce a vacuum of from 5 lbs. to 8 lbs.

to the square inch. The steam is employed in two cylinders, and is lost off at one-fourth of the stroke. Our engineering readers will be able to gather from these particulars that the steam-engine is of about 20 horse power, supposing the evaporating power of the boiler to be equal, foot for foot, to that of the locomotive steam-engine.

Less certain is the determination of the resistance to be overcome. Mechanical science is notoriously defective in all that relates to the oblique impact of solids and fluids, and is particularly so on the points involved in this subject. Experiments do not supply the lack of sound theory; for, not only has their purpose been to ascertain the effects of large angles of impact to the neglect of the smaller ones here considered, but the objects of the experiments—Robins, Hutton, Borda, &c.—have always required the determination of the resistance in the direction of the moving body to the neglect of what which is prependicular to that direction; while here their effects are so intimately connected that one cannot be determined without first knowing the other; and of that which is to be first known—viz., that which supports the vehicle, we have no information, or, which the smallest reliance can be placed. Mr. Henon, we understand, has formed a conclusion from the best observations he could make on the flight of birds, and we think he reasons wisely. We are informed, however, that the resources of mechanical art are by no means exhausted by the present construction of Mr. Henon's engine, and that recent inventions are available by which its power may be doubled with little increase of weight.

The area of the sustaining surface will be, we understand, not less than 4,500 square feet; the weight to be sustained, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 3,000 lbs. The load is said to be considerably less per square foot than that of many birds. It may assist the conception of our non-mechanical readers, to add that the general appearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with stationary wings; that the mechanical principles concerned in its support are strongly exemplified in the case of a kite; and that its progress is maintained by an application of power like that which propels a steam boat. In the operations of nature, particularly in the flight of birds, will be found many striking illustrations of the principles on which the inventor has proceeded.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present attempt, we think it is impossible not to award to the inventor the highest credit due to the removal of the great difficulties which have hitherto defeated all similar inventions; nor do we do so, that in following out the path he has opened, complete success will eventually be obtained; whether that success will be, as we wish, early and entire, or whether it will be delayed and gradual, depends on the facts as to oblique pneumatic resistance, which have yet to be ascertained. It is, however, high time to begin to consider in the spirit of careful inquiry and cheerful hope what will be the change a commercial, social, and political, which the possession of this new-born power will necessarily bring about.

The *Spithead* (s), com. Maitland, has sailed for China, from Plymouth, on 23rd March.

The *Moderate* arrived at Spithead on 24th March from China, and has been paid off at Sheerness. The *Columbine* reached Spithead on the 3rd March, and has been paid off at Sheerness. The *Andromeda*, arrived from the Cape, has been paid off at Plymouth. The *Colling*, from China, reached Plymouth on 3rd March, and has been paid off. The *Cruiser* arrived from China, at Plymouth on 7th March, and has been paid off at Sheerness. The *Breakein* and *Blonde*, from China, reached Spithead on 11th March, and have been paid off.

Commercial Intelligence.

Piece Goods.—Public sales of Bengal and China Silk goods took place on the 6th and 9th March. Of Corahs, 124,000 pieces were offered. The market had previously been in a very healthy state, the deliveries having considerably increased; the trade were, therefore, prepared to buy, but not to the extent of the quantity offered. Importers generally were desirous of selling, and succeeded to the extent of three-fourths, at a decline of about 3d to 6d on the 1st sale. Notwithstanding the decline in price, this article is gradually recovering, and should the present character of cloth be fully maintained, it will more than regain lost ground; but in case of any falling off in quality the British manufacturer will regain the trade. Several objections were made at the sales to the goods not having the gun properly built out; which makes the cloth look dull, and feel harsh. Of Choppas and Bandannas there were 16,000 pieces, and the really good qualities brought high prices, but the light and inferior sorts sold lower, nearly all were disposed of. Two small parcels of Tawere cloths

were offered; of the stout sort, with a good weave upon them, 36 to 40 inches wide, and after some spirited competition, they were sold at high prices. A pretty general assortment of China silks was brought forward. Plain Pongees, 3,000 pieces, one-third of a superior character, were taken in at 40s to 44s; ordinary qualities were refused at 31s. This article is suffering from defective quality. The trade complains bitterly of the great frauds practised of late, and which until the cloth is thoroughly opened out and washed, cannot be discovered. This is one great cause of the present depression. The figured silks, of which there were figured Handkerchiefs, were bought in at something under last sale. Plain, from the smallness of the quantity, found buyers at 10 per cent. under Dec. rates.

The Cotton Piece Goods were sold on the 14th March. Of Blue Goods, 380 bales, the major part old bought-in goods, only about one-fifth was sold at a decline of about 3d to 4d on Dec. rates; there were very few buyers at the sales, as these goods are now sold principally by private contract. Longcloths, all old goods, were bought in at previous prices. Madras and Vellutants Handkerchiefs were brought forward, 8,000 pieces of the former, and 6,000 of the latter; they were nearly all taken in at nominal prices, much above what the trade were disposed to give. Of Brown Nankens there were 20,000 pieces, the major part were low coarse quality, and sold at 1s 4d to 1s 6d; of 7 yards there were only 400 pieces; they were sold at 5s—none now remain of this description, nor indeed are there any of fair quality to be had.

Although very little has changed hands since the sales, there has been much animation in the consumption of some articles, particularly corahs, the delivery of which has been 10,000 pieces more in the month than last year. The delivery of Bandannas and Choppas has also been very satisfactory, more having been cleared in the month than in the whole of the first five months of last year. Blue goods have been very quiet, and though the delivery for the three months exceeds the same time last year, yet there is a falling off last month as compared with March 1842; the stock, however, is reduced, and consists principally of one or two particular sorts. White longcloths and sallampores have been entirely neglected, although there has been a falling increase in the past month; yet the delivery for the three months has not been above one-half what it was last year. Madras and Vellutants handkerchiefs have also been neglected, and the consumption, as compared with last year very trifling; notwithstanding this, some low-priced goods, say from 5s to 6s 6d, would sell. Nothing whatever has been doing in China silks. Pongee silks, although this is the season when they are wanted usually, for the home trade, as dresses, &c. are not inquired for; the various parties who purchased largely at the end of last year at 32s 6d to 33s have all their goods on hand, and decline buying more even at a discount; the bad qualities have greatly tended to bring the article into disrepute. A few plain white pongee handkerchiefs have been inquired for; but the small parcels lately arrived will fully satisfy the present demand. Figured pongee handkerchiefs are very quiet. Black silk handkerchiefs are occasionally asked for, and a few would now sell well. A few good 7-yards Yellow Nankens would also sell, as well as a few blue Nankens.

Rhubarb—China half trim, fat and round, good sound, 3s 7d to 3s 8d, rather wormy 3s 3d, inferior sprigs 2s, very ord. and wormy 5d to 1d.

Silk, raw.—The public sales held on the 15th to 17th March, consisted of 1290 bales of Bengal silk, and 637 bales of China. The quantity of Bengal offered was small in comparison with the present stock. As importers were unwilling to submit to reduce prices, in consequence of prices advancing in India and as the trade continued quiet, the sales passed off very flatly. For the fair classes, prices may be quoted at about the same, whilst the inferior are lower. The quantity of China silk offered was not large, and prices declined considerably for all descriptions; indeed, for Canton there appeared to be no demand. In the brass market there has been little doing during the month: no alteration in prices can be noticed.

Prices Current.

CHINA.

Tea, 6-12 mm, 3d and inferior	15 9	16 0
do. 1st and 2nd	15 9	21 0

Ye-on-fa, 6-8 mm, 3d and inferior	14 0	15 6
do. 1st and 2nd	17 0	17 6
Tayam	10 0	14 0
do. 1st and 2nd	17 0	18 0
Canton, 3d inferior	7 0	8 6
do. 1st and 2nd	9 0	13 0
Chin-chew	7 0	8 0
do. 1st and 2nd	10 0	13 0

Persian, 3d and inferior	7 0	8 0
do. 1st and 2nd	9 0	10 0
Brussa short reel, 3d and inferior	11 0	13 6
do. 1st and 2nd	15 0	19 6
Brussa long reel, 3d and inferior	9 0	10 6
do. 1st and 2nd	11 0	11 6

Tea.—Hoblers have displayed firmness, and have refrained from offering any at public sale; the trade have been more desirous to operate, and purchases to a fair extent have been made in both black and green descriptions at rather higher prices; low common Congou for cash has been disposed of at 1s to 1s 1d, fair common 1s 3d to 1s 2d, good common 1s 5d to 1s 3d, middling and but middling blackish leaf 1s 3d to 1s 5d, strong blackish leaf 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Pekoe dayour 1s 10d to 2s 5d, and common Twankay 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. The low descriptions of Pouchong, Caper, and Souchong have been in good request by the shippers. If merchants refrain from hastily bringing large parcels to auction, prices may be expected to improve a little; but if importers press more tea on the market than the demand can take off, prices will not be supported, moderate as they are. The stock of black tea at this port on the 1st was 23,483,000 lbs and of green 5,183,000 lbs; last year at the same time was 21,557,000 lbs black, and 4,328,000 lbs of green. The deliveries this year have been 6,830,000 lbs of black, and 1,502,000 lbs of green; last year at the same time the deliveries were 6,616,000 lbs of black, and 1,577,000 lbs of green tea. The imports this year of tea have been 9,207,000 lbs, against 6,423,000 lbs in 1842 to this time. The imports during the past month were 4,328,000 lbs, and the deliveries 3,271,000 lbs. The sale of Assam tea takes place on the 11th. Vermilion dull at 4s 1d to 8s.

The *Cleopatra*, commander Early, the first of the line of packet-ships between London and Hongkong, left the west India docks on the 2d; she takes out a large quantity specie.

ASHBURNTON ELECTION.

We refer to the report of the contest in this spirited and liberal borough. The late Mr. JARDINE has been succeeded in the representation by a gentleman of high commercial standing, great wealth, and decidedly liberal views. We think the borough extremely fortunate in securing such a representative. Ashburnton has suffered severely from Sir Robert Peel's unsettling policy. The Peel pill may, like other quick nostrums, effect a little good after a while, but it is the character of such nostrums to gripe a good deal in the early stage of their operations. Ashburnton has felt this consequence of the state doctor's quackery, whatever benefit she may ultimately receive from the working of the pill. She has, however, the melancholy satisfaction of reflecting that she suffers by no act of her own. If all constituencies had been as true to their interests as she has, Peel would still be an advertising quack, boasting of the good that he could do, instead of prolonging the mischief which he is now perpetrating. The staple manufacture of the borough is the serge; and it was openly proclaimed on the hustings that those who depended on it for bread had received five months work from the orders of the late member, during the last fall and winter, and that the manufactures of the borough received no other shipping order during last year but that supplied by their late member. The consequence of this state of things is great suffering to the poor, the diffusion of chariot views, and signs of that sullen and gloomy spirit in certain portions of the poor, which is the necessary result of the privations to which they have been exposed.—The Western Times, March 11, 1843.

Post and future British to Indians with China. By a late member of the House of Commons, and India company's civil service of Canton.

(Continued from the No. 25, page 114.)

It is not intended by the above remarks to undervalue the language of Mr. J. J. Ashburnton, but to show that it is not a new thing.

us. The great advantages which the latter embraces with respect to BLACK TEA, are too well known to require comment; and Amoy may possess capabilities for foreign trade to a greatly ex- t than I am aware of. It, however, is to be apprehended, that the British commercial community who trade with China may be disappointed in their expectations of finding ready and profitable markets at the more southern ports of China. I am especially alluding to Canton, Hongkong, (which possesses at present no trade whatever, unless it be opium), and Amoy.

It may, perhaps be the result of that, we did not, when drawing up the terms of the treaty of peace with China, require Chao-poo to be opened to us, either in addition to the other ports, or instead of Amoy; as Chao-poo is the principal, if not the only port from which the Chinese trade with Japan, and British goods and manufactures might possibly have found their way to that country, and a new market, in the course of time, be thus opened for them, although through this indirect channel; by British merchants shipping their goods, in Chinese vessels from Chao-poo to Japan.

The near approach of the great canal to Chao-poo, in its course towards its termination close to the city of Hangchow, may be considered to add to the value and importance of Chao-poo as a port for foreign trade, were it opened to us. The advantages however of a ready communication with the great canal for commercial purposes may possibly be found from the Woussing river, at Shanghai.

If we require an insular position of our own in the coast of China, why not have kept CHU-SAN? admirably situated and adapted, as that island is for commercial or political purposes, or in fact for both. Whatever may have been said of the climate of Chusan, there is certainly no reason to suppose it to be in any way noxious, but quite the reverse. The sickness and mortality which unhappily prevailed amongst our troops, on our first occupation of Chusan, arose certainly not from the effects of the climate, but from some extreme and unaccountable mismanagement. No where on the whole coast of China, could we select an insular situation so well adapted for our purposes as Chusan. It is unnecessary to reiterate its many advantages, as there have been forcibly and ably pointed out, by Lieutenant Ouchterlony, in his admirable "Statistical Sketch" of that island. Lieutenant Ouchterlony's account of Chusan, is deserving every attention of our government.

The climate of Chusan is excellent, and one of its most important features is its spacious, and comparatively sheltered and beautiful harbour. We might, as Lieutenant Ouchterlony observes, easily fortify and garrison Chusan; and it certainly is peculiarly well adapted for naval and military operations, whether of an offensive or defensive nature. The importance which the Chinese themselves attach to the possession of this island by a foreign power, is clearly shown by the report of the victory of Chekiang province (the province to which Chusan appertains), to Peking, after our first occupation of the island; as well as the anxiety of the Chinese government for our early evacuation of it, on their concluding the treaty of peace with Mr. Henry Pottinger. It may not be out of place to insert here the following very brief quotation from Lieutenant Ouchterlony's pamphlet.

"As a residence for Europeans, it is undeniable; most desirable; with almost every article of luxury or necessity for the table readily procurable; with a climate, allowing many absolutely cold months during the year; the greater part of the remainder temperate, and not oppressive; with the most lovely landscape meeting the eye wherever it rests; with advantages of beautiful scenery, including the grandest view of sea bathing, and many other things that need not be enumerated; it offers every promise of becoming in the due course of time, and that a very short one, one of the most popular, interesting and salubrious stations of resort to British troops in the eastern colonies; and which a place of trade, should it ever be practicable so far to overcome the prejudice and fears of the Chinese, as to allow of our retention of it (Chusan) with a fair prospect of the ports on the mainland being opened to us, its value is undoubtedly great, presenting features of attraction sufficient to render it, in many essential respects, as important a spot, as any of late years, been added to the British crown."

That the Chinese will feebly and garrison Chusan, so soon as it is again restored to them, to the utmost extent of their power and ability, cannot be doubted; and should this island ever fall into the hands of any foreign power, it cannot fail to prove embarrassing to us. It is generally supposed that other western nations have long been coveting of an independent settlement or footing of their own in China; and that they will endeavour to obtain it, if object, is more than probable. The very first involvement of difficulty, or a collision on their part with the Chinese, will serve as a plausible pretext for their taking possession of, most likely, some island on the coast of China.

(To be concluded in our next)

38, Newgate St., London, Dec. 30. 1842.
Messrs. FISHER, SON, & Co. present their respects
— will feel much obliged by the Editor noticing the Contents of the January Number of the *COLONIAL MAGAZINE* in his valuable Journal; and beg the favour of his forwarding them a copy of the Paper containing such notice.

The contents of the *Colonial Magazine* for January 1843, contains many articles

* "Statistical Sketch of the Island of Chusan," by Lieutenant Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers. Published by P. Richardson, 25, Cornhill, 1841.

Since Lieutenant Ouchterlony wrote, Chusan has been again taken by us; and the treaty of peace with China, operates several of the parts on the mainland to our trade.

interesting to European readers, which we shall notice more in detail hereafter.

The following articles we propose to notice in consecutive; namely:—

	PAGE.
1. The War trade between the north-western coast of America and China.	1
4. Thoughts on the introduction of a Decennial Ministry System, &c. &c.	33
9. Two best uses of free trade exemplified, by Edward VI., George III., and the Bishop of Down. (A letter to the Editor).	63
10. Peace with China, and prospects of improved trade, in a letter to rear-admiral, sir E. Tucker, &c. &c., by Robert Wain, of Albany, Esq.	67
18. Colonial intelligence.	116
19. Home intelligence.	132



FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Spanish clipper built schooner "MADRILENA" of 200 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 c. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 50 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1832, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARXATY's code of signals, ensign, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain Kew, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOO MUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain Bera expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

Public Sales.

JNO. SMITH'S PUBLIC SALES.
ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the Barque "MANLY," with all her stores, as she lies at anchor in the Tyne. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

LIKEWISE.
A FEW days after the above Sale, will be put up for Public Auction, (if not previously by private contract) the Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," now at anchor in the Tyne. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer. Macao, 9th June, 1843.

LATTER end of next week, JNO. SMITH will sell by Public Auction, in his Auction Room, to close accounts, a small quantity of bottled Brandy and Sherry; Berkeley Cherries; Europe Rye; Irish Linen, and a variety of Sundries. Particulars will be published in Handbills.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE PUT UP, FOR SALE, without limit or reserve, Five butts, and Twenty-nine Hogsheads of very Superior PALE SHERRY.
This Sale merits the particular notice of Families, Messrs and Dealers: the Wine is of an excellent flavor, and it is confidently recommended to the Public. Macao, 9th June, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between JOHN BUCHANAN and FRANCIS DUNNETT trading under the firm of Buchanan and Company in Glasgow, and DENNY SPAW and Company in Pinang and Moupin was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st December 1842.

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN will wind up the affairs of the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. ROBERT DENNETT is empowered to settle all debts due to or by the Company at Pinang and Moupin or elsewhere in the East Indies.

JOHN BUCHANAN.
By his constituted Attorney,
ROBERT DENNETT.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Pinang, 2nd January, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET.

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND).

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English and Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement must once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

HI DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 14th Dec. 1842.

THE undersigned being duly appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.
D. & M. MUSTUMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAJVICAR & Co.
NOTTIE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to G. V. GILLESPIE. 46 QUEEN ROAD. Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cigars; Pickles; Sauce; Mustard; preserved and pickled; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Buecelles and Brandy; copying and Foolcap; Letter paper; Wafers; India Rubbers; copying and Black and Red Ink; Wallers; Blotters of Sizes; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Answered," "Unanswered," "Private," and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Pencil cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; Black and white brown Hats; Air Guns, Hair Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mehl & Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, D. gages, Table and Penknives; Razors and Pens; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candles; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; Patent and plain Cork Screws; Table covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing cases. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR SALE.—Four remarkably well fitted Family MEDICINE CHESTS. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 12th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fashionable BONNETS, Caps, & Youth's Hats and Caps. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DIRECTORY, for 1843. Price 3/4. Apply to JNO. SMITH. Macao, 24th April, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Baccos and KINGSMAN'S CRIBB PARTY BOX CARTRIDGE; TURKISH PRINCE and Baccos Boxes, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAN and FITCH in barrels. Apply on board the BARRELLA in HONGKONG Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COBURN & Co's. well known MACHINES, in Hyde Quarter and Half Casks, and in Butts. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 26th December, 1842.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

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 4th. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Continued for 3 months..... 25
ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in
 Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
 Office before noon on Monday.
 1st. All advertisements in the Canton Register will be
 continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the
 number of the required insertions are noted on the face
 of the advertisement. (Note when order d.)
 2nd. No subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
 ments. (Note when order d.)
 3rd. No advertisements intended for the Canton Register,
 requiring any publications issued from the Canton
 Register office, are lawfully required, to ensure at-
 tention to, to send cash with, their order.

VOL. 16. No. 27. TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1843. No. 655.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

JULY 4TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th April	Singapore	10th June
U States	16th March	Java	7th June
Cebu	31st May	Manila	11th June
Bombay	18th May	Amoy	4th Feby.
China			

Hongkong and Macao.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. From

20. *Penang, Briggs*, Calcutta and Singapore.
21. *Aden, Clark*, Liverpool.
22. *Elizabeth Moore*, Mowat, Madras.
23. *Hugh Walker, Shanks*, Bombay and Sing.
24. *Patmos, Unfreille*, Bombay and Singapore.
25. *Mary Catherine, Taylor*, Madras.
26. *Frederick, (Port)* Silva, Penang and Sing.
27. *Talbot, (U. S.)* Story, Philadelphia.
28. *J. G. Carter, (U. S.)* Barlow, Bombay May 14.
29. *Cacique, Elfred*, Singapore.
30. *John Brightman, Vink*, Calcutta.
31. *Carl Bismarck, Baker*, Bombay May 8.
32. *Isabella, Herd*, Bombay May 8.
33. *Ingis, Jackson*, Bombay.
34. *Lord Amherst, Zebell*, Calcutta.
35. *Madras, Stock*, Singapore.
36. *H. F. M. S. Infanta Reconsta, capt. Ferreira*, Goa and Singapore.

July.

1. *Bahamas, Pearson*, Liverpool.
2. *Moria, Gray*, Bally.
3. *Nautilus, Gibson*, Liverpool.
4. *Lord Amherst, Tubell*, Macao.
5. *Carolina*, Macao.
6. *Red Rover, McMurdo*, Calcutta.
7. *Arise*, Macao.
8. *Christina, Borne*, Liverpool.
9. *Warlock, Sullivan*, Macao.
10. *Harlequin, Oliver*, Macao.

PASSENGERS — (omitted our list) Per Mor, Mrs. Fraser, W. C. Hunter, esq. Per Pelorus, Messrs E. Boustard and F. Dunnett, Per Talbot, S. B. Rawle, esq. Per Madras, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pereira, and family, Mr. M. Miranda. Per J. G. Carter, Mr. R. P. Dana. Per Earl Balcarras, D. Matheson and D. Jaffine, esqs.

June. **SAILED** For

17. *Madriena, (Sp.)* Bordenos, Pangasinan.
20. *Maas, (Dutch)* Waring, Manila and Batavia.
21. *Ringo, (Port)* Valle Riestra, W. C. of Am.
22. *Albion, (U. S.)* Henchman, New York.
23. *Paul Jones, (U. S.)* Palmer, New York.
24. *Swedish, Bell*, North America.
25. *Zephyr, (U. S.)* Johnson, Bombay.
26. *Water Wren, Reynell*, Sing. and Calcutta.
27. *City of Derby, Vincent*, London.

July.

2. *Pelorus, Briggs*, Madras.
3. *Lord Amherst, Zebell*, East Coast.
4. *Arise*, East Coast.
5. *Carolina*, Macao.
6. *Wm. Watson, (U. S.)* Webb, Macao.
7. *Cacique, Elfred*, Chusan.

PASSENGERS — Per Paul Jones, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Palmer, Messrs. Law, Perkins and Poor.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Batavia — Zenobia.

For Canton — Portuscar (on Friday), Anna (tomorrow).

VESELS EXPECTED.

From London — George Wallis, Asia, Commodore, Mail of Athens, Eleonora, Roomey, Emma, Penelope, Cleopatra, Indian, Anna Maria, Lady McNaughton, M. St. Elphinstone, Juliet.

From Liverpool — England's Queen, Ivanhoe, Ranger, Thomas Fielden, Albert Edward, John Horton, John Christian, John Dalton,

Viscount Sandon.
 From the Clyde — Duke of Wellington.
 From Calcutta — Rutenjoe Cowasjee, Marquis of Hastings.
 From Bombay — Alameda, Madonna, Lady Grant, Scaleby Castle, Dartmouth, Palestine, Harriott Scott, Isabella Thompson, John Barry, Lowie Family.
 From Singapore — Venus, Julia.

Reported by the Red Rover; the General Kyd, going up Calcutta river, with loss of spars. Also on their way to China, schooner Maria, ships Mermaid, and Custumja Cowasjee.

Passed Amoy — May 16th, Athena, Hongkong for London; 21st Victoria, Macao, London; Anisette, do. Bombay; 22nd Anisette, Manila, Hobart Town June 7th, Bella Martin, China, London.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to the 31st May; Bombay papers to the 6th May; Ceylon papers to the 5th May; and Singapore papers to the 15th June.

On the morning of the 29th ulto., arrived in Macao roads the Portuguese corvette *Infanta Reconsta*, captain Ferreira, from Goa and Singapore. We understand that she brings on board officers and a company of European soldiers for Macao.

The Portuguese war brig *Tejo*, is expected in Macao, every day from Lisbon.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Sup. June 22nd, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

With reference to the proclamation published under date, the 1st of June, 1843, the following Rules of Practice and Proceeding, in the Criminal and Admiralty Court of Hongkong, are promulgated for general information, and are to be considered in force from the date hereof, until the same shall be disallowed by command of her Majesty, or shall be set aside, or modified, by competent authority.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent.

Dated at the Government-house, Hongkong, this 20th day of June, 1843.

SECTION I.

Of Arrest.

Rule 1st — No subject of her Majesty shall be arrested for trial within this jurisdiction, unless charged upon oath, by one or more credible persons, or persons, before the deputy superintendent, or before the chief magistrate of Hongkong, or before any two of her Majesty's justices of the peace, with such an offence as would justify the individual so charged, being, when apprehended, committed, or held to bail.

Rule 2nd — Arrest may be made in two ways.

First — By warrant under the hand and seal of the authorities named in the preceding rule. (See Appendix No. 1.)

Second — By verbal order of the deputy superintendent, or the chief magistrate of Hongkong, or by any single justice of the peace in the event of any subject of her Majesty committing (or being apparently about to commit) a dangerous breach of the peace in their res-

pective presence.
 Rule 3rd — All persons charged with the execution of warrants of arrest within this jurisdiction, to exercise like authority to be entitled to like immunities, and to be liable for unlawful proceedings, to like liabilities, as persons executing the warrants of the courts of Oyer and Tenimus in England.

SECTION II.

Of Commitment.

Rule 1st — When a person charged with a crime or offence shall be arrested within this jurisdiction, he is to be as speedily as possible brought before the authorities named in the warrant for examination.

Rule 2nd — Authorities conducting examinations, in the first instance of accused persons, are not subsequently to take part in any capacity whatever, in the trial before the court, of such person.

Rule 3rd — On the examination of accused persons, when arrested within this jurisdiction, the testimony and information of all individuals having any knowledge of the alleged crime are to be carefully taken down in writing, and on oath, in the presence of, and subject to cross examination by the accused. (See end of the Appendix N B.)

Rule 4th — The person accused to be allowed to state any thing he likes, provided it be strictly relevant to the charge against him, in explanation or defence of his conduct; but he is at the same time, to be warned not to say any thing that may criminate himself.

Rule 5th — Should it plainly appear to the examining authorities, that the alleged offence has not been committed by the person accused, or that where committed, the offence is of so trivial a nature as not to require bail, the accused is to be discharged, leaving the matter to be investigated by the chief or assistant-magistrate, or other inferior court; but, where in the opinion of the examining authorities the offence is sufficiently established, and of a nature requiring the detention of the accused, he is to be kept in custody (till the examination can be submitted to the chief superintendent, (or such official functionary as he may depute to act for him) for final disposal. (See Appendix No. 2.)

Rule 6th — Examining authorities are to conduct their proceedings on oath (see Appendix No. 3), and are to have the like power of summoning witnesses (being British subjects) as is herein vested in the court. (See Appendix No. 4, for Form of Summons.)

Rule 7th — British subjects refusing to attend on the summons of examining authorities, to be liable to the penalties herein after provided, for failure of attendance when summoned before the court.

SECTION III.

Of Bail.

Rule 1st — The chief superintendent, deputy superintendent, or other official functionary to whom the case may be remitted, agreeable to rule 5th of the preceding section, to have the like power in respect to Bail as appertains by law and usage to the court of Queen's bench, in England; and in the event of refusal, or of unnecessary delay, in the case of a bailable offence, to be liable to like penalties as magistrates in England.

Rule 2nd — If the accused person cannot find Bail, he is to be committed by warrant (as in the case of offences not bailable) to take his trial

before the court for the offence with which he stands charged. (See Appendix No. 2, for warrant of committal).

Rule 3rd.—The principle and practice of the law of England to obtain, as far as possible (with reference to local circumstances) as to the period within which a prisoner should be placed on his trial, and likewise as to the period within which prosecution for offences committed within the court's jurisdiction should be instituted.

SECTION IV.

Of Prosecution.

Rule 1st.—In all cases coming within the jurisdiction of the court, prosecution is to be by way only of a Bill of indictment found by, and presented on oath by, grand jury. (See Appendix No. 5).

Rule 2nd.—It shall be the duty of an officer of the court, who is to be designated the recording officer, to return on each session, the names of twenty good and loyal subjects of her majesty to act as grand jurors, and to do and execute all things on the part of our sovereign lady the Queen, which shall then be legally required of them.

Rule 3rd.—Not less than fifteen, and not more than twenty grand jurors shall be sworn at each session. (See Appendix No. 6, 7, and 8.)

Rule 4th.—The proceedings of the grand jury to be conducted generally according to the principles and practice of the courts in England, and in the finding of a true bill on any indictment, twelve of the jurors at least must concur.

Rule 5th.—The following persons may be exempted from serving on the grand (or petty) jury, without incurring penalties on prior representation being made to the court, and claiming the exemption:

- 1st.—Persons above sixty, and under twenty-five years of age.
- 2nd.—Sick persons.
- 3rd.—Surgeons and Physicians.
- 4th.—Officers in the employ of government, having other urgent duties to attend to.

SECTION V.

Of Process.

Rule 1st.—Sessions to be proclaimed from time to time under the authority of the chief superintendent, and all subjects of her majesty concerned therein, or specially summoned to attend accordingly. (See Appendix No. 9.)

Rule 2nd.—The court to have the like power, and to pursue the same method, as the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, to secure the attendance of defendants, or accused persons, who are not in actual custody.

Rule 3rd.—Arraignment to be in the manner, and agreeable to the rules of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 4th.—If the accused person refuses to plead, or confesses the fact, the court to proceed in either case agreeably to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION VI.

Of Pleas, and General Issue.

Rule 1st.—Pleas to be allowed to persons accused before the court, according to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 2nd.—The accused shall be entitled to request any person being a British subject (and having the sanction of the court) to support, on his behalf, any plea or point of law that the court may think proper to allow to be debated.

Rule 3rd.—In any instance coming within the preceding rule, the court will be guided by, and decide with, special regard to the general authority and intention of the particular law and orders of council, under which and the objects for which, the court has been erected.

SECTION VII.

Of Trial.

Rule 1st.—The recording officer of the court will at every session return a panel of not less than twenty-four British subjects, to the end that twelve thereof may sit as a petty jury, to hear and determine between our sovereign lady the Queen and any prisoner placed for trial at the bar of the court, for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the court. (See Appendix No. 10 and 11.)

Rule 2nd.— regard being had to local circumstances, the prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for good cause shown, to be determined by the court. (See Appendix No. 12 and 13.)

Rule 3rd.—The trial to proceed, and evidence both for the prosecution and defence to be received, and recorded, as far as local circumstances will permit, agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England. (See Appendix No. 14.)

Rule 4th.—Should it be found impossible to conclude any trial in one day, the court to exercise the power of adjourning without confining the jury; but in that case the jurors shall be sworn "neither to speak themselves to any person except one of their own number, nor to allow (without representing it to the court) any person to speak to them, on any matter touching the trial."

Rule 5th.—In the event of any person speaking to, or trying in any manner, to tamper with any jury-man, in contravention of the preceding rule, the court will punish such person summarily by fine or imprisonment, (or both) at its discretion.

Rule 6th.—In cases of illness or death of jurors, the court will proceed agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

Rule 7th.—The verdict of the petty jury to be found and pronounced agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England; that is, by the unanimous voice of the jury.

Rule 8th.—The court to have the power of remarking on the verdict—should it see cause to do so—and allowing the jury after such remarks, to retire and reconsider their verdict.

Rule 9th.—When the prisoner is found guilty, sentence is to be passed by the chief superintendent in the manner laid down in the order in council; and when the prisoner is acquitted on the merits of the charge, he is to be instantly discharged, and is to be proclaimed to be forever free, upon that accusation.

Rule 10th.—But when the prisoner is acquitted on an obvious and admitted defect in the proceedings, and the acquittal cannot be pleaded, the prisoner may be detained in safe custody by a fresh warrant of the court, to be re-indicted in such a manner as may meet the like ends of justice.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Attendance of Jurors and Witnesses.

Rule 1st.—Any subject of her majesty (not specially excused under rule 5th of section IV.) who, having been duly summoned by the recording officer (see Appendix No. 10), shall fail, without sufficient and satisfactory cause (certified sickness, for instance) to attend and perform his duties as a grand or petty juror, shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the court, of not less than twenty dollars for the first omission, or less than fifty for the second, which sum shall be further increased at the pleasure of the court, and be for the use of her majesty the Queen; and the court shall have the power of enforcing all such fines, by confining the parties who are to pay them, till that is done.

Rule 2nd.—Any subject of her majesty whose testimony may be considered necessary, may be bound over under sufficient surety, by the examining or committing authorities (see section II.) to appear and give evidence at the trial, of which due notice will be communicated to such witnesses by the recording officer of the court; and in the event of his failing to attend, he shall be fined (in addition to the amount of his recognizance being estreated) as laid down for jurors in the preceding rule. (See Appendix No. 15.)

Rule 3rd.—In any urgent case where witnesses either for or against a prisoner are unavoidably forced to leave China previous to the trial of such prisoner, they may be examined on oath, in presence of the prisoner, by such official authorities, or magistrates as the chief superintendent shall nominate to discharge this duty; and such examination shall be recorded, and be held and taken, to be sufficient evidence on the trial to which it relates; the prisoner always having the advantage of any doubt or omission, that may be discovered in such examination when it is produced before the court. (See Appendix No. 16.)

Rule 4th.—Citizens or subjects of foreign

states not resident on Hongkong (after the island has been declared a British colony) whose evidence may be necessary or desirable on any trial, are to be required by the recording officer to attend the court, for the furtherance of the ends of justice; but failing to do so, the jury is to deliver its verdict on the evidence that may be adduced before it.

Rule 5th.—In all cases where citizens or subjects of foreign states may be permanently resident on Hongkong (after the island shall be declared to be a British colony) they will, of course, be subject to the same laws and entitled to the like protection of them, as her majesty's subjects, and as such they will be held amenable to the authority of the court.

SECTION IX.

Of Reprieve and Judgment.

Rule 1st.—In all cases demanding a sentence amounting to capital punishment, the prisoner will be reprieved, and by order of the court, kept in close and solitary confinement, pending the receipt of her majesty's pleasure.

Rule 2nd.—In all other cases the court will exercise its own discretion as to judgment and reprieve; being guided by the principles and practice of the law of England, and having the like powers that belong of right to the judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION X.

Of Persons Amenable to the Court.

Rule 1st.—Regard being had to local circumstances, and especially to the object for which the criminal and admiralty court in China, was first established by the order in council of the 9th of December 1833, it is further declared, that for the present, and pending the receipt of her majesty's gracious pleasure, no individual belonging to her majesty's naval and land forces in China, and who is consequently subject to martial law, shall be considered amenable to the jurisdiction of the court, or shall be arraigned before it.

Rule 2nd.—All subjects of her majesty, not included in the foregoing rule, and likewise all citizens and subjects of foreign states permanently residing within the colony of Hongkong, [so soon as it shall be declared a possession of the British crown] shall be considered amenable to the jurisdiction of the court.

God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Appendix.

No. 1. Form of Warrant of Arrest.

These are, in her majesty's name, to require you [name of officer, or officers] to arrest and take into your own custody, and bring before [name of examining authority or authorities] A B, charged, on oath, with [brief description of offence, when and where committed] and for so doing, this is, and shall be, your lawful warrant.

Date, and place

No. 2. Form of Warrant of Committal.

These are, in her majesty's name, to require you [name of person to whom custody committed] to detain in safe custody A B, herewith sent to you by me [or us, as the case may be] charged upon oath, with [brief sketch of offence, when and where committed] and for detaining the said A B, in safe custody till he be delivered in due course of law, and released by competent authority; this is, and shall be your lawful warrant.

Date, and place

No. 3. Oath to be taken by Examining Authority or Authorities.

I, [name, &c.] do swear that I will, well, truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and understanding, examine into, and investigate the charge now made against A B; that he [brief sketch of offence, when and where committed] and will state my opinion, in writing, as to the truth or otherwise of said charge, without fear, favour, or affection—so help me God.

Sworn before me, date and place

No. 4. Form of Summons.

In the queen's name take notice, that you are hereby summoned to appear without delay, before me [or us]

as the case may be) to depose and speak to what you know of a certain charge made in her majesty's name, against A. B.

To C D Signed,
Date and place

No. 5. Form of Indorsement.

The jurors for our sovereign lady, the queen, up on their oath present A B (name and designation) to be particularly desired not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and instigated by the devil, did on the day of in the year of our lord, 1843, feloniously, wilfully (here enter detailed description of crime &c.) against the peace of our lady the queen, her crown and dignity.

Indorsement.

If found A true bill
If otherwise Not found.

N. B.—Indorsements will always be prepared by the recording officer of the court, according to the circumstances of the case.

No. 6. Form of Oath to Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mr. P. E. you, as foreman of the grand inquest, for this jurisdiction, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. The queen's command, your fellows, and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall proceed no one from jury, indicted, or justice, neither shall you have any one unrepresented for fear, favour, affection, gain or reward, or hope thereof. But you shall present all matters and things truly and faithfully, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your skill and understanding—so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 7. Form of Oath to the other Grand Jurors.

The same oath your Foreman has taken on his part, and every of you shall truly and faithfully observe and keep on your part, so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 8. Form of Oath to Witnesses before the Grand Jury.

The evidence you shall give to the grand jury upon this bill of indictment shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 9. Proclamation

Notice is hereby given, that a session of the court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects on the island of Hongkong, or within the dominions of the emperor of China and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas, within one hundred miles of the coast of China, will be held at Hongkong, on the day of 1843 by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and all manner of persons that are specially summoned, or that have anything to do before the said court, are required to be then and there attending.

By order of the court. Signed,
Recording officer.

Hongkong, 1843

No. 10. Form of Summons to Jurors.

In the queen's name. Take notice that you are hereby summoned to serve as (grand, or petty juror, as the case may be) at the sessions of the court of criminal or admiralty jurisdiction, to be held at Hongkong, on the day of

Signed F G
Recording officer.

To J. K. L. M., &c.

No. 11. Form of Oath, to Petty Jurors.

You shall, well and truly, try, and true deliverance make, between our sovereign lady the queen, and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, and true verdict give according to the evidence which you shall hear touching the charge against the prisoner—so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 12. Form of Oath to Challenged Petty Jurymen.

You shall true answer make, to all such questions as shall be asked of you by the court (or by the persons appointed by the court) touching the challenge which the prisoner at the bar has made in your name—so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 13. Form of Oath to Triers of Challenged Jury men.

You shall and will truly try, inquire, and declare to the court whether N. P. (the challenged jurymen's name &c.) do or do not, stand indifferent between the parties to this issue—so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 14. Form of Oath to Interpreters

(when required)

You shall true interpretation make of the evidence between the court, the jury, and the prisoner at the bar, according to the best of your skill and understanding—so HELP YOU GOD.

No. 15. Form of Surety Bond.

This day of 1843 P. N. (name of Person bound over) did come before me, (or us, as the case may be) and acknowledge, that he was indebted to our sovereign lady the queen, in the sum of \$, if he, the said P. N., should fail in attending personally to give evidence at the next session, to be held at Hongkong, in a certain case against A. B. And if the said P. N. shall duly attend and give evidence, and shall not depart without the leave of the court, then this recognisance is to be void, or else to remain in full force.

Date and place. Signed,

No. 16. Form of Authority to examine Witnesses.

In the queen's name, those are to authorize you (Names of Examining Authorities) to call before you (Names of Witnesses) and to examine them, after having duly sworn them to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to the information and knowledge the powers in a certain case, pending between our sovereign lady the queen and A. B. (Name of Prisoner) who stands charged with (Crime, nature and where committed). And this examination you are to make in presence of the said A. B. and to allow him either himself, or through his attorney, or other person named by him, to cross examine the said (Name of Witness) and the whole of your said examination and proceedings, you are to carefully record in writing, and transmit under your respective signatures and seals to me.

Date and Place. CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

No. 17. Form of Summons to Witnesses.

In the queen's name, take notice, that you are hereby required to lay aside all pretences and excuses whatever, and to appear before the court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, in your proper person, at the sessions, to be held at Hongkong, on the day of to testify to the truth, and give evidence, upon the trial of for and this you are not to omit, under the penalty of (not exceeding \$300) at the discretion of the court.

Signed,

Date and Place.

Recording Officer.

N. B.—With reference to rule 3 of section II, the following forms are to be used in examination of prisoners before trial.

Form of Oath to Witnesses.

You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be demanded of you—so HELP YOU GOD.

Form of Recording Deposition of Witnesses.

To wit. The examination of G. H. (residence and profession) taken on oath, this day of before me, or us, in the presence and hearing of A. B. charged with (offence described as in the warrant of commitment) which said G. H. hath as follows. The very words used by the witness are as nearly as possible to be inserted, and also the very words of all questions put to him. The witness to be asked to subscribe his name to the deposition, though it is not absolutely requisite, to establish its validity.

Taken before me, or us, this day of 1843

Form of Examination of the accused [not to be on Oath]

To wit. The examination of A. B. residence and profession taken this day of before me, or us,

The said A. B. being charged with offence described in the warrant of commitment on his examination, with the very words to be put down that the accused says.

If the accused remains silent, or refuses to say any thing in his own behalf the examination should close with.

And the witness against the said A. B. having been examined in his presence the said A. B. is now asked by me or us if he wish to say anything in his own behalf, whereupon, the said A. B. answers nothing, or says "entering his very words."

If the accused wishes to call witnesses, they may be examined on oath, like the witnesses against him.

When there are more than one person accused, they ought to be examined apart, and to be allowed no communication with each other till the whole of the examinations are finished.

HENRY POTTINGER.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Government Extraordinary, June 30th 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

THE TREATY OF PEACE, ratified under the sign manual, and seals of the respective sovereigns between her majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., and his imperial majesty, the emperor of China, having been this day formally exchanged, the annexed royal charter and commission, under the great seal of state, are hereby proclaimed and published for general information, obedience, and guidance.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c., &c., &c., has this day taken the oaths of office, and assumed charge of the government of the colony of Hongkong, and its dependencies.

In obedience to the gracious commands of her majesty, as intimated in the royal charter, the island and its dependencies will be designated and known as "the colony of Hongkong," and his excellency the governor, is further pleased to direct, that the present city, on the northern side of the island, shall be distinguished by her majesty's name, and that all public communications, archives, &c., &c., shall be henceforward, dated "VICTORIA."

God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at the Government-house, at Victoria, this 30th day of June, 1843.

VICTORIA, by the GRACE OF GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith.—To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING: KNOW YE—that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to erect and do hereby erect our island of Hongkong and its dependencies, situate between twenty-two degrees, nine minutes, and twenty-two degrees twenty-one minutes north latitude, and the one hundred and fourteenth degree, eighteen minutes east longitude from the Meridian of Greenwich, into a colony, and the said island and its dependencies is hereby erected into a separate colony accordingly, to be known and designated as "the colony of Hongkong."

And we do hereby further grant, appoint, and ordain, that the governor, for the time being, of the said colony, and such other persons as are hereinafter designated, shall constitute, and be a legislative council for the said colony: And we do hereby direct and appoint, that in addition to the said governor, the said legislative council shall be composed of such public officers within the said colony, or of such other persons within the same, as shall from time to time be named or designated for that purpose, by us, by any instruction or instructions, or warrant, or warrants, to be by us for that purpose issued under our signet and sign manual, and with the advice of our privy councillors, shall hold their places in the said council, at our pleasure: And we do hereby grant and ordain, that the governor for the time being, of the said colony, with the advice of the said legislative council, shall have full power and authority to make and enact all such laws and ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of the said colony of Hongkong: And that, in making all such laws and ordinances, the said governor shall exercise all such powers and authorities; and that the said legislative council shall conform to, and observe all such rules and regulations as shall be given and prescribed, in and by such instructions as we, with the advice of our privy council, shall from time to time, make for his and their guidance therein: Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our, and their right and authority to disallow any such ordinance in the whole or in part, and to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of parliament, or with the advice of our or their privy council, all such laws as may to us, or them, appear necessary, for the order, peace, and good government of our said island and its dependencies, as fully as if these presents had not been made: And whereas, it is expedient, that an executive council should be appointed to advise and assist the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, in the administration of the government thereof—We do therefore,

by these, our letters patent authorizing the governor of said colony, for the time being, to summon as an executive council, such persons as may from time to time be named or designated by us, in any instructions under our signet and sign manual, addressed to him in that behalf; And we do hereby authorize and empower the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, to keep and use the public seal appointed for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the seal of our said colony: And we do hereby give and grant to the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority in our name, and on our behalf, but subject, nevertheless, to such provisions as may be, in that respect contained in any instructions which may from time to time be addressed to him by us, for that purpose, to make and execute in our name, and on our behalf, under the public seal of our said colony, grants of land to us belonging, within the same, to private persons for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic or corporate, in trust for the public uses of our subjects these resident, or of any of them: And we do hereby authorize and empower the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, to constitute and appoint judges, and in cases requisite, commissioners of oyer and terminer, justices of the peace, and other necessary officers and ministers in our said colony, for the due and impartial administration of justice, and for putting the laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered unto them, such oath, or oaths as are usually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial matters: And we do hereby give and grant unto the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority, as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue, or become payable to us, provided the same do not exceed fifty pounds sterling, in any one case, and to respite and suspend the payment of any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, exceeding the said sum of fifty pounds, until our pleasure thereon shall be made known and signified to such governor: And we do hereby give, and grant unto the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime, in any court, or before any judge, justice or magistrate within our said colony, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions, as by any law or ordinance hereafter to be in force in our said colony, may be thereto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to such governor may seem fit: and we do hereby give and grant unto the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office, within our said colony, any person exercising any office or place, under virtue of any commission or warrant granted, or which may be granted by us, or in our name, or under our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect, only until our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to such governor: and we do hereby strictly require, and enjoin the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being, in proceeding to any such suspension, or observe the directions in that behalf, given to him by our instructions, under our signet and sign manual, accompanying his commission of appointment as governor of the said colony: And, in the event of the death or absence out of our said colony of Hongkong, of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us, to be the governor thereof, we do hereby provide and declare our pleasure to be, that all, and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to the governor of our said colony of Hongkong, for the time being shall be, and the same are, hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by warrant under our signet and sign manual, to be the lieutenant-governor of our said colony; or, in the event of there being no person upon the place, Commissioned and appointed by us to be lieutenant-governor thereof, then, our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare, that in any such contingency, all the powers and authorities herein granted to the governor, or lieutenant-governor of our said colony shall be, and the same are hereby granted, to the colonial secretary of our

said colony, for the time being, and such lieutenant-governor, or such colonial secretary, as the case may be, shall execute all, and every, the powers and authorities herein granted, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein: and we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other, the inhabitants of our said colony of Hongkong, to be obedient in aiding and assisting to such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be the governor of Hongkong, or, in the event of his death or absence, to such person as may, under the provision of these, our letters patent, assume and exercise the functions of such: and we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend, these our letters patent, as to us or them shall seem meet: IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent.

Witnessed myself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our reign

By the Queen HERSELF.
EDMUNDS.
RICHARD WOODMAN.

(True copy)

VICTORIA, by the GRACE of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, queen, defender of the faith. To our trusty and well beloved sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, knight grand cross of the most honourable order of the bath, major-general in the service of the East India company, and chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects trading to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, GREETING—

WHEREAS, by certain letters patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith—

SHIP SUPPLEMENT.

FOR SALE.



THE new fast sailing Spanish clipper built schooner "MADRILENA" of 200 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.



THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.



A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYATT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. L. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRANKIE HERRIDGE, Canton, or HEERJEBHOY MUSTAJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," captain BAGO, expects about the 25th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to

H. BARNETTO.

Macao, 12th February, 1843.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

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PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, in all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in London on the 15th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to "CHARLES W. WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a reference, or reference for payment on credit to some English house.

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[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

HINDOSTANI INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. MUSTOJEE & Co.
Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, are prepared to receive applications for insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Office they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

NOTICE—Stores can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec. 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

RECEIVE ex "POSSIDONE"—A set of Wyld's Maps, in handsome mahogany cases, with spring rollers. The World, Asia, and America, each of four sheets; Europe and Africa, in six, and China in one ditto.

ONE of Deland's very superior and highly finished Portable 4-draw TELESCOPE, with silver tube and mounting, and fitted in a neat morocco case. Price \$120.

FEW Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; a small quantity of Millinery; and a few BERKLEY CHEESE and PLUMP HAMS. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 29th June, 1843.

JUST LANDED ex "SAPHO."

FOR SALE.—Hams; Cheese; Pickles; Sauce; Mustard, pre-ared and plain; Bottled Fruits; Jams and Jellies; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Port; Baccalas and Brandy; copying and Footscap Letter paper; Wafers; India Rubber; copying and black and red Ink; Wallets; Blotters of Sines; Travelling Desks; Steel Pens; Quills; Letter Holders; "Antimatter," "Unanimator," "Prestid," and plain Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Music paper; Office Tape; Red and Black Lead Pencils; gold and silver Penic cases; beautifully finished gold Finger Rings; Black and white brown Hats; Air Guns, Hair Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, Nail and Shoe Brushes; Mallet & Rodgers' superior Razors, Scissors, Diggers, Taps and Penknives; Hair & S. razors and P. sets; Pen-making Machines; Chamber Candles; Sigs; Signal Lanterns; Saddlery; Shoe Blacking; Perfumery; Patent and plain Cork Screws; Table covers, and a few very usefully fitted Portable Gentlemen's Dressing cases. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

LOMBOCK RICE, for sale, apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, at Hongkong, and at Macao to ALEX. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astismuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BAUMGART and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE FATTEN CARPENTRY; TURNERY, PERMAN and BAUMGART, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—TAR and PITCH in barrels. Apply on board the ISABELLA, in HOOGSBOE Bay.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBAY & Co's well known MARRERS, in India Quater and Half Cakes, and in Butts. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 26th December, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co. Bombay.—Messrs. Rennie, Laid & Co. Singapore.—Messrs. John Ferrie & Co. Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

ENTERED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN SLADE,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 6th, 1843.

We have made provision for the government of our colony of Hongkong and its dependencies. Now know you, that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Pottinger, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to be the governor and commander in chief in and over our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said colony, for and during our pleasure:—

And we do hereby require and command you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted to, or appointed to the governor of our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, in and by the said recited letters patent bearing even date herewith, and the instructions under our signet and sign manual accompanying the same, or according to such further powers instructions, and authorities as shall from time to time, or at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under our signet and sign manual, or by our order in our privy council, or by us, through one of our principal secretaries of state—and we do hereby require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting, to you the said Sir Henry Pottinger in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained,—in witness whereof, we have caused these our letters, to be made patent.

Witness myself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April, in the sixth year of our reign.

By the Queen Her-self.

EDMUNDS.

(True copy.) RICHARD WOONAM.

Proclamation.

His excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c. &c., governor of Hongkong, &c. &c. is pleased to nominate and appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be her majesty's justices of the peace, to hold and exercise lawful authority and power as such, over and towards all subjects of her Britannic majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or resorting to, the dominions of the emperor of China; and to require, that previously to entering on the discharge of their functions as justices of the peace, they do respectively and individually take, and subscribe to, the oaths and, before any one of the undermentioned officers of her majesty's government, viz:—

The assistant and registrar in the chief superintendent of trade, &c. &c.
The chief magistrate of Hongkong.
The assistant-magistrate of Hongkong.
The British government agent (vice consul) at Macao.

God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER

Dated at the government house, at Victoria, this 27th day of June, 1843.

OATH.

I, A. B. do hereby swear that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to our sovereign Lady Victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., and that I will well and truly, according to the best of my ability, skill, and understanding, and without fear, favour or affection, perform, do, and fulfil the duties and powers of a justice of the peace, over and towards all subjects of her said majesty presently, or hereafter residing within, or resorting to, the dominions of the emperor of China—

So help me God.
Sworn before me
at this
day of 1843.

Her Britannic Majesty's Justices of
of the Peace in China.

Anderson, Alexander
Baker, George

Braine, George Thomas
Burn, David Laing
Caine, William
Crompton, Charles Spencer, and
Dent, John, Esquires
Drummond, Hon. Francis Charles
Dudgeon, Patrick
Dundas, Henry
Edger, Joseph Frost
Fletcher, Angus
Gordon, Alexander Thomas
Gibb, John Darby
Gray, William
Gribble, Henry
Harker, Henry Robert
Hillier, Charles Batten
Holliday, John
Jardine, Andrew
Johnston, Alexander Robert
Kerr, Crawford
Lay, George Tradescant
Le Geyt, William Cairnes
Livingston, William Potter
Maclean, Thomas William Lockwood
Malcolm, George Alexander
Matheson, Alexander
Mercer, John Ambrose
Morgan, William
Morrison, John Robert
Pedder, William
Rickett, John
Scot, Alexander
Smith, Joseph Mackrill
Stewart, Charles Edward
Stewart, William
Stewart, Patrick
Thom, Robert
White, James
Wilkinson, Alfred
Wise, John
Woonam, Richard, and
Young, Potter, Esquires.

(By order) RICHARD WOONAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions from her majesty's government, the situation of Deputy-superintendent of trade, &c., is abolished from this date.

A. R. Johnston, esq., is appointed assistant and registrar to the chief superintendent of trade, &c.

(By order) RICHARD WOONAM.
Government house, Victoria, 26th June, 1843.

The following appointments by the honourable the governor of Hongkong, &c. &c., are notified for general information.

Li ut.-col. Malcolm, c. s., (her majesty's secretary of legation) to officiate as colonial secretary to government.

Richard Woonam, esq., to be private secretary to the honourable the governor, and to officiate as deputy colonial secretary.

Charles Edward Stewart, esq., to be treasurer and financial secretary to government.

The following officers are under the new arrangements, conferred in their respective appointments.

J. R. Morrison, esq., as Chinese secretary to the chief superintendent, &c., and to officiate as such to the government of Hongkong.

Major William Caine, as chief magistrate of Hongkong.

Charles B. Hillier, esq., as assistant magistrate of Hongkong.

Lieut. William Pedder, a. s., harbor master, and to officiate as marine magistrate.

Alexander T. Gordon, esq., as land officer, &c. &c.

(By order.) RICHARD WOONAM.
Government house, Victoria,
27th June, 1843.

Lieut. G. T. Brooke, of h. m.'s 55th regiment, having been placed at the disposal of government by the general officer commanding her majesty's land forces in China, is appointed military secretary and aide-de-camp to the honourable the governor.

(By order) RICHARD WOONAM.
Government house, Victoria,
27th June, 1843.

From the Canton Press, June 31.

We much regret to have to report that a boat belonging to the *Calcutta*, store ship in the Tyne, when returning on Thursday last from the Roads with fourteen chests of opium, was cut off by her own crew of Chinese coolies or sailors. They crept overboard the second mate and Serang, whom they murdered, and threw their bodies, as well as two lascars, who were also in the boat, overboard and escaped with their prize. The lascars succeeded in reaching by swimming the Tyne island, and give particulars of this atrocious murder and robbery, the perpetrators of which it will be difficult to trace, as on account of the illegal traffic of the boat, the Chinese authorities would probably refuse to apprehend and punish them. This is another instance of the danger of employing Chinese on board ships, or on occasions where by numbers they may overpower the foreigners that may be with them, particularly where they can make such rich booty. The catastrophe of the *Enterprise* Lascar, and several minor robberies committed all in a similar manner, ought to have taught people caution never to employ Chinese in shipping, particularly in illegal trade, where their numbers give them the real mastery, and where any valuable booty may be the reward of their treachery, as they have to fear no bad consequences to themselves.

From the Monthly Times, April 6.

MEASURES.—The Lord Chancellor read to the house a letter from Sir Gordon Bremer, thanking their lordships for the distinguished honour of a vote of thanks passed on the 11th ult. and more recently engaged in the operations against China. On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the letter was ordered to be printed on the journals of the house.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lonsdale a return was ordered of the carrying charges when had taken place on her majesty's cargo in China and the British merchants trading to Canton.

THE CHINA QUESTION.—Mr. J. A. Smith begged to read the right honourable member (Sir R. Peel) of the chancellor of the exchequer proposed to furnish a detailed information respecting the opium compensation question.

Sir R. Peel begged to state, in answer to the honourable member, that her majesty's government could have no other object of expiating that of re-establishing two purposes—to do justice to individuals, and at the same time to protect the public peace. It was quite clear that it was the duty of the government to protect the public peace. They had therefore no objection to lay on the table of the house the information which they had received from India with respect to the cost price of this opium at the time when it was seized. Before they proceeded to any adjudication upon the rights of the claimants, the house would be in possession of all the information and be able to form a distinct judgment upon the subject.

THE CHINA WAR.—The Speaker informed the house that he had received a letter from Sir Gordon Bremer, in reply to a letter of the 2nd ult. (the speaker) and, by direction of the house, I proposed to that gentleman offering the thanks of the house to the officers and men employed in the late operations on the coast of China. Sir Gordon Bremer's letter expressed his high gratitude and satisfaction at the honour, and his resolution of communicating the cost of the letter to the different officers concerned.

The letter and the reply thereto, were ordered to be entered on the journals of the house.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Major of the 5th Regt. A court of inquiry has been held in this extraordinary case, at which were present commandants Charles Stewart, James J. Smith, (the speaker), and, by direction of J. Robert Deane's military adjutant. The result of the investigation was recorded in a report, which, after stating the principal facts as they have been already made public, found that a mutiny existed on board the vessel, and that Spencer, Cronin, and Small were the leaders. "That commandant M'Kenzie, as it was his duty to do, the advice and counsel of his officers, and that the commandant on active and opinion of those officers after careful deliberation, was that the act of the brig *Somers* lay on the immediate direction of commandant Spencer, his captain's wife (Mrs. Cronin), and commandant Small, and his wife, and, with the consent of the court, which was composed of First commandant M'Kenzie, and the commandant, it was not found fault with the safety of his vessel, and prepare the vessel of the young officers, and the loss of the crew, in order to secure to the guilty the home of trial, and that the same direction of the prisoners was denuded by duty and justified by necessity. The court was further of opinion, that the least of these painful occurrences, as well calculated to disturb the judgment and try the energy of the heart and mind of experienced officers, the conduct of commandant M'Kenzie and his officers, was, in present, calm and firm, and that the officers, they showed every regard to their duty to the service and their country. A letter by which the prisoners of the *Somers* (two dwellings) were landed at Southey's place. Fifty men, women, and children were taken out of the vessel, and secreted in one of the houses.

THE HONGKONG LAT CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
Do 3 months 5 do do in advance.
Do 6 months 7 do do in advance.
Do 9 months 8 do do in advance.
Do 12 months 10 do do in advance.
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But no period less than a month, will be charge as a

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To Subscribers..... 25 cts. To Non-Subscribers..... 50 cts.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessel for freight, charter, sale, &c..... \$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetition, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

do. Continued for 3 months..... 3.
ADVERTISEMENTS—INTENDED to appear in
A Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
Office before noon on Monday.
A List of the names in the Canton Register will be
sent out, and thought for accordingly, unless the
number of the required insertions are noted on the face
of the advertisement. (Note to whom sent.)
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-
ments. NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are requested to send a notice to the
office to, to send each with, their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 28.

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1843.

No. 656.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

July 11th, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th April	Singapore	24th June
U. States	16th March	Java	7th June
Calcutta	31st May	Manila	11th June
Bombay	27th May	Australasia	17th March
China	29th May	Amoy	1st June

Hongkong and Macao.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July. ARRIVED. From

1. **ISABELLE**, Kilgour, Liverpool
2. **ANITA**, King, Manila.
3. **CHIEFTAIN**, Burnie, Liverpool.
4. **PANDORA**, Liverpool.
5. **WARLOCK**, Sullivan, Macao.
6. **HARLEQUIN**, Oliver, Macao.
7. **CONRAD**, Fraser, Macao.
8. **TERMINA**, Priestman, Macao.
9. **INDIA**, Jackson, Macao.
10. **AMARON**, McFarlane, Calcutta and Macao.
11. **SWALLOW**, (U. S.) Williams, Macao.
12. **ADRI**, (Leak), Liverpool.
13. **CLAWS**, Norris, Batavia.
14. **ELLEN**, Brewer, Singapore.
15. **JOHN BARRY**, Ralls, Bombay.
16. **MADRAS**, Slack, Singapore.
17. **COLUMBINE**, Townsend, Macao.
18. **EMU**, Souleau, London.
19. **BECKINGHAM**, McGregor, Bombay.
20. **PORTUGUESA**, Milner, Manila.
21. **CANTLE HUNTLY**, Reddie, Bombay and Macao.
22. **DEITIES OF NORTHERN ISLAND**, Scott, Madras.

PASSENGERS—(omitted our last) Per John Brightman, masters. T. A. Gibb and Livingston. Per Ellen, revd. mr. and mrs. Legge and children. Per Ego, mrs. White and two children; miss. Gallery; messrs. Cairns, G. L. S. Smith, Cleverly, F. C. Dyer, and Doctor Martin. Per Posthumus, mr. and mrs. B. A. Barretto.

July. SAILED. For

3. **MOB**, Bazzer, Bombay.
4. **PANTAGON**, Porter, Sing and Calcutta.
5. **WINDMILL**, (U. S.) Webber, Macao.
6. **CAMPBELL**, Eldred, Chusan.
7. **ANNA**, Rebling, Chusan.
8. **BOMBAY CASTLE**, Fraser, Bombay.
9. **G. ARMSTRONG**, Java.
10. **FLORA**, (Swed.) Milnepland, Batavia.
11. **BENEDICT**, Clerke, Sydney.
12. **WARLOCK**, Sullivan, Macao.
13. **RED ROVER**, McMurdo, Macao.
14. **SARANTIN**, Pownall, East Coast.
15. **H. C. S. PROSPECTOR**, St. Hugh, Canton.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—John Brightman, (15th inst.)
For Chusan—Portugues (as reply).

VE-SLS-EXPECTED.

- From London—George Wallis, Asia, Commodore,
Mail of Athens, Grenada, Roubery,
Pennymer, Cleopatra, Indiana, Anna Maria,
Lady McViglit, Mt. St. Elphinstone,
Jelut.
From Liverpool—England's Queen, Ranger,
Thomas Padden, Albert Edward, John
Horton, John Christian, John Union,
Vincent Bonham.
From the Clyde—Duke of Wellington.
From Calcutta—Ranjitjee Comajee, Marquis of
Hastings.
From Bombay—Allegan, Madman, Lady Grant,
Emily Curtis, Dartmouth, Phoenix,
Harristown, Isabella Thompson, Louisa
Penny.
From Singapore—Vesta, Julia.

By the late arrivals we have received
Bombay papers to the 27th May; Madras
papers to the 13th May; Singapore papers
to the 22nd June; and the Semanario Fil-
ipino to the 11th June.

In the Semanario Filipino of the 11th
ultimo, it is mentioned that her Spanish
majesty's frigate, Esperanza, captain D.
Agustin Bocalan, from Cadix 195 days, ar-
rived in Manila on the 9th June. Having
on board his excellency D. Francisco de
Paulo Alcalá, governor general of the Phil-
ippine islands, and D. Manoel Cripio, the
lieut.-governor.

*From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, June 22nd, 1843.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Letters having, on several occasions,
been delivered to wrong persons, it is re-
quested that, in future, a Book or Note,
specifying the Address of the applicant,
be sent to Post-Office.

By order,

RICHARD WOORNAM.

Victoria, Hongkong,
Government-House, 4th July, 1843.

From the Canton Press, July 8.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at
about one o'clock in the Chinese quarter of
the town, not far from Mr. Paila's residence,
and at one time threatened to become serious.
However, H. E. the Governor was on the
spot immediately, and very effective measures
to suppress it were taken, which were faci-
litated by an abundant supply of water. The
fire was completely got under by about 3
o'clock, after having destroyed three Chinese
shops. We observed, among others, captain
Sutherland, of the "Urgent", render valua-
ble assistance.

From the Singapore Free Press, June 15.

We are favored with an extract from a
letter mentioning the loss of a ship, which
we do not recollect to have seen noticed
any where. *Alemane*, captain Galbraith
from Bombay to China was lost on *Ceram*
Last, January 30th 1843. The crew and
a considerable part of the cargo saved, and
taken first to Banda by the Dutch war
Schooner *Argo*—when I saw them at Na-
cassa in May they were on their passage
to Java in the abovementioned Schooner.

From the Singapore Free Press, June 22.

GALE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—There
appears to have been a very severe gale in
the Bay of Bengal last month by which
much damage has been done. We have
been favored with a memorandum, relative
to it, but we are afraid that more disasters

may have happened than what is therein
mentioned. The following are the particu-
lars contained in this communication.—The
gale began on the 18th and lasted till the
20th May. The Duchess of Northumb-
land lost top gallant mast, several sails and
started a plank. The Portly lost flying jib
boom, bulwarks washed away, and obliged
to cut away jib and foretop sail. The
Teazer lost her quarter boats and sail.
The Champion from Madras to Vizagapa-
tam was thrown on her beam ends. The
Lord Elphinstone and Lord Lyndoch who
left Madras in company with the Champion,
had not arrived at Vizagapatam when she
left. The Teazer reports that the Malika-
bar bound from Calcutta to London was
obliged to put into Pinang with loss of sails,
spars and damage to cargo. We learn from
another source that she has been condemned.

The following extract from *L. C. Corneen*,
Mauritius paper of 18th April has been
handed us. The Catherine Stewart Forbes
put into Mauritius on the 12th April
having met with a hurricane which lasted
from the 7th to 9th of that month. She had
sustained much damage—had her bulwarks
and stanchions carried away and lost sails,
spars boats &c, she had 4 feet of water in
the hold, and about 6 tons of cargo was
hove over board. The barque Waverly from
Batavia to Amsterdam had also reached the
Mauritius having been in a hurricane from
7th to 9th April.—She had lost fore mast,
main and mizen top masts, bulwarks &c.
The following are the names of the other
vessels which had put into Mauritius having
been damaged in the same hurricane. *Rox-
bury*, *Robin Gray*, *Blanche*, *Argo*, *Margaret*,
Sea Queen, and *Rambler*.

From the Friend of India, May 25.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Tuesday, May 23rd.—The opium sale
yesterday exhibited a very extraordinary
spectacle in the eagerness with which the
drug was bought up by speculators at
prices which the late accounts from China
will be no means warrant. The average
of the B-har opium was 1516 Rs. of the
Benares 1330 Rs.; the entire proceeds of
the sale, more than twenty-eight lakhs of
Rupees. This sale took place within an
hour after intelligence had been received
of the effort made in Parliament to close
the Company's monopoly.

The announcement in the *Englishman*
that Messrs. Mackay and Co. had bought
the *India*, is contradicted. They are build-
ing a Steamer of their own to run be-
tween China, the Straits and Calcutta. The
Express has brought intelligence that the
hull of the vessel has been laid down, that
the stern is up, and the fore-body in frame.
She will be of 300 tons burden and 100
horse power, and will carry sixteen pas-
sengers, besides 120 tons of cargo and coal.

The will probably be 10 days in going to Singapore and 20 to China.

The *Pluto* and the *Nemesis* Steamers have steamed through the Pambam Channel. This is the first instance of a Steamer's having used this channel since it was discovered. They both got through with perfect ease and without the smallest accident.

From the *Pembay Courier*, May 5.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1842-43, from Penbay up to the 26th ultimo.	Chests	88
Ditto granted from Indore up to the 28th March 1843.		18,562
Ditto from the 3rd to 26th April.		1,463
		20,115
	Total—	21,953

Imported.

Under the passes for 1841-42 from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 17th Sept. 1842.	Chests	14,842
Ditto, for 1842-43 from the 22d Oct. 1842 to the 26th ultimo.	Chests	18,411
Ditto, from the 26th ultimo to the 2d instant.		65
		18,506
	Total—	33,448

Exported.

Under the passes for 1841-42 and from the previous year's balance, from the 22d Oct. 1841 to the 15th Nov. 1842.	Chests	15,491
Ditto, for 1842-43 from the 16th Nov. 1842 to the 15th ultimo.	Chests	10,236
Ditto, from the 26th ultimo to the 2d instant.	Chests	324
		10,176
	Total—	26,238

H. H. GLASS,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1843.

From the *Bombay Times*, May 6.

It has been for some time past currently reported that upwards of 100,000 bales of cotton will this season be sent from America to China. If this be true, and recent letters both from England and America would appear to confirm it, we would recommend shippers of cotton from Bombay to pause and consider whether they act prudently in sending it to China at present prices, which are as much too high for the China market as they are for the English. If the American crop this year amount to 2,500,000 bales, as estimated by the best authorities, prices must everywhere be kept low; because, as far as we have yet the means of knowing, that quantity exceeds the whole consumption of Europe and America.

We observe it stated in a Liverpool paper that the Hamilton schooner *Paradise*, captain Zybraud, on the 16th July, 1841, on a voyage from Valparaiso to Manila, discovered a group of six islands thickly studded with coconuts and trees, and supposed inhabited, in lat. 9 deg. S.; long. 172 W. of Greenwich, supposed not laid down in any charts. The captain named them "Paradise Islands." The latitude of the

northernmost island at noon was made 9 deg. 6 min. 20 sec. S.; and the longitude, by good chronometers, 173 deg. W. The "Uen Group" is laid down in the English chart 25 minutes too southerly; the most southerly and westerly of these islands being in latitude 7 deg. 32 min. N.; longitude 143 deg. 30 min. E.

Considering the quantity of French wines now brought to this market, and the little that is known about them either by dealers or consumers, it has occurred to us that the following account of some of them would not be uninteresting to our readers. It is taken from "Macgregor's Commercial Tariffs," a work now in course of publication, in parts, for presentation to "both houses of parliament, by command of her majesty," and which affords an immense body of statistical information on the trade, commerce, and agriculture, of all countries having commercial treaties with England.

The total production of wines in France is estimated at 42,000,000 hectolitres, or 924,000,000 gallons, which is thus disposed of:—

	Hectolitres.	Gallons.
Consumed by the proprietors, not being subject to duty.	9,000,000	198,000,000
Employed in the manufacture of Brandy	6,440,000	141,680,000
Loss & waste among growers.	4,152,000	91,344,000
Do. in conveyance & in the hands of dealers.	2,000,000	44,000,000
Exported.	1,115,000	24,530,000
For the manufacture of vinegar.	500,000	11,000,000
Duty recovered on consumption.	14,000,000	308,000,000
And the fraudulent consumption.	4,793,000	105,466,000

And which, taken the estimated average prices given in the report of the department of finance in 1834—viz., 63d. per gallon—would give a total value of £25,987,500.

The wines of France are classed under five heads or divisions, embracing the great wine-growing departments which are 76 in number, which again are classed, according to the rivers which flow through them, in valleys. Thus the first great division embraces the valleys of the *Garonne*, the *Charente*, and *Adour*, and comprises 17 departments. And as it is from this division that nearly all the French wines we receive in Bombay are derived, we shall at present confine our attention to it:—

"These," says Le Clerc, "include the rich vineyards of the old *Bordelais*, the wines of which have long been famed for their purity of quality, limpid colour, delicate bouquet and taste,—a merely perceptible astringency, without acidity or roughness; constituting a generous, delicious beverage, of tonic and slightly aperitive effect when taken with moderation."

The *Bordelais* produces an almost countless variety of wines, which have long been divided into classes, according to their quality and value. It may, however, be observed that several of the lower classes are esteemed nearly equal to some of those classed in the second scale, and that the abundance of the less renowned, and the scarcity of the more famed, often creates the difference of price.

The *Bordelais* wines are divided according to the statistics of the Gironde, into the following classes; viz.—

First Class.—*Chateau-Margaux*, *Chateau-Lafite*, *Chateau Latour*, and *Haut-Brion*. The average growth of these four vineyards is estimated at from 400 to 450 tons of about 512 litres each, or about 240 English wine gallons, the average value per ton being from 2400 francs to 3000 francs. This value is frequently doubled when age has developed the perfection of these delicious

wines. The three first are usually milder, and of more value and repute than Haut-Brion.

Second Class.—*Rauzan Branne Monton*, *Leoville Groux*, *La Rose*, *Pichon-Longueville*, *Durford*, *Degras*, *Lavauze*, *Cos d'Audoubert*. The growth of these vineyards produce about 850 tons annually. They are sold at from 2000 to 2200 francs per ton, but seldom under their real names. When once taken away from the estates, they usually are named as if one of the wines of the first class.

Third Class.—*Chateau d'Issan*, *Pengrois*, several growths of the *Cantenac* and *Margaux* vineyards, *Malescot*, *Ferriere*, *Glaucourt*, *Langoa*, *Bergeron*, *Jabarus*, *Calon-Segur*, *Mont-Rose*, *La Noir*. These vineyards yield about 1100 tons, sold at about 1700 to 1800 francs.

Fourth Class.—First Division. The *St. Julien*, *Becheville*, *Saint Pierre*, *Chateau de Becheville*, *Chateau-Carnot*, some parts of the *Margaux* and *Cantenac* vineyards—all producing about 650 tons, sold at from 1200 to 1500 francs. The Second Division includes the great vineyards of *Pauillac*, and *St. Estephe*, and some part of *Labarde* and *Margaux* which produce about 1000 tons of wines, sold at from 1000 to 1200 francs, of generous and wholesome wines. There has been a fifth class established for some time, which includes several goods wine of *Pauillac*, *St. Estephe*, *Saint-Julien*, *Soussans*, *Labarde Ladon*, *Macaon*, and *Cantenac*, sold at from 700 to 800 francs per ton. These classes constitute the fine wines to which we give the general name of *Claret*; and even in France the fifth class is sold in the towns, as *Lafite*, *Chateau-Margaux*, &c. The high duties prevent the importation into England of the fourth and fifth claret wines: for which a strongly adulterated wine is very generally substituted. The difference in the quality between these fine wines of the *Bordelais*, and those called *vins ordinaires*, sold at from 300 to 400 francs per ton, arises more from the want of capital, and the object of obtaining quantity at the expense of quality, on the part of the small vine growers. The ordinary wines are, however, often a sound and generous beverage.

Several of the white wines of the *Bordelais* are highly esteemed; especially *Sauterne* (considered by the French the rival of Rhenish wines.) *St. Emilion*, a delicious wine in quality and aroma, and *vin de Graves*, are sold sometimes as high as 3000 francs the ton.

It will no doubt surprise many of our *sic disant* connoisseurs of *Clarets* in India to be told, that the wines they receive under the high sounding names of *Lafite*, *Latour*, *Chateau Margaux*, &c.; and which they are in the habit of regarding as *first chop* wines, are neither more nor less than the *vins ordinaires* of the country; or, at best, the fifth class wines,—reinforced, it may be, with an adequate proportion of brandy, to suit John Bull's fiery tastes.

From the *Times*, April 6.

Three warlike appearances are, however, of far less importance than the tranquillizing intelligence which we receive from China. The recommencement of hostilities, or anything that menaced, however remotely, such an event, would have been a source of a far more real anxiety than a quarrel with the insignificant *Amoy* of Hyderabad and its neighbouring tribes, or the success of the few unorganized insurgents of Bundelkand. And in the news of last month there was certainly much to justify alarm. The decision and judgment of Sir Henry Pottinger appear to have averted the danger. We heartily wish him success in his trying office of composing differences between chagallers, merchants, mobs, and mandarins—much more in placing their future intercourse on a safe and permanent basis. And we shall little regret even the unpleasant disturbances which have lately taken place, if the effect on whom, not improbably, the task will fall of carrying out the intentions of government with regard to our new settlement of Hongkong, the

protection of trade at the open ports, and the policy of the Chinese seas, is enabled to collect from them such a practical knowledge of the real working and true difficulties of the present commercial and administrative system as will enable him to furnish a decisive and efficient preventive for the evils with which it is at present loaded.

The debate of Tuesday, on Lord Ashley's motion for the suppression of the opium trade with China, was unsatisfactory throughout its course and in its termination. There was a vague and unpractical comprehension about the terms of the motion itself which made us waver from the beginning that Lord Ashley would not be able to go to a division upon it. The terms embraced, not only the British trade in opium, and not only the opium trade with China, but all trade in opium, by whomsoever and with whomsoever carried on; in fact, if taken literally, it seemed to aim at nothing less than the extirpation of the drug from the face of the earth, and to impose upon this country the duty of acting in this question, as in that of the slave trade, as the general patroness of humanity, of "taking steps, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." It is no more than justice to Lord Ashley to say, that his speech went no such suicidal and preposterous lengths as these; on the contrary, it was grave, temperate, and practical; well stored with facts, authorities, and arguments, and strictly confined to a consideration of those measures which it might be possible and expedient to take for the prevention of the growth of opium with the British dominions in India, and its importation by British subjects into China. All this, however, made it only so much the less possible to vote for his resolution, which seemed to commit the British legislature to the principle of a crusade against opium in every shape.

There were other points in the motion not less conveniently framed for the embarrassment of those wished to be its supporters. It was proposed to declare, upon the authority of the house of commons, that "the continuance of the opium trade, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, as a destruction of all relations of amity between England and China." But this, it is obvious, can only be true whatever may become of the other objects as to the traffic upon the supposition of its continuance as a contraband trade, against the will of the Chinese authorities; and it so happens (which was the only important announcement elicited by the debate), that negotiations for the legislation of the trade have been going on between Sir H. Pottenger and the Chinese government, and may (for anything that can be known to the contrary) have been actually at this moment brought to a favourable conclusion. "We had no reason to suppose," said Mr. Baring, that the next despatches from that country might not bring them the intelligence that the trade in opium had been legalized. Should such be the fact, then it would be unnecessary to affirm the resolution of the noble lord, to the effect that the monopoly of the growth of opium in the territories of British India was destructive of all relations of amity between England and China.

This reply was decisive, and fatal to the resolution in the form in which it was proposed. As in, by the sweeping assertion that the monopoly of the growth of opium by the Indian government must be abolished, without distinguishing between the consumption of such a monopoly in the abstract and the purposes for which it has been hitherto used, the noble lord laid himself open to the unanswerable observation (urged with much effect by Lord Jocelyn and others, that the abandonment of the only efficient instrument which we possess for the regulation of the production of opium in India was a very strange first step to usher in a policy intended for its suppression.

But while we acknowledge, as every one must, that in the technical argument, as directed against the particular form of this particular motion, the ministerial speakers who opposed Lord Ashley had greatly the advantage of their adversaries, an advantage which we must say, we think the noble lord need not have given them—while we go further than this and admit that during the pendency of negotiations upon the subject there were good reasons why the house of commons should not adopt any resolution relating to it,—we still have a right to complain of the view taken by ministers of this momentous question. It was easy to pick holes in Lord Ashley's motion; easy to answer some few of his arguments; and to suggest a qualification of some few of his facts; easy to make out a case against the use of the more violent extreme, or arbitrary preventives, which, in his zeal against the evil, he somewhat too readily recommended; and easy to suggest doubts and difficulties about the possibility of doing anything at all; but after all, the speech of Lord Ashley was a weighty one; and however crude in some of its details, far more statesmanlike in its ultimate and general views than those by which it was opposed. The immediate object at which it was aimed by the establishment of safe relations of permanent amity, upon the basis of a sound, lawful, and mutually beneficial commerce between the two great empires of China and England; the means which it sought to employ for that object was a co-operation by all honest means, within the legitimate limit of British power and influence, with the Chinese government, for the discouragement of a traffic actually destructive to the interests of both empires who are engaged in it, and prohibited

(hitherto) by the laws of one of them; and the ultimate motive which it will keep in view was the discharge of our national duty in contributing to the happiness and civilization of the world, & the general diffusion of christianity. On the other hand, every argument of every speaker came sooner or later to this—that morality, and religion, and the happiness of mankind, and friendly relations with China, and new markets for British manufactures, were all very fine things in their way; but that the opium trade was worth to the Indian government 1,200,000 a year; and 1,200,000 was a very large sum of money, which it would not be easy to make up from any other source without offending somebody in India; and, upon the whole, that we could not afford to buy morality and religion and the happiness of mankind, and friendly relations with China, and new markets for British manufactures, quite so dear.

We are fairly entitled to represent this as the substance of the speeches on the government side, because not a syllable fell from the lips of either Sir R. Peel, or of any other speaker, from which it could be inferred that any discouragement whatever would be given, in any event, to the opium trade. Upon the moral question they were thoroughly feeble all in the "black's not so black" style. We were told that to prohibit the growth of the poppy in India was impossible; and we were not told that government would not promote it. We were told that the maintenance of the monopoly might be made the most efficient instrument for checking the production of opium; but so hope was held out that, if maintained, it would be used for any such purpose. We were told, that attempts were making to induce the Chinese to legalize the importation of opium; but we were also given to understand that, if those attempts failed, no exertions would be made to check its importation, except by keeping the authorities at Hongkong clear (as the captains of the East India company formerly were kept) from direct responsibility for the acts of the smugglers. The argument, that it is impossible to establish a preventive service along the whole coast of China, was urged by the statesman who occupies the seat of Pitt as a reason why we should do nothing to protect our national character, and a most valuable branch of our commerce from jeopardy, through the systematic piracy of British subjects, organizing themselves, and sailing for that purpose from British ports. The undoubted fact that we are not consciencekeepers to his celestial majesty's subjects, became, in the hands of the same distinguished person, a settler to all scruples about the responsibility of aiding in their demoralization. The decided hopelessness of any proposition to annihilate gin at home, in like manner convinced the premier that it was no such very great pity to pour 20,000 chests of opium annually into China.

The British public will have more sympathy with the impressive oration of Lord Ashley, with part of which we conclude:—

"The condition of this empire does demand the most deep and solemn consideration; within and without we are hollow and insecure. True it is, that while we wear a certain appearance of power and majesty, one arm resting on the east and another on the west, we are tramping under foot in too many instances every moral and religious obligation. I confess I speak most sincerely, though few, perhaps, will agree with me; but I do say—it is in my heart and I will bring it out—that it is to be the course of our future policy, if thus we are to exercise our arts and arms, our science and our superiority of knowledge over the world—if all these are to be turned to the injury and not to the advantage of mankind, I should much prefer that we shrink within the proportions of virtue and descended into the level of a third-rate power."

The Colonial Gazette of the 1st instant states, that the Prussian government is occupied in endeavouring to open communications with China, for the purpose of arranging a commercial treaty between that country and the Zollverein.

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SHAW AND MAXWELL'S LIST OF WINES, &c.
FREE OF DUTY, 1841.

PORT, Rich or Dry	Yellow seal	24s p. doz.
Ditto	Green seal	27s "
Ditto	Red seal	30s "
Ditto	Black seal	36s "
SHERRY, Pale, brown, or golden	Yellow seal	24s "
Ditto	Green seal	27s "
Ditto	Red seal	30s "
Ditto	Black seal	36s "
MADIRA, Good	Red seal	20s "
London particular	Black seal	42s "
CHAMPAGNE, Ay, Ay, Ay, Sparkling		42s "
Vernery, Sparkling or Creaming		
Highest Quality		60s "
CLARET, St Julien		24s "
Leveille		20s "
Rosaz		20s "
Larose		40s "
Hock, Good		20s "
Ditto		25s "
Superior growths		30s "
Ditto very fine		35s "
Sparkling, Ditto		54s "
MOSELE, Good		20s "
Ditto		25s "

Superior growths	30s "
Ditto very fine	42s "
Sparkling, Ditto	54s "
FATTENING, Good	30s "
FRESH, Superior	36s "
BACON, In Wood	
In Pipes, Butts, Hhds, or Quarter Casks	
PORT, Rich or dry	£50 p. Pipe
Ditto older, and very fine	£78 "
SHERRY, Pale, Brown or Golden	£50 p. Butt
Ditto older, very fine	£78 "
MADIRA, Good	£48 p. Pipe
London particular	£25 "
CLARET, St Julien	£28 p. Hhd.
Leveille	£20 "
Rosaz	£40 "
Larose	£45 "

BRANDY, according to the market price	p. Gallon
R.V., ditto	"
HOLLAND, ditto	"
ditto in cases	p. Dozen
WHISKY, Glenlivet or Parrot	p. Gallon
Assorted cases of 1 dozen of Cognac	84s p. Case
Choice old Champagne Brandy, in cases	36s p. Dozen

India Pale Ale, Edinburgh and Burton Ales,
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Besides the wines quoted here, Messrs. Shaw and Maxwell, have always a stock of every other description, and are importers of higher qualities, at proportionate prices.

Freight, packages, and bottles included in the above prices.

Messrs. &c. furnished with all other articles required.

Agents, in MALTA,
Messrs. Tobias, S. Telfer & Co.
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List of ships at Hongkong, Whampoa,
and Macao, tonnage, captains and
consignees, 1842-43.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Agents.
General Wood			
†Claudio	452	Morgan	Jarline, Matheson & Co.
†Judith Allan	565	Norris	"
†Eagle		Hayes	"
Sarah		Swell	"
Earl Balcarras		Heudrich	"
Ellen		Baker	"
Passenger		Brewer	"
Levant Packet	189	Thompson	Dent & Co.
Patna		Ponsonby	"
Tyler		"	"
Aden		Chirke	"
Isabella		Hardie	"
John Barry		Balls	"
†Oriza	363	Agar	Turner & Co.
Urgent		Sutherland	"
Posthumus		Milner	"
Hugh Walker	496	Shanks	"
†Charles Jones		McPee	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Hingleborough		Rea	"
Nautilus		Gibson	"
†Eliza	682	McCarthy	Lindsay & Co.
†Ina	258	Lakeland	"
†Kelo	560	Roxburgh	"
†John Brewer		Brown	"
Mary Catherine	400	Taylor	"
Ivanhoe		Kilgus	"
†Sam	375	Winnett	Macvicar & Co.
†Ardenhaester	648	Reir	"
†Eleanor Lad		Cowley	"
†Harcoury	577	Elder	"
Amston		McFarlane	"
†C. Ale Huntly		Reddie	"
Emu		Seaman	"
†John Brightman		Vall	Dixon & Co.
†Colombus	494	Short	" (Co.
Manlio		Hodge	"
Gondolier	437	Oliver	Holliday, Wae &
Chitain		Thorne	"
Inglewood	527	Kerr	Jamieson, How &
†Semiramis	398	Campbell	" (Co.
†Napoli	446	Dunlop	Dalton & Co.
†John Gray	577	Auld	Fletcher, Larkins
†James Campbell	226	Prichard	" (Co.
Behaniam		Prichard	Gibb, Livingston
†Robertson	425	Kelly	J. Hudson, (Co.
Poppy	150	Wale	"
Emma, s. p. c.	100	Deacon	Russell & Co.
†Samuel Taylor	432	Brown	"
†Elizabeth Macfarlane		Macfarlane	"
Amia		Macfarlane	"
Hopkinson	328	Macfarlane	Wentworth & Co.
†John Tomkinson		Macfarlane	"
†Hibernia	371	Macfarlane	"
†Cesar		Macfarlane	"
Anna Eliza		Macfarlane	"

Russell	318	Rigby	A. & D. Parsonson
Black Swan	130	Hart	C. H. Hart
Mary	705	Kepp	H. Kepp
Tennamerim	229	Townsend	A. A. de M. J. de
Warlock	179	Sullivan	Hon. J. E. Murray
John Laid		St. Croix	'Spt. St. Croix
Mercury	250	William Scott	William Scott
Powdison	464	Val nia	R. Br. va
Sarah		McGowan	'Spt. McGowan
Patra		Smith	Smith
Calypso	296		
Louisa	370	Jackson	Jackson
Palm		Unfreville	Unfreville
Madras		Slack	Slack
Mora (umberland)		Gray	Gray
Duchess of North		Scott	Scott
suckinghamshire		McGregor	McGregor

Lena		Russell & Co.
Lark	390	Tibbitts
Louvre		Green
Jon. Penbody		Dominic
Paulina		Sweetlin
Don Juan		Buffington
J. G. Coster	720	Barlow
Whimichion	166	Webber
Swellish	120	Williams
Talbot		Story

Sumatra		Crawford	Reynvaan & Co.
Zenobia		Beckman	Russell & Co.

Caroline		Kandens	G. Nye, jr.
Gustav	300	Jensen	Webster & Co.

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Her Majesty's Squadron at Hongkong.

Cornwallis	72	Peter Richards, esq. captain.
Agin-court	72	H. W. Bruce, esq. captain.
Childers	16	Wellesley, esq. commander.
Volunteer	4	J. S. W. Johnson, esq. commander.
Starling	4	surveying vessel, H. Kellett, esq. captain.
Young Hebe		surveying vessel, R. Collinson, esq. captain.
H. M. Troopship Sapphire		G. H. Cole, esq. master-comeg.
H. M. Hospital Ship, Minden		23. Michael Quinn, esq. captain.
H. M. Armed Steamer Vixen		6, esq. captain.
H. C. Armed steamer Akbar		Pepper, esq. com. i. s.
" "		Prosperity, J. J. Hough, esq. com. i. s.

Serpent	16	Wm. Nevill, esq. commander.
Chameleon	10	G. M. Hunter, esq. lieutenant.

Gambrian	86	H. D. Chads, esq. c. n. captain.
Pelican	16	P. Justice, esq. commander.
Wolf	18	H. Hayes, esq. commander.
H. M. Troopship Rattlesnake		R. Brown, esq. master-comeg.
H. M. S. Driver		
H. C. Armed steamer Modana		H. H. Hewitt, esq. lieutenant.

FOR SALE.
THE new built sailing Spanish clipper built schooner "ADRIENNA" of 300 tons, now in the Inner Harbour. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

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THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW" 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 90, 95 and 34-lb. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 86 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 24, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

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"THE Dutch Burger" "JANE," captain READ, sailed about the 26th inst., will be despatched again for the above Ports by the 1st and 15th March.

Apply to H. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. DAVID MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1843.

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HI-DOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTONJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

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ONE of Daboll's very superior and highly finished Portable 4-draw TELESCOPE, with silver tube and mountings, and fitted in a neat morocco case, Price \$120.

Likewise.

A FEW Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; a small quantity of Millinery; and a few

BERKLEY CHEESE and PLUM HAMS.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 29th June, 1843.

JUST LANDED "SAPPHO."

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JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 2nd June, 1843.

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Macao, 13th February, 1843.

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Macao, 17th February, 1843.

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Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price 96. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$3 per vol. The Canton's Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a \$6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound \$8 a vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending December 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, \$6 per vol.
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NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

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Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
If, after it is in use in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. Insertions when over 7.
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VOL. 16. No. 29.

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1843.

No. 657.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, July 27th, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of Her said Majesty, that he has concluded and sealed, with the High Commissioner appointed by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China to treat with him, a Commercial Treaty, stipulated for in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Nanking, on the 29th day of August 1842, and the Ratifications of which Definitive Treaty of Peace, have been lately exchanged under the Sign Manual, and Seals of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the Export and Import Tariff, and the Regulations of Trade, which have been after the most searching scrutiny and examination, fixed and finally agreed upon, and which Tariff, and Regulations of Trade, are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with this Proclamation, accompanied by a Proclamation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts, that the provisions of the Commercial Treaty will be found, in practice, mutually advantageous, beneficial and just, as regards the interests, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity, of the Governments of the two mighty contracting Empires, and their subjects; and His Excellency most solemnly and urgently calls upon all subjects of the British Crown, individually, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them as men, to the Imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty, but to spurn, decry, and make known to the world, any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents, or employees, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the Government, or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme, for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention of, the said provisions of the Commercial Treaty.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all Her Majesty's subjects, will be unheeded, or overlooked, by even a single individual; but, at the same time, it is his duty, in the responsible and unprecedented situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is determined, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage, in future, in Commerce with China, and that, in any case, where he may receive well-grounded representations from Her Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese Authorities, that such provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust, that the Legisla-

ture of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the National Honour, Dignity, and Good Faith in the estimation of the Government of China, and in the eyes of all other Nations.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Government-House, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 22nd day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Tariff of Duties on the foreign Trade with China, the following is the only Corrected Official Edition, Printed expressly for the use of the Merchants in, and connected with, China.

EXPORTS.

		T.	M.	C.	C.
1	Alum per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
2	Aniseed & Star	0	5	0	0
	Do. Oil of	5	0	0	0
3	Arsenic	0	7	5	0
4	Bangles (or Glas Armlets)	0	5	0	0
5	Bamboo Screens and Bamboo Ware of all kinds	0	2	0	0
6	Brass Leaf	1	5	0	0
7	Building Materials				Duty free
8	Bone and Horn Ware	1	0	0	0
9	Camphor	1	5	0	0
10	Canes of all kinds per thousand	0	5	0	0
11	Capoor Cutchery per 100 ct.	0	3	0	0
12	Cassia	0	7	5	0
	Do. Buds	1	0	0	0
	Do. Oil	5	0	0	0
13	China Root	0	2	0	0
14	China Ware, all kinds	0	5	0	0
15	Clothes (ready made)	0	5	0	0
16	Copper Ware, Pewter do. &c.	0	5	0	0
17	Corals (or false Corals)	0	5	0	0
18	Crackers and Fire-works of all kinds	0	7	5	0
19	Cubebs	1	5	0	0
20	Fans (as Feather Fans, &c.)	1	0	0	0
21	Furniture of all kinds	0	2	0	0
22	Galingal	0	1	0	0
23	Gamboge	2	0	0	0
24	Glass, and Glass Ware of all kinds	0	5	0	0
25	Glass Beads	0	5	0	0
26	Glue (as fish glue, &c.)	0	5	0	0
27	Grass cloth (all kinds)	1	0	0	0
28	Hartall	0	5	0	0
29	Ivory Ware, all kinds	5	0	0	0
30	Kittysols or Paper Umbrellas	0	5	0	0
31	Lacquered Ware, all kinds	0	2	5	0
32	Lead (White Lead)	0	5	0	0
33	Lead (Red Lead)	0	5	0	0
34	Marble Slabs	0	2	0	0
35	Mats (straw, rattan, bamboo, &c., &c.)	0	2	0	0
36	Mother o' Pearl Ware	1	0	0	0
37	Musk per catty	0	5	0	0
38	Nankeen, and Cotton Cloth of all kinds	1	0	0	0
39	Pictures, viz., large Paints Each	1	0	0	0
	Rice Paper Pictures per 100 pictures	0	1	0	0
40	Paper Fans per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
41	Paper of all kinds	0	5	0	0
42	Pearls (i. e. false Pearls)	0	5	0	0
43	Preserves and Sweet-meats of all kinds	0	5	0	0
44	Rattan work of all kinds	0	2	0	0
45	Rhinbarb	1	0	0	0
46	Silk, Raw, whether from Che-				

king, Canton, or elsewhere, all kinds 10 0 0 0
Coarse, or refuse of Silk 2 5 0 0
Organzine, all kinds 10 0 0 0
Ribbons, Thread, &c., &c. 10 0 0 0
Silk Piece goods of all kinds, as Silks, Satins, Pongees, Velvets, Crapes, Lutenstrings, &c., &c. 12 0 0 0
N. B.—The additional Duty of so much per piece, hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished.

47	Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and Woollen mixtures, and goods of such classes	3	0	0	0
48	Shoes and Boots, of Leather, Satin, or otherwise	0	2	0	0
49	Sandal Wood Ware	1	0	0	0
50	Soy	0	4	0	0
51	Silver and Gold Ware	10	0	0	0
52	Sugar, white and brown	0	2	5	0
53	Sugar Candy, all kinds	0	3	5	0
54	Tin Foil	0	5	0	0
55	Tea	2	5	0	0
56	Tobacco of all kinds	0	2	0	0
57	Turmeric	0	2	0	0
58	Tortoise Shell Ware	10	0	0	0
59	Trunks (of Leather)	0	2	0	0
60	Treasure, i. e., Coin of all kinds				Free
61	Vermillion per 100 catties	3	0	0	0

Articles unenumerated in this Tariff, to pay a duty of five per cent. ad Valorem.

IMPORTS.

		T.	M.	C.	C.
1	Assafetida per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
2	Bees' Wax	1	0	0	0
3	Bell Nut	0	1	5	0
4	Bicho de Mar, 1st quality, or Black	0	8	0	0
	Do. 2nd do. White	0	2	0	0
5	Birds Nests 1st do. Cleaned	5	0	0	0
	Do. 2nd do. Good middling	2	5	0	0
	Do. 3rd do. Uncleaned	0	5	0	0
6	Camphor (Malay), 1st do. Clean per catty	1	0	0	0
	Do. 2nd do. Refuse	0	5	0	0
7	Cloves 1st do. Picked, per 100 ct.	1	5	0	0
	Do. 2nd do. Mother	0	5	0	0
8	Clocks, Watches, Spy Glasses, all kinds of Writing Desks, Dressing Boxes, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c. &c. 5 per cent.				ad valorem
9	Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31 inches wide per piece	0	5	0	0
10	Cochineal per 100 catties	5	0	0	0
11	Cornelians per 100 Stones	0	5	0	0
	Do. Beads per 100 catties	10	0	0	0
12	Cotton	0	4	0	0
13	Cotton Manufactures, viz.—Long Cloths, white, 30 a 41 yards long, 30 a 36 inches wide per piece	0	1	5	0
	Cambrics and Muslins, 20 a 24 yards long, 40 a 46 inches wide per piece	0	1	5	0
	Grey or Unbleached Cottons, viz.—Long Cloths, Domestic, &c. &c. 30 a 41 yards long, 25 a 40 inches wide per piece	0	1	6	0
	Grey Twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 25 a 40 inches wide per piece	0	1	0	0

Chintz and Prints of all kinds, 2 1/2 to 30 yards long, 25 to 31 inches wide per piece	0 2 0 0
Handkerchiefs under 1 yard square each	0 0 1 5
Do. above 1 yard do.	0 0 1 5
Ginghams, Pollicates, Dyed Cottons, Velveteens, Silks and Cotton Mixtures, Woolen and Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy Goods not in current consumption 5 per cent.	ad valorem
14 Cotton Yarn and Cotton Thread per 100 cattie	1 0 0 0
15 Cow Bezoar per catty	1 0 0 0
16 Cutch per 100 cattie	0 3 0 0
17 Elephant's Teeth, 1st quality, whole per 100 cattie	4 0 0 0
Do. 2nd do. broken	2 0 0 0
18 Fish Maws	1 5 0 0
19 Flints	0 0 5 0
20 Glass, Glass Ware, and Crystal Ware of all kinds 5 per cent.	ad valorem
21 Gambier per 100 cattie	0 1 5 0
22 Ginseng, 1st quality	38 0 0 0
Do. 2nd do. or refuse	3 5 0 0
23 Gold and Silver Thread— 1st quality, or real per catty	0 1 3 0
2nd do. or imitation	0 0 3 0
24 Gums, Benjamin per 100 cts. Oibanum	1 0 0 0
Myrrh	0 5 0 0
Gums unenumerated 10 per cent	ad valorem
25 Horus, Ballock's and Buffalo's per 100 cattie	2 0 0 0
26 Do. Unicorn's or Rhinoceros' per 100 cattie	3 0 0 0
27 Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch yard-long, inches wide, per pe Coarse Linen, as Linen and Cotton Mixtures, Silk and Linen Mixtures, &c. &c. 5 per cent.	ad valorem
28 Mace, or Flower of Nutmeg per 100 cattie	1 0 0 0
29 Mother of Pearl Shells	0 2 0 0
30 Metals, viz— Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs	1 0 0 0
Do. manufactured, as in sheets, rods	1 5 0 0
Iron, unmanufactured, as in pigs	0 1 0 0
Do. manufactured, as in bars, rods, &c.	0 1 5 0
Lead in pigs, or manufactured,	0 4 0 0
Quicksilver	3 0 0 0
Steel, unmanufactured	0 4 0 0
Tin	1 0 0 0
Tin Plates	0 4 0 0
Unenumerated Metals 10 per cent.	ad valorem
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality, or claud per 100 cattie	2 0 0 0
Do. 2nd do. or uncleaned	1 0 0 0
32 Pepper	0 4 0 0
33 Putchuck	0 7 5 0
34 Rattans	0 2 0 0
35 Rice, Paddy and Grain of all kinds	Duty Free
36 Ross Maloes per 100 cattie	1 0 0 0
37 Saltpetre (to be sold to Govern- ment Agents only)	0 3 0 0
38 Shark's Fins 1st quality or White	1 0 0 0
Do. 2nd do. or Black	0 5 0 0
39 Skins and Furs viz— Cow and Ox Hides, tanned, and untanned	0 5 0 0
Sea Otter Skins each	0 1 5 0
Fox Skins—large	0 1 5 0
Do. do—small	0 0 7 5
Tiger, Leopard, and Martin skin	0 1 5 0
Land Otter, Racoon, and Shark's skins per hundred	2 0 0 0
Beaver skins	5 0 0 0
Hare, Rabbit, and Ermine	0 5 0 0
40 Swabs per 100 cattie	4 0 0 0
41 Soap	0 5 0 0
42 Sea Fish, &c.	0 4 0 0
43 Sea Horse Teeth	2 0 0 0
44 Treasures and Money of all kinds	Free
45 Wine, Beer, Spirit, &c. In Quantities per 100 Botts.	1 0 0 0
In Pints do.	0 5 0 0

In Cash per 100 cattie	0 5 0 0
46 Woods—namely— Ebony	0 1 5 0
Sandal Wood	0 5 0 0
Sapin Wood	0 1 0 0
Unenumerated Woods 10 per cent.	ad valorem
47 Woollen Manufactures, viz— Broad Cloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit Cloths, &c. 51 a 64 inches wide per Chang of 141 inches	0 1 5 0
Long Ellis, Camimeres, Flannel, and narrow cloths of this description	0 0 7 0
Blankets of all kinds each	0 1 0 0
Dutch Camlets per Chang 141 inches	0 1 5 0
Camlets	0 0 7 0
Imitation do. Bombastetta, &c.	0 0 3 5
Banting (narrow)	0 0 1 5
Unenumerated Woollen Goods, or Silk and Woollen, and Cotton and Woollen Mixtures, &c. 5 per cent.	ad valorem
48 Woollen Yarn per 100 cats.	3 0 0 0
All Articles unenumerated in this Tariff, 5 per cent ad valorem.	

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the preceding Proclamation, &c., it is hereby notified, that the new system of trade will commence at Canton, in the 1st day of the 7th month of the present Chinese year (the 27th July, 1843), and that from that day, the hong merchants' monopoly and Consol charges will cease and terminate.

The other four ports of—Amoy, Fu-how-fu, Ningpo, and Shanghai, which, agreeably to the treaty of Nanking, are to be resorted to by British merchant vessels, cannot be declared to be open for that purpose, until an imperial edict to that effect shall be received from the cabinet of Peking. This edict is expected to reach Canton early in the month of September, and immediate public notice will be given of its arrival. In the interim, measures will be taken for the appointment of consular officers, and their establishments, to the ports in question, in order that no unnecessary delay may take place in the commencement of trade at them; and merchants may make their arrangements accordingly.

The following temporary appointments are made:—

G. Tradescant Lay, esq., to officiate as her Britannic Majesty's consul at Canton.

Robert Thom, esq., Joint interpreter and translator, who is at present stationed at Canton, as the medium of communication between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., and the Imperial commissioner and other high Chinese officers, will assist in his capacity of interpreter in the consular office.

Messrs. Thomas T. Meadows, and William Meredith, to act as clerks and assistants in the officiating consular office.

With the view of relieving the officiating consul at Canton, and his establishment, from the judicial functions, which will hereafter form a part of the duty to be performed by the consuls at the different ports, but which might interfere with the officiating consul's devoting his whole time and attention exclusively to the more important object of promoting and regulating the trade at its outlet, on the new system, her Majesty's chief superintendent of the trade &c., is pleased to direct, that all disputes and complaints emanating at Canton, and coming within the consular functions above adverted to, shall, for the present, and until further notice, be referred to A. R. Johnston, esq., the Assistant and register to the chief superintendent, &c., &c., who will, in the first instance, inquire into, and investigate such disputes and complaints, at Victoria, Hong-kong, and will, in case of necessity, arising for such a step, proceed to Canton for the purpose of completing his inquiry and investigation. The amount to which Mr. Johnston's awards shall be considered final, and the manner of appealing from that officer's awards to the chief superintendent, will be hereafter notified.

The following extracts from instructions addressed this day to Mr. Lay, in officiating consul

at Canton, are published for general information, and for mag. sty's chief superintendent of trade enjoin and requires all concerned to pay implicit obedience to them.

"You will see from the enclosed notification, that you are for the present relieved from the exercise of your consular judicial functions, and in the event of letters or petitions (in English or Chinese) referring to disputes, or containing complaints, being presented to you, you will (unless they should be of the most trivial and easily-adjusted nature) write upon them, 'referred to the Assistant superintendent, &c.' and sign your name.

"You will hold the masters of all vessels responsible to you, for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of their boat's crews, or any other persons belonging to their respective ships, who may visit Canton, and no 'liberty-men' are to go up to that city without your previous permission, obtained in writing, in answer to an application, specifying the number (of the property of which you are to consider yourself the judge), and distinctly promising and stating, that an officer will accompany such liberty-men, to look after and control the seamen or lascars as the case may be.

"In any instance where you may discover that seamen or others are at Canton on liberty, without your permission, and the previous stipulations (above adverted to) having been complied with, you will request the commander of her majesty's ship which will be stationed at Whampoa, to support your authority, to have the seamen or others forthwith sent back to their ships, and you will report the circumstance to me, that I may adopt such further steps as the case may call for. You will at the same time, intimate to the master, owner, or consignee, of the vessel from which the seamen or others unauthorizedly come, that all expenses attending the removal of the seamen or other from Canton, will be charged to the ship to which they belong, and will be recovered before she is allowed to sail.

"In cases of petty affairs or assaults, or riotous and drunken conduct (unattended however, with any marked degree of violence), in which you may be of opinion that the ends of justice will be obtained, and a sufficient example will be made, by fining the offender any sum not exceeding \$10, or committing him for a period not exceeding five days, you have my authority to summarily decide in such cases, without even recording the evidence, merely making a memorandum of the fact, in a book to be kept for the purpose; but, in all cases where you may consider the offence to call for more serious notice, you will, with the assistance of the captain of her majesty's ship, have the offender placed in confinement until a formal investigation can be held, and for which I will arrange on hearing the particulars from you.

"Should you obtain positive and incontrovertible proof, that any British merchant ship on the river has been, or is, engaged in smuggling, or evading the payment of the just dues of the Chinese government as laid down in the Tariff and regulations of Trade, you will take immediate measures for intimating the same to the Chinese high officers, and officers of Customs, in order that they may if they think proper, put a stop to such vessel either landing or shipping further cargo, as the case may be; and you will likewise apprise the master, owner, or consignee of such ship, of the steps you have taken, and will acquaint them that any attempt to carry on their smuggling practices, or to trade in any shape, by force, in opposition to the wishes and directions of the Chinese authorities, will oblige me to have such ship removed from the river.

"I enclose a table of consular fees which you are to levy, and which are to form a fund for the present, to be subject to such instructions as may be hereafter received from Her Majesty's Government."

By order,

G. A. MALCOLM.

Secretary of Legation.

Dated at Government-house, at Victoria, Hong-kong, this 22nd day July, 1843.

TABLE OF CONSULAR FEES.

	Dollars.
On Report of Ship's arrival, at Canton- House.	5
On Lingpo's attendance at Landing and Shipping of Cargo.	3
On granting Port Clearance and sig- nifying Manifest.	5
Valuation of Goods (if referred to the Consul).	1 per Ct.
Bottomry, or Arbitration Bond.	5
Noting a Protest.	3
Order of Survey.	3
Extending a Protest or Survey.	3
Regulations.	5
Bill of Health (when required).	2
Signature of Master Roll (when required).	2
Attestation of a Signature (when required).	1
Administering an Oath (when required).	1
Seal of Office, and Signature to any other document (when required).	2
Attending Sales.	1 per Ct.
or, if a charge has been previously made for valuation.	half per Cent.
Attendance out of Consular Office, on express business, travelling ex- penses, and \$5 per diem.	
Ditto, on opening a Will.	5
Recovery of Debts.	two and a half per Ct.
Management of property of British Subjects, dying intestate.	two and a half per cent.

By order,

G. A. MALCOLM.

From the Eastern Globe and Commercial
Advertiser, July 22.

WEST POINT.—We are glad to inform our readers that, at the suggestion of a medical committee, this Point has been condemned as totally unhealthy, and the Troops are accordingly to be removed to the Claudine Transport which has been expressly employed for their accommodation. By the arrangement, the Government are decided gainers, and we only trust that on future similar occasions the Authorities here will be equally liberal and considerate in their regard for the health and welfare of the European Soldiers.

An inquest was held on Sunday the 15th Inst. at the Coroner's House Queen's Road on the body of a Chinaman who was found with his throat cut in a paddy field close to the Road by a village in the neighbourhood of the late Captain Morgan's house: for want of evidence the inquest was adjourned and the Coroner sat again on Monday the 17th Inst. when the following evidence was adduced.

It appeared that some of the privates of the 9th Regt. observed from the Barracks on the hill a Chinaman struggling, and heard him moaning deeply, they obtained permission to proceed to the spot, but before arriving there, the unfortunate man had expired.

A Number of Chinamen were seen to pass and look at the poor wretch when alive with out rendering the least assistance or showing the slightest sympathy. It was stated in evidence that there was a disturbance in the vicinity of the place before the man had been seen by the Soldiers.

The jury after due deliberation gave a verdict of wolfish murder against some persons or persons unknown.

From the Ceylon Herald, May 12.

Thursday, May 11th, 1843.—The Court was opened at about a ½ past 11 o'clock a.m.

Jury Christobol Pully was found guilty of cattle stealing under the following circumstances. A Wederall had attended the prisoner's child when it was sick, and prescribed medicines &c. A short time since he lost a bull of his, which subsequently was

seen by Sinto Appoo. He informed the complainant of the fact, and further told him that it had been seen at a certain oil mill. The Wederall went up to the mill, and ascertained from the "oil-man" that the prisoner had left the bull with him on a plea that he could not graze it. The prisoner was next consulted, and he gave the complainant advice to the following effect: "Friend, take the bull and 15 rixdollars, it is true I left it at the oilman's." The compromise was clearly proved by two witnesses, and a Police Peon. His Lordship was surprised at the absence of the bull; and told the Deputy Queen's Advocate that it was extremely necessary in this, altho, not so in the Mother Country, that the animal should be brought before the jury; for unless he did so the jury could not see the brand, and unless they saw it they would not believe it to have been the complainant's.

In a short time the bull was forthcoming. The witnesses were recalled, and they all identified the animal. Mr. Staples made no defence, and the Judge charged for a conviction.

MOHUNGUNGE.—We have extracted the following from the letter of a correspondent dated Mohungunge, April 13th, 1843:

"On the afternoon of the 11th instant this quarter of the country was visited by the most dreadful tornado ever witnessed here, causing immense destruction and very considerable loss of life. It was observed about one o'clock in the afternoon in the form of a small black cloud over the Jubboona river near its junction with the Ooroosangor apparently raising an immense volume of water. From thence it appeared to proceed up the Ooroosangor river to near Shajadpore where it partially dispersed, but almost immediately reformed; and travelled in about a North easterly direction to an indigo factory on the opposite bank causing the complete destruction of every thing opposed to it, leaving the bare vats and boilers alone standing. From thence it proceeded in the same direction completely demolishing every village in its course and causing in one large and populous village an immense loss of life. Native report states it at 500'; under 100 would probably be nearer, the mark."—Hurkaru.

From the Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, April 10.

AMERICAN GAME IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Within the last summer the wild turkey of America has been introduced by Charles Edward Stuart into the romantic island of Aigas, near the falls of Kilmorack, in Ross-shire. The island being covered by wood, and abounding in seeds and wild herbage, offers them a locality conformable to their natural habits, and they have already become perfectly naturalized, and produced two broods of young. The island of Aigas adjoining to Lord Lovat's preserve of the R. t. al, the birds, if permitted, will spread into the sanctuary, where a wood from two to three miles in extent, skirted by corn fields, will offer them abundant cover and subsistence; and in a few years more it may not be uncommon to see the American forest sport of wild turkey shooting added to the already splendid covers of Beaufort Castle.—Caledonian Mercury.

A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from that city, across the Danube. It will be 1,470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river.

THE CHAIN PIER, BRIGHTON.—The workmen employed at the Artisan Well, at the head of the Chain Pier, have succeeded in obtaining a plentiful supply of fresh water, at a depth of two hundred feet from the level of the Marine parade. The directors intend

erecting an ornamental fountain in the centre of the promenade, affording a continual stream of spring water from beneath the ocean.

On paying off the Bienenheim, 72, a few days since at Sheerness, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert read a communication from the Admiralty to the ship's company, stating that in a very short time the arrangements would be complete by which a year's battle (in fact a year's pay), would be payable to every man for his services in the Canton River, in the year 1841. This is entirely irrespective of subsequent operations, by which a further gratuity would be payable for operations to the Northward in the following year.

From the Bombay Times, June 11.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "HERO OF MALOWN."—By letters from Cochin, of the 1st inst., we are informed of the total loss of the Hero of Malown. She had her Cargo of oil, &c. in and stored away, and was to have sailed in the course of the next or succeeding day—when, on the night of the 25th ultimo, one of the most severe gales came on that has been experienced in that quarter for many years. The damage done to property has been great. coconut trees have been uprooted, and several houses unroofed in consequence. The Hero was forced to sea during the night, but owing to the violence of the gale could not succeed in getting off the Coast, and at 6 o'clock a.m., on the 26th, struck within thirty yards of the shore, 25 miles below Cochin, and in 6 hours went to pieces. Not an item of any description belonging to her has been saved. The Capt. and Crew, with the exception of one sailor who was drowned—were saved, but they were unable to secure any clothing or property.

Among our extracts will be found some shipping intelligence relative to further damage sustained by the shipping during the prevalence of the late severe gales and violent winds on the coast of Madras. In the Guntur district the destruction of life and property has been terrible, and the details, as furnished by the Spectator, are indeed lamentable.

In addition to the destruction of about one thousand houses, thirty seven lives, 2800 head of cattle and horses, and 9000 sheep are said to have perished, and 2800 caudies of grain more or less damaged, amounting in all to about 100,000 Rupees.—This is a large sum; but as the damage sustained by the inundation has not yet been ascertained, many villages having been entirely destroyed, and of which no account has been received, it is to be feared that the most dreadful consequences will result among the sufferers of these comparatively poor parts.

From the Bombay Times, June 28.

The following distressing intelligence has reached us from Ghazepore, 8th June:—"I send you word in my last, that the Cholera had nearly ceased to be known in the H. M. 20th, but since then a more fearful disease (if possible) has begun to thin the ranks of this unfortunate Regiment. The Medical men call the disease that is now raging here "Apoplexy of the hot winds," it being similar in its appearance and result to a malady which proved so fatal at Chunar some years ago. No less than 40 cases have already been admitted into the Hospital, one-half of which have ended fatally, and many of the remaining I much fear will, ere this reaches you, be numbered with the dead. Scorching winds are blowing at this station, and the Thermometer stands at 114° Fahrenheit in the shade."—Englishman, June 17.

VARIETIES.

A minister in the northern portion of the Presbytery of St. Andrews, having lately employed himself in cutting down the trees on his glebe, a meeting of the heritors was called to consider the matter, when one of them remarked that Mr. ———'s proceedings were no more than might have been expected—he was a Non-intrusionist, and was of course cutting his stick!

An Awkward Alteration.—The widow of an eminent composer, recording her husband's death in the newspapers, hazarded the observation, "He has left this life, and gone to that blessed place where alone his harmony can be exceeded." This flourish took the fancy of a pyrotechnist's widow, who adopted it, with a variation, "He is gone," said she (writing the obituary notice of her husband), "to that blessed place where alone his fireworks can be exceeded!"

Bright.—A person being asked which luminary he preferred, the sun or the moon, replied—"The moon, because it affords light at night, when it is needed; whereas the sun only gives light at day, when we don't want it!"

"Why do you not admire my daughter?" said a lady to a doctor. "Because," said he, "I am no judge of painting." "But, surely," rejoined the lady, not the least disconcerted by this rude reflection, "you never saw an angel that was not painted!"

Sliding Scale of the Press.—Dr. H. called at the Times office, to enquire the price of inserting the death of a relative. "Ten shillings," said a surly clerk. Dr. H. remonstrated, and said he had only paid seven for the last. "Oh," said the clerk, "that was a common death, but this is sincerely regretted." Well, my friend," said the Doctor, laying down the ten shilling, "your executors will never be put to that expense."

"I feel the burden of age upon me," as the boy said, when his grandfather made him carry him through the mud.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

ANALYST 13th, 1843.

From circumstances of Domestic affliction, which will be sufficiently understood from the following obituary notice, the Register has not been published for the last four weeks. The important documents which occupy a large space in our present number are, consequently already known to the greater part of our readers. They are however of such vast as well as enduring interest, as to deserve to be recorded, and if omitted the files at our Journal would be materially defective.

The remaining numbers yet in arrears will be published with the least possible delay; and we trust our subscribers shall in future have no cause to complain of any irregularity.

DIED.—On the evening of the 1st Inst. **JOHN SEAM, Esq.** Editor of the Canton Register, in the 68th year of his age.

As a public Journalist, in China, he possessed rare qualifications. For nearly thirty years, he was a careful observer of men and things in this country, where he first arrived in 1816, and soon after commenced the study of the Chinese language. He acquired such a knowledge of it, as enabled him both to read and to speak with ease and fluency. This acquisition

was turned to good account. Some of his early translations, from the Peking Gazette, were published, by Smith Elder & Co., London, in a pamphlet, containing notices of the British trade in China. This was written by Mr. Slade after he left China in 1834, and exhibits clearly and correctly many of the principles of Chinese policy and exposes the evils attendant on the old system of intercourse with this government and people. In 1833, Mr. Slade returned to Canton, and the next year succeeded to the editorship of "the Canton Register"—a staunch and able advocate of Free Trade and Free Intercourse. The pages of the Register afford a fair index of his opinions. By the Chinese he was always esteemed as their friend; and habitually shewed himself the advocate of every philanthropic object, pleading, often eloquently, for such institutions as the Seamen's Hospital, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Morrison Education Society, the Medical Missionary Society, &c. &c. All philological works, to facilitate the acquisition of the Chinese language, received from him every support it was in his power to give. His natural abilities were of a superior order, and improved by much classical reading.

DIED.—At West Point Barracks, Hongkong. On the 13th inst. Captain **YOUNG**, of H. M.'s 55th Regt. He was an officer of a manly disposition, of an excellent judgement, and of high honour, so that he most justly acquired the respect of all who knew him. His Brother officers who had the best opportunities of appreciating his worth lament his premature death with heartfelt regret.



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and covered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 60 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1835, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A.1. British built Ship, **MARY,** Captain Kemp, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE Canton, or **HEERJEEBOY RUSTUMJEE**, Macao, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain Beas, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to
B. BARRETTO.
Macao, 13 & 14 February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **JAMES MATHESON**, in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. **DONALD MATHESON** and Mr. **DAVID JARDINE** are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of **ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
China, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tin, Slate, Lead, or other non-inflammable material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all causes.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.
Assurances for 6 months [] of the annual rate will be [] and for 3 months [] charged.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £100,000 only on one risk.
And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £50,000.
A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. That the above must may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.
Fees applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1841.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either at London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & N. MUSTONJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MAJVICAR & Co.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing R.]

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1844. 46 Queen Road.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Alarm Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS ROSE, also a few CHINESE Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBAT & Co's well known MANEIRA, in Hyde Quarter and Half Cents, and in Bottles. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY OF A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office. Shanghai.

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Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ramage and Co.
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ESTD. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CARRIS,
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ADVERTISEMENTS—Insertions in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.
NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications sent from the Canton Register office, are requested to pay for them, to ensure attention to, to send such with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 30. TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1843. No. 658.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary, July 31st, 1843.

PROCLAMATION

Issued by the Imperial Commissioner &c.

Keying, high commissioner, &c., &c., Ke-kung, governor-general, &c., and Ching-jui-sai, governor, &c.—issue this proclamation for the purpose of giving clear information and commands.

Whereas, when the English had last year ceased from hostilities, our August Sovereign granted them commercial intercourse at Canton and at four other ports, and was graciously pleased to sanction the treaty that had been concluded; the ratifications of that treaty have now therefore been exchanged, and commercial regulations have been agreed upon, and a tariff of duties, wherein all fees and presents are abolished, has been distinctly settled. These, as soon as the high commissioner, with the governor general and governor, shall have received the replies of the board of revenue, shall be promulgated, and shall become the rules to be observed in the various ports. The tariff of duties will then take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries, as well as of England.

Henceforth, then, the weapons of war shall for ever be laid aside, and joy and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all; neither slight nor few, will be the advantages reaped by the merchants, alike of China and of foreign countries. From this time forward, all must free themselves from prejudice and suspicions; pursuing each his proper avocation; and careful always to retain no inimical feelings, from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place. For such feelings and recollection can have no other effect, than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people.

With regard to Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, the four ports which by his imperial majesty's gracious permission are now newly opened for trade: it is requisite that the replies of the board of revenue should be received, before the commerce of those ports should be actually thrown open. But Canton has been a mart for English trade, during more than two centuries past; and therefore, the new regulations having been decided upon, they ought at once to be brought into operation; that the far travelled merchants may not be any longer detained in the outer seas, disappointed in all their anticipations. The high commissioner, the governor general, and the governor, have, therefore, in concert with the superintendent of customs, determined, in fulfilment of their August Sovereign's gracious desire to cherish tenderly men from afar, that a commencement shall be made with the opening of the port of Canton under the new regulations on the 1st, of the 7th month. The wishes of the merchants will thus, it is hoped, be met.

The Island of Hong-kong having been by the gracious pleasure of his August Majesty granted as a place of residence to the English Nation, the merchants of that nation, who will proceed from thence to the various ports will be numerous; and such vessels as they may engage to convey them to and fro will therefore be required to lie under no restrictions, but merely to accept engagements at fair and just rates. If however, such passengers convey goods in the same boats with the view of evading the dues of government,

they shall be subject to such fines as the law shall direct. Should merchants of China desire to proceed to the Island of Hong-kong, aforesaid, to trade, they will be required only to report themselves to the next Custom-house, and to pay the duties on their merchandize according to the new Tariff, obtaining a pass before they quit Port to commence their traffic. Any who may dare to go and trade without having requested such a pass, on discovery, shall be dealt with as offenders of the laws against clandestine traffic, and against contumacious visiting of the open Seas.

As to those natives of China who, in past days, may have served the English soldiery or others with supplies, and may have been apprehended in consequence, the high commissioner has obtained from the good favor of his August Sovereign, vast and boundless as that of Heaven itself, the remission of their punishment for all past deeds, and any such who may not yet have been brought to trial are therefore no longer to be sought after; while all who may have been seized and brought before government are granted a free pardon. All persons of this class must then attend quietly to their vocations, with a diligent pursuit of every thing that is good and right; they need entertain no apprehension of being hereafter dragged forward, nor yield in consequence to any fears or suspicions.

With reference to the arrangements which the high commissioner and his colleagues have made in regard to duties, every thing has been done with a single eye to a just impartiality: all merchants, then, whether of China, or of foreign countries, are called upon to consider the many pains that the high commissioner and his colleagues have taken, and by all means to abide in the quiet pursuit of their respective callings, and in the enjoyment of so auspicious a peace. From hence forward amity and goodwill shall ever continue, and those from afar and those who are near, shall perpetually rejoice together. Such is the fervent hope of the high commissioner and his colleagues; and in this hope they command implicit obedience to what is now thus specially promulgated.

(A true translation)
 (Signed) J. ROST. MORESON,
 Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.
 (True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

General regulations, under which the British trade is to be conducted at the free ports of Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

I. PILOTS.

Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports opened to trade, viz., Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay.

Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

II. CUSTOM-HOUSE GUARDS.

The Chinese superintendent of customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port the superintendent of customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the commander or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

III. MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.

Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above-mentioned ports, the captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British consulate, and deposit his ship's papers, bills of lading, manifest, &c. in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

For presenting a false manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars.

For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The consul having taken possession of the ship's papers, will immediately send a written communication to the superintendent of customs, specifying the register-tonnage of the ship and the particulars of the cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

IV. COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH & CHINESE MERCHANTS.

It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must, however, be distinctly understood, that if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not where whither to pay, the English merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the hong-merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

V. TONNAGE DUES.

Every English merchantman, on entering any one of the above-mentioned free ports, shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per register ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above-mentioned free ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which

are specified in the Tariff; all duties incurred by an English merchant vessel whether on goods imported, or exported, or in the shape of tonnage dues, must first be paid up in full, which does the Superintendent of Customs will grant a port clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF GOODS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Every English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests, when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to an *ad valorem* duty, if the English Merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three Merchants to look at the goods, and the higher price, at which any of these Merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

To fix the tare on any articles, such as tea:—if the English Merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared; and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case, to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTIES.

It is herein-before provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five ports, shall pay all duties and tonnage dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain Sheriffs, or banking establishments of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorizing them to receive duties from the English Merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these Sheriffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal parity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what percentage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sets of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to Government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese officers of Customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LIGHTERS ON CARGO BOATS.

Whenever any English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of Government. The number of these

boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat-people, while engaged in conveying goods for English Merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English Merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. TRANS-SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

No English merchant ships may trans-ship goods without special permission: should any urgent case happen where trans-shipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be transmitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a Special officer to be present at the trans-shipment. If any one presumes to trans-ship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly trans-shipped, will be confiscated.

XII. SUBORDINATE CONSULAR OFFICERS.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer, of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should any thing of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming along-side the ships, to sell clothes or other necessities to the sailors living on board.

XIII. DISPUTES BETWEEN BRITISH

SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.

Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will there upon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUIZERS

ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORTS.

An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five ports, that the consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SECURITY TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.

It has hitherto been the custom when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese hong-merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is under-

stood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid Chinese ports.

WILD SPORTS AT THE NORTH POLE.

The following graphic account of an affair with a herd of walrus-sea is given by Captain Beechy in his lately published work "A voyage to the North Pole":—

"The boats, properly equipped, and manned with some of the officers and seamen, pushed off. The first herd that was selected disappointed the sportsmen but another was so intent upon its gambols, that, notwithstanding the extreme vigilance I have noticed, several of the crew managed to effect a landing upon the ice without any alarm being given to the animals; but immediately on the first musket being fired the affrighted group made such a desperate rush towards the edge of the ice, that they nearly overturned the whole of our party, purposely stationed there to intercept them. The season finding this charge more formidable than they expected, were obliged to separate, to allow their opponents to pass through their ranks, and being thus, in their turn, taken by surprise, they suffered them, almost unmolested, to perform their summer sports towards the sea. What with their uncertain movements, the extreme toughness of their skin, and the respectful distance at which the men were obliged to keep, to avoid the lashing of the head and tusks of the animals, it was, indeed, no easy task to inflict any serious injury upon them. One, however, was desperately wounded in the head with a ball, and the mate of the brig, being determined, if possible, to secure his prey, resolutely struck his tomahawk into his skull, but the enraged animal, with a twist of its head, sent the weapon whirling in the air, and then lashing his neck, as though he would destroy with his immense tusks everything that came in his way, effected his escape to the water. The seamen followed, and pushed off in their boats; but the walruses finding themselves more at home now than on the ice, in their turn became the assailants, and the affair began to assume a serious aspect. They rose in great numbers about the boats, snorting with rage, rushing at the boats, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented upsetting them or staving them by placing their tusks upon the gunwales, or by striking at them with their heads. It was the opinion of our people, that in this assault the walruses were led on by one animal in particular, a much larger and more formidable beast than any of the others; and they directed their efforts more particularly towards him but he withstood all the blows of their tomahawks without flinching, and his tough hide resisted the entry of the whale lances, which were unfortunately not very sharp, and soon bent double. The herd was so numerous, and their attacks so incessant, that there was not time to load a musket, which, indeed, was the only effectual mode of a seriously injuring them. The purser, fortunately, had his gun loaded, and the whole now being nearly exhausted with chopping and sticking at their assailants, he snatched it up and thrusting the muzzle down the throat of the leader, fired into his bowels. The wound proved mortal, and the animal fell back amongst his companions, who immediately desisted from the attack assembled round him, and in a moment quitted the boat, swimming away as hard as they could with their leader, whom they actually bore up with their tusks, and acidulously preserved from sinking. Whether this singular and compassionate conduct, which in all probability was done to prevent suffocation, arose from the sagacity of the animals, it is difficult to say, but there is every probability of it, and the fact must form an interesting trait in the history of the habits of the species. After the discharge of the purser's gun, there remained of all the herd only one little assailant, which the seamen, out of compassion, were unwilling to molest. This young animal had been observed fighting by the side of the leader, and from the protection which was afforded it by its courageous patron, was imagined to be one of its young. The little animal had no tusks, but it swam violently against the boat and struck her with its head and indeed would have stove her, had it not been kept off by whale-lances, some of which made deep incisions in its young sides; these, however, had not any immediate effect: the

attack was continued, and the enraged little animal, though disfigured with wounds, even crawled upon the ice in pursuit of the seamen, who had relanded there, until one of them out of compassion, put an end to its sufferings."

On Sunday last a large native boat arrived in this harbour from Pahang, having been despatched thence by the Rajah of that place with 29 Chinese who had been apprehended under suspicion of being pirates. It seems that several fishing boats had been chased by a sampan pukat in the neighbourhood of Pahang, and soon after a boat of that description was seen at the mouth of the river. The Malays having assembled in great force, the pukat and her crew, (the 29 Chinese above mentioned) were captured though with great difficulty. The account they gave of themselves on being brought before the Rajah was very unsatisfactory—namely, that they were bound from Singapore to Calcutta in the hope of being employed in the Mines there—but they could shew no Pass or any other document to that effect; their boat also was well-armed and had no merchandise whatever on board. The Rajah therefore considered it his duty to send these men to Singapore with a letter to the Authorities, explaining the circumstances under which they had been apprehended.

It appears that on the passage from Pahang, it was necessary to handcuff them, and even to secure some of the most turbulent with chains fastened round the neck. From some unknown cause the Chinese Nacodah or leader of the gang, who had been particularly insolent, jumped overboard just previous to the Rajah's boat reaching Singapore harbour, and as he was handcuffed, he was doubtless drowned. This man spoke the Malay language very fluently, and from the description and character given of him, he was very likely to be selected as the chief of a piratical crew.

As these 29 prisoners still adhere to the same story as related by them at Pahang, and there appears to be more than ordinary suspicion of their being pirate, the Authorities here have deemed it prudent to detain them in custody for the present.—*Java Courant*, May 27.—*Examiner*.

A NEW KIND OF BAROMETER

A Gentleman at Agra who is a great Cheroot smoker, and who from morning till evening delights to sit and puff up the Philosophic fumes of Tobacco has from long and minute observation discovered, that he can with the greatest certainty foretell the approach of rain or stormy weather. He finds that his experience enables him from the buoyancy of the smoke, to ascertain the exact degree of density of the atmosphere, and such is the perfection to which he has carried this simple and natural method of calculation, that he offers to bet a large sum, that he will with accuracy indicate the exact time of the coming rain, at least 12 hours before a drop shall fall. If this is the case, such a person should undoubtedly be appointed Clerk of the Weather, and Mr. Henson should forthwith secure his services as pilot to the New Aerial Steam Carriage—but some people are incredulous enough to say, that this boasted discovery will end in smoke.—*Gentleman's Gazette*.

It has been settled that the Pacha is to take under his immediate management the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt, for which purpose he has purchased Messrs. Hill & Co's entire interests, boats, carriages, horses, &c., for 12,000l; allowing them for the next three years 20s. a-head on every first-class passenger, and 10s. a-head for all children and servants using the desert stations. Messrs. Waghorn and Co's business in London and Egypt will go on as usual.—*Mails Mail*.

We learn from the Calcutta Star that the quarantine between Malta and the Ionian Islands has been abolished, and that from Egypt has been reduced from 21 to 10 days—it will be remembered that the passage home being reckoned within the time of the quarantine, therefore under the new rule there will now be no detention at all except in the case of very quick passages under 10 days in duration. This intelligence no doubt will prove most acceptable to all those intending to proceed by the Overland route to En-

gland, for besides the annoyance of delay, the detention, under the late rules involved, an extra expense of half a guinea a day as extra passage money.—*Eastern Star*.

From the Pinang Gazette, 8th July

PIRACY.—We are happy to lay before our readers an account of the H. C. steamer *Diana's* success against some pirates that had appeared in the neighbourhood of our island. The promptness and activity manifested by captain CONGALTON on the occasion are highly commendable.—A few more examples of such cases, will, we believe prove a salutary check against these unwelcome visitors.

Upon information given to captain CONGALTON that a fleet of Pirate boats were seen to the southward of the Island, the boats of the *Diana* were instantly manned and armed with directions to search the Bays and Creeks round the south end and west side of the island. The *Diana* in the meantime had weighed and stood out and came to anchor off Saddle Island. At 11 P. M. the *Diana's* boats were seen close in towards Pulau Butoon, when two Pirates Prows were discovered pulling out to sea, upon which chase was instantly given by the boats but the pirates gaining a head, the boats returned. The steamer then stood out with full power and soon approached them. The nearest Prow was hailed to surrender, but the pirates were notwithstanding pulling away in order to escape, when several rounds of grape shot was fired at the sternmost boat, with evident effect for there were eight persons found killed in the Prow and with the exception of four men who were discovered in the boat upon taking possession, the rest to the number of eight jumped overboard, but were picked up and secured making a total of 10 pirates and two captives brought to the island and now under custody. The steamer after effecting this service steamed away for the other prow, but a heavy squall coming on from the N. W. with rain—the prow under cover of the night and unfavorable weather made her escape.—The second Panglima (the principal being killed) stated they were from Linga, and sent out by a person of the name of Chee Mornit, but that the Sultan had no knowledge of the circumstance and that eight more Prows had left at the same time taking different direction for their cruising ground.

The following order, relating to those places beyond the territories of the East India Company to which letters are sent by the overland mail, has recently been issued by the Post-office:—

General Post office, April, 1843.

"Letters for China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mails through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as it is understood, that, under recent regulations, they will thenceforward be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-letter postage due to the Indian Post-office for their conveyance to their destination.

"It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the India mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in those settlements.

"By command,

"W. L. MANNLEY, Sec."

The appearance of the above has created great surprise, not to say indignation, in the city. It involves a declaration that all persons who may not have correspondents in India are to be utterly debarred from communicating with their relatives and friends in those places which are without the company's limits. The merchants are not much affected by it, as they have correspondents to whom they can direct their letters; but a multitude of persons whose letters would be purely of a domestic nature are most cruelly prevented from writing to those for whose safety and prosperity they feel the deepest interest. The relations of the English now in China, of the emigrants in New Zealand, while they know that their situation is fraught with danger, cannot address a single line to

them if they have not formed a connexion with Bombay, or some other place in India. Surely an arrangement might be made for receiving in London an amount of postage which would cover the carriage of a letter all the way to China or elsewhere, for the parties who have friends abroad would rather pay a little more than find their letters stopped altogether. The only interest the post-office can have is in the maintenance of its own revenue, and yet this order is of a nature calculated to do that revenue a positive injury, as it renders the conveyance of many letters absolutely impossible. The order requires immediate amendment, for certainly never was legislation made with less regard to the wants of the public.—*Overland Mail*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—While I acknowledge with gratitude, the very great obligations we owe to divines and philosophers, for the valuable precepts they have laid down to guard us against those vices, which are followed by great calamities, and for the no less important consolation they afford us, against such evils, as we can neither foresee nor prevent; I regret much that they have narrowed their labour by addressing themselves to mankind in general.—This may seem an extraordinary objection, but it will appear very justifiable when you consider that the advice which is given to all, is seldom accepted by any, and that it is individual application only which can give it effect.—These sages of ancient and modern times, deserve great praise for what they have done; for cheering the hearts of men in the hour of anxiety, for affording consolation in the hour of distress, and for suggesting a lively hope, even on the brink of despair.—But these are things in which man, as man only is concerned.—It is much but it is not all; and where they have, in my opinion, fallen short, is in handing down no advice, no precept, no comfort adapted to the case of men of fashion, women of ton and persons of distinction; nor have they been more attentive to the distresses which befall us, as members of the body politic, as chairmen of clubs, and guests at a table.

Now sir, these and other distresses of a like kind, which I shall enumerate, although usually set down among the "little things" which are, or ought to be, beneath our attention, are really among the greatest misfortunes of life; first, because they are perpetually recurring and add therefore to the general mass of unhappiness, and secondly, because not one of those philosophers and divines who have made the afflictions of human life their study, have condescended to say one word about them, or have mentioned them with indifference and contempt.—All this appears to me very extraordinary, and to detract much from the utility of their labours. You will permit me therefore, to enter a little minutely into a subject, which is highly interesting, and for ought I know, hitherto untouched.

I believe, sir, that if we set about analyzing and decomposing our respective portions of happiness and unhappiness, we shall find that each is made up of an infinite series of "little things."—Little things then,—"being great to little men," ought not to be beneath the attention of those who assume the chair of authority, direct our judgment, prescribe our sentiments and regulate our hopes and fears.—These have given us admirable counsel against excessive grief for the loss of relatives, and the loss of or one; but are these the only losses that require a healing balm?—How many are every night made miserable by the loss of an odd trick! How many have their sensibility deeply wounded by the death of a lap-dog! How many are cut to the heart to reflect that the ball they missed yesterday will no more return, or that the brilliant assemblage of persons of fashion which they were prevented from joining, may never meet again!

Yet for these evils we have no remedy.—What avails it to fortify the mind against covetousness, against ambition, against the fears of death, when amidst our speculations on such abstract and distant subjects, a visit remains unreturned, or a milliner has forgotten her orders?—We may bear up amidst the pangs of despondency here and the opprobrium of wrongs, but it requires no small share of philosophy to behold the China in ruins and the French a prey to the undistinguishing ferocity of a cat.—How

many have we seen bury a wife in the decent mansions of grief, who have been tortured almost to madness by the loss of the most beloved, the better model or the paragon of life. The man who can submit with patience to the difficulty after death in a late period of life, are more children to philosophy, should they be somewhat less so at the theatre, their favourite scene past and their places taken!

He therefore who would prescribe for such calamities would be a great benefactor.—It would require, however, that he should not merely possess the austerity of an ancient philosopher, but that he should be able to harangue like Socrates, or epistolize like Seneca—it would require that he should be a man of the world and apply his remedies with discretion and judgment.—It would be of no avail, to preach about the common and vulgar asperities of human life, and omit the more important and trying circumstance of a cruel rain, a perverse fall, and a morbid annuity;—to have a party of pleasure broken up just as a set had been completed; to be within one of the lucky number, and to be disappointed for a day, with *don't-know-how-often*.—These indeed are calamities, they wring the heart, they put the temper to a severe trial, spoil the appetite, cover the countenance with a deadly pale, and drive sleep from the eyes and slumbering from the eyelids.—Must they not, therefore be greatly aggravated, when no assistance is at hand, no soothing consolation nigh, nor friend to sympathize, no kindred bosom to share their grief with.

But we need not leave this epitome of the world, Madras, for instances of calamity for which we seek in vain after consolation.—Men of callous minds, who have not learned the sweet luxury of sympathy with the distresses of others, may view the stock list “in the calm lights of mild philosophy.”—Ah! little to they know the infelicity which a fraction gives, or the misery that hangs upon a half per cent.—or how much easier it is to put off the thoughts of eternity, than to dispel the fears of a bargain for time.—In the higher ranks, let us behold the distress of Mrs. Y when she finds that Mrs. Z. has two more card-tables and perhaps six more persons of Ton in her list.—No less efficacious is it to be outdone in the splendour of one's equipage, the richness of one's liveries, the number of servants or of horses, &c. &c.

Such Sir are a few of the calamities of human life, for which I can find no sources of consolation among divines and philosophers.—Whether they thought such matter too much above or too much beneath their concern, I know not, but certain it is all our *Solamine miseria* are very deficient in such important matters.—This is a want, which it is hoped will soon be supplied.—It would in all probability be an expensive work, because it must of necessity be a voluminous one, but the expense, or I am much mistaken, would be more than defrayed by a general subscription among the unhappy sufferers, for who among them would not contribute to so laudable and humane a purpose.

I have already hinted that the frequency of these calamities renders such a work more necessary than all our other systems of philosophy.—A man cannot lose above two or three affectionate wives in his whole life, but he may lose a splendid dinner every week; and a lady of rank may weep over the grave of twenty lapdogs, before she has an opportunity to pay the last duties of friendship to a much lamented husband.—We may not be ambitious of a place at court, but it is importunate not to have a place at a play, or a concert.

Yours to command,
SOLOMON SYMPATHE.

7th June 1843.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

August 23rd, 1843.

We have this day printed the Regulations under which the British trade is to be conducted at the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. This with the Tariff and Proclamation in our last contains the principles on which our intercourse with China is thenceforward to be conducted. It is truly gratifying to find

matters brought to such a satisfactory termination; for though difficulties may be expected to occur in carrying out some of the regulations, there can be no doubt that the downy of the duties and generally the liberality of the principles on which the measures is found, has exceeded all the expectations that were previously entertained. We trust from the experience the Chinese have had of the evils resulting from the overbearing and unfair practices which rendered the late war necessary, that they will see the propriety of now acting up to the terms of a treaty which must in its effects be productive of so much good to both parties, and in this hope we are encouraged by the terms of the Proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner, contained in a former page. When we remember how different were the terms in which the “Outside Barbarians” to use one of their most civil terms, were formerly noticed in their Proclamations, the contrast is most striking when we find the Imperial Commissioner exhorting his countrymen to “free themselves from all prejudice and suspicions—to retain no inimical feelings—from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place; for such feelings can have no other effect than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people. Most sincerely do we hope this admonition will be kept in view no less by the Imperial government and Emperor himself than by those to whom it is more immediately directed and that in the words of the Commissioner “from henceforward amity and good will shall ever continue—and those from a far and those who are near shall perpetually rejoice together.”

FOR SALE.



THE American clipper schooner “SWALLOW,” 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 50, 23 and 24 c. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 90 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to

Macao, May 9th, 1843.

W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.



A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MERRYAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built ship, MARY, captain KERR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRANJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEHOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SATAVIA SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque “JANE,” captain BESS, expected about the 26th inst, will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March.

Apply to

Macao, 15th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment ceased on 23rd ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances of the following nature:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

2nd.—On each Building and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months & 3 of the annual rate will be made for 3 months, & 1 charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £2,000.

A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. Thus, the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on its contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Policies applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 10th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made for the following places: London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

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PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public Works, and others residing in the East Indies and China, that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English Irish Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) “CHARLES WILLMER” in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

R. B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

NOTE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong 23rd Dec., 1844. 45 Queen Roads.

FOR SALE.—Brass and Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table Cloths and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BARNES and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETS; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BENGAL RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE DISHES &c.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMANT & Co's well known MACHINES, in India, Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bulk. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

ANDERSON'S KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANDERSON'S GREAT KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. B. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the Victoria Hotel, Hongkong. Price 9d per copy; Parties taking six copies will be charged 90 p. copy.

AGENTS FOR THE CASTOR REGISTRY AND GENERAL PRIZE CURRENT.

LONDON.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Barington & Co.
SINGAPORE.—Messrs. John Perring & Co.
BATavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CAIRNES,

AT THE CASTOR REGISTRY OFFICE.

**THE HONGKONG,
DATE
CANTON REGISTER.**

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ADVERTISINGENTS — INTERESTED in advertising in **THE CANTON REGISTER**, should be sent to the **Office** & **inquiries** on **Monday**.

Advertisements in the *Centon Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions be noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 3i.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1843.

No. 659.

*From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, August 3.*

PROCLAMATION.

It having been brought to my notice, that such a step has been contemplated, as sending Vessels with Opium on board, into the Ports of China, to be opened by Treaty to Foreign Trade; and demanding that the said Opium, shall be admitted to importation, in virtue of the concluding clause of the new Tariff, which provides for all Articles not actually enumerated in that Tariff, passing at an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. I think it expedient, by this Proclamation, to point out to all whom it may concern, that Opium being an Article the traffic in which is well known to be declared illegal and contraband by the Laws, and Imperial Edicts, of China, no person who may take such a step will do so at his own risk, and will, if a British Subject meet with no support or protection from Her Majesty's Consul, or other Officers.

This Proclamation will be translated and published in Chinese, so that no one may plead ignorance of it.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, this 1st day of August, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Chief Magistrate's office.

Victoria, Hongkong, July 14th, 1843.

The following is again published by authority, for general information:

It has been lately notified by Proclamation of the Chief Magistrate, to the Chinese Inhabitants of Hongkong, that between the hours of eight and ten p. m., they are prohibited from being out of their houses without lanterns, and that after ten o'clock p. m., and until daylight on the following morning, no Chinese will, in future be permitted to go out under any consideration, unless he can produce a pass in English specifying his object in being out at so late an hour.

A Proclamation has also been issued, prohibiting, under penalty of severe punishment, all Chinese Boats or Vessels, from moving about the harbour after Gun-fire at nine o'clock p. m., and until Gun-fire at daylight on the following morning.

W. CAINE,
Chief Magistrate.

Petition presented by the Hong Merchants to the Viceroy of Canton.

A petition presented because our resources are exhausted and our affairs straitened, compelling us again to supplicate your unbounded kindness in order to arrange our public obligations. Since the mode of conducting foreign affairs has been altered, and the co-shang abolished, there has in fact been no means of our paying our public debts, and we therefore begged that three tenths might be appropriated as before for the use

of the hong, that thus we might be able to liquidate our debts.

We have just received your excellent strict commands at which we are much disconcerted and troubled:—and hardly dare again to present a word on the subject. But included in this public due of £ 500,000, is the amount which was paid to the English the year before last: at which time the danger from the army was imminent, and there must be some way found to arrange the business satisfactorily, in order to remove the danger: but this was not a matter belonging to our debts with the English.

Also, there was the debt owing for duties by the Manhop; hence which we took upon ourselves, and paid. Moreover, the disbursements of the army in the war with the Mohammedans, were, by his majesty's commands ordered to be paid in a number of years by instalments, but that period has not yet arrived: not indeed do these sums form part of our debts or defalcations.

Now, at the time when we promised to pay these instalments, we repeatedly and fully petitioned that they were in a course of years to be paid up in various proportions from the consou fund. The newly established hong contributed the same proportion, but nothing was obtained from the bankrupt hong. Our petitions to this effect are on record and can be examined, we are not in this matter adding anything subsequent. At present, the cohong is abolished, and there is no consou fund to draw from, with what are these debts to be liquidated? We are obliged to Y. E. for the expression in the rescript, "that we supply present deficiencies by the former surplus;" but we know that the fact is that the disbursements from the consou fund for public uses have exceeded the receipts, as may be seen on looking at the accounts at the Consou house. How can we deceive in this matter? But supposing there was really a surplus how can it be thought that in this time of distress we still could keep it hoarded up, and presume to tire your favor with our repeated requests. In a word, we have entirely exhausted all our strength and resources, as has been long known to your Excellency; if "our bones were reduced to fragments or our bodies made into powder" and they would serve to liquidate the old debts, we would not mind begging our families to do away with them; but where shall the funds come from, now our business is lost, and our plans nullified?

If your excellency speaks of the representations of the English merchants, that we have floeced them, we reply, that the bankruptcy of the hong has by no means sprung from our mismanagement: but on the contrary, when we reflect upon our conduct during the past, we have attended to the commerce of all foreign merchants with uniform and equal fairness.

Moreover, after we had handed in a prepared statement as to the proportion and mode of paying the three and a half millions of dollars the English merchants consented that we should apply the consols fund for six months in order to supply our deficiencies;

so that this fleeing them does not refer entirely to what the hongmerchants have done. All this can be fully ascertained.

The new regulations are now all agreed upon and settled, and we having fully deliberated and examined, not how we may scheme to enrich ourselves, but how we may best arrange our public liabilities, do again make this clear statement of our affairs even at the risk of your displeasure. We beg of your excellency to take our case into consideration, and reflect that our paying sums for government calls and our own proper debts and liabilities are unlike. Besides, we can no longer, as us'd to be the case, retain or deduct anything for the consow fund, for the trade has been thrown open to everybody to engage in it. We would suggest, that a uniform regulation be established for all native merchants by the government, requiring them to consult about setting by amount for public use, in order to supply the demands of these former liabilities. This will be a public mode of assisting to cancel public obligations, and will relieve us of the suspense we are now in as to what we shall do. We shall be deeply grateful for your thus coming to our rescue, and shall supplicate for the highest honors to rest upon your family to the latest generation.

With the greatest trepidation we hand in this petition, begging your Excellency to examine the matter thoroughly: even as we write this we are greatly fearful, waiting for your favorable reply to be received. It is for this alone that we approach Y. E. presence, hoping that we shall have favor extended to us.

MALARIA.

From the "Philosophy of Living" by Herbert May, senior surgeon of the Middlesex hospital and, formerly, one of the professors of anatomy and surgery to the royal college of surgeons:—

There is reason to believe that the poison which acts thus fatally on the human frame is the product of vegetable decomposition. The evidence in support of this opinion is of two kinds. In the first place it is certain that poisons have been produced (and probably of various kinds) by the action of vegetable matter acted on by water. In the second place all the instances of local miasmas prominently agree in this, — that vegetable matter in different stages of decomposition may be proved, or reasonably presumed, to exist in the soil which has originated them. Of course, these arguments derive their conclusiveness from the proved or supposed insufficiency of animal matter, or of unorganised matter alone, to produce the effect to be accounted for.

One of the most striking instances of the deleterious influence of vegetable matter under decomposition, of frequent occurrence in many parts of Europe, and for from rare in our own country, is found in the process of soaking flax and hemp. The proofs of the pernicious nature of these operations are numerous and decisive. Of pointed facts beyond number, related both in France and Italy, we find in Sansoni, that numerous epidemics in the latter country have been traced to these operations.

and among the rest a noted one at Ferrentino, and another at Orvieto, which lasted many years. In the former country, out of similarly numerous cases some intermittent fevers broke out in the plain of Fesary, in 1823 after October (a very rare occurrence) and were traced to this cause. And we have the assurance of M. Roux, a that it is invariably pernicious, while he describes one very marked case, where fevers occurred, in a dry, sandy, and otherwise healthy and elevated situation; being regularly renewed with the steeping and drying of the hemp and disappearing when that season was over. In Germany, also, where this manufacture is extensively carried on, it seems to have been most satisfactorily proved that the use of a very bad kind, are the result.—Dr. Rode and other writers give examples of fevers originating from the decomposition of coffee, potatoes, pepper, and other vegetables. Instances of the death of ships from the leakage of sugar in a damp hold; and the particular occurrence of a fever, which committed fearful ravages on the crew of the *Pyramus* frigate from the action of bilge water on chips and shavings left from the repairs of the magazine, (as indicated by Bennett), may be adduced to support the same conclusion; nor is the following circumstance without its weight: "In the Campaign of Rome it is remarked, that if the labourers cut down certain plants (a lushy thistle chiefly) a fever is the consequence. The Malaria seems (as it is thought) to be entangled within it, and to be let loose by this disturbance."

The facts which have been mentioned, go some way to reconcile the misunderstanding, to the idea, that illnesses may be produced by the influence of vegetable effluvia. On the other hand, we recollect that every field contains vegetable matter in every degree of decomposition, and in emission, in succeeding seasons of the year, with every variety of temperature and moisture.

The following examples, however, will bear convey to the reader, a general notion of what has been ascertained respecting the sources of Malaria.

1.—*Marshes of Fresh Water.*—(Of which it may be assumed to be the common character, that the land should be partially inundated, that it should be dry in some places and not in others, and that it should be boggy and soft, from the mixture of earth and decayed vegetables), are the notorious sources of Malaria, or *Visaria*. To take an extreme example (and one contravening the popular opinion, that the rushy pools and peaty swamps common on high mountains are innocuous) Dr. Macculloch mentions, that a considerable body of labourers were employed in excavating a pond on a moor of this nature, in Wales, situated a thousand feet above the level of the sea. In the course of the work, within a very short time, nearly one half were incapacitated by the ague.

Or to show the influence of the same cause, by the consequence of removing it, another, whom I have in an other section of this work, remarks, "A gentleman, who died about ten years ago, at an advanced period of life, told me, that six miles west of Edinburgh, the country was so unhealthy in his youth, that every spring the farmers and servants were seized with fever and ague, and required regularly to undergo bleeding and a course of medicine, to prevent attacks, or restore them from their effects."

At the time these visitations were believed to be necessary and unavoidable; after, however, such information, an improved system of agriculture, and draining was established, and vast pools of stagnant water, formerly left between the ridges of the fields were removed, ditches were carried to a distance from the houses, and the houses themselves made more spacious and commodious, every symptom of ague and malaria, disappeared from the district, and it became highly salubrious.

There was a pond at Woolwich occupying an elevated spot on the common, close to a house belonging to the late Dr. Hutton, and occupied by General Skelton, its whole extent being but a few square yards. It was remarked for a long course of years, that the inhabitants of this house, and the neighbourhood in general, were not so healthy as the rest of the town; and it was not until this pond was destroyed by the alteration of the common that the disease disappeared.

A gentleman possesses an estate in the northern part of New York, in a remarkably healthy region, for the sole purpose of growing a few sheep in a solitary and a delightful spot. Occasionally, some one or more of his family were

visited with protracted fevers, while the whole country round continued healthy, for which no satisfactory reason could be assigned. This gentleman was an acute observer, and at length he made the discovery that after the wind had blown some time from the same quarter, some member of his family was sure to suffer. Pursuing his investigations, he discovered at no great distance from his house, in a sort of hollow or basin, formed by hills on three sides, a body of stagnant water, in a most offensive state. The side of the valley, or basin next the house, was open, there being an eminence barely sufficient to keep the water confined; thus the wind in passing brought this fœtid formed a reservoir, became loaded with poisonous effluvia which rendered its usual effects on those exposed to its influence.

After a trifling expense of draining, no other case of the same disease occurred.

2.—*Drains and Ditches are equalled to Marshes.* The soil of Walcheren is a mixture of clay and sand; and it appears to be from the *drains* chiefly, a few pools being also present, that its most pernicious air is produced. The soil of the Campaign of Rome is a dry soil, and the malaria seems to be produced by the drains. This principle furnishes a channel through which the origin of malaria is directly introduced, into cities, towns, and houses. In houses it is evident, that every form of miasma, from vegetable decomposition, to animal exhalations and contagion, is liable to be accumulated; and these combinations, a huge given rise to the destructive fevers, by which the districts of cities, in which cleanliness and ventilation have been disregarded, have been frequently ravaged. But the most striking instances are those where poison lurks in a single house, or in a single corner, through the want of dissipating ventilation alone. The following anecdote is from Dr. Hennen's "military surgery." "After some days spent in marching I got into a house and fixed my bed in a room with thirteen other officers, where we were properly secured from the inclemency of the weather. My berth was considered as particularly enviable, being a very dry sheltered corner. I still used my blanket sack, but the violence of the rains prevented the possibility of exposing it to the air. On the third day I was attacked with irregular chills and febrile heat, and before the tenth my life was in danger from a combination of typhus and dysentery, and nothing but immediate removal to London preserved it. Three persons who, in succession used my blanket, and got into a snug corner, were attacked in the same manner, while all those who slept under the windows or in the more exposed parts of the building escaped the febrile affection."

3.—The influence of SALT WATER MARSHES is exemplified by those of Normandy, of the French shores of the Mediterranean, of both shores of the Adriatic &c. It has again frequently been remarked in Holland and that the worst seasons of fevers have followed the casual irruptions of the sea and also that, on these occasions, there has been produced a degree of putrefaction attended with an insufferable smell, unusual in other cases. In England there are few tracts more productive of malaria, which is even of a violent nature, than Herne Bay, and the river banks in general about Rochester, where the water is salt, and the whole is covered twice a day.

4.—The power of woods in generating malaria is not less notorious than that of marshes at least, in the tropical climates. The jungles and the jungle fevers of India are as familiar, even to the militaries, as the ditches and fever of Walcheren. The jungle, it must however be remarked is a low and dense brushwood, or a thicket of reeds and grass; and it is often consequently, as the presence of moisture and decaying vegetation, and gives rise to a marsh. Yet, the production of fever does not seem limited to this particular species of woods in India; since, according to the testimony of Buchanan, confirmed by that of others in several parts of the east, fevers are produced among the open and larger forests, in Mysore and elsewhere, and are in fact, the usual concomitants of all woods.

5.—Dr. Ross observed that in Pennsylvania, epidemics invariably follow the clearing and cultivation of forest land, and that they do not decrease after many years of continued agriculture. The same remark has been made

in France; and the district of Breuil (Lyonnais) which was comparatively healthy before full of wood, has been nearly depopulated, since they have been cut down. Lands subjected to drainage (some times even for the very purpose of subduing or exterminating malaria) have become even more noxious than before.

Upon draining the marsh of the Chateaux, near Bourdeaux, a succession of bad fevers, before unknown, commenced immediately upon the drainage, showing themselves first in that part of the town which lay nearest to the land reformed and lasting through many years, proving so severe in 1806, that twelve thousand people were affected, out of whom three thousand died in five months. The simple effect of disturbing the soil, and so laying bare fresh surfaces to evaporation was remarked upon by M. de Prun, in the course of a series of operations conducted by him, under the orders of the French Government in the Pontine Marshes. The history of this district conveys instructive physical lessons. "The present insalubrity of this territory is so dreadful, that for a space of fifteen leagues in length by five in breadth, there is not a single town, a burg, or even a village. This vast plain of the Pontine Marshes, was however, one of the principle elements of the power of the Volscians, who must have had a very numerous population to afford the destruction caused by their combats with the Romans. That population however, found abundant means of subsistence in the culture of an eminently fertile plain, a cultivation which produced all that is grown in the Savannahs of the New World, and which was sown the land, and rendered it habitable. When Rome triumphed over the Volscians, that is to say, when the latter were for the greater part exterminated, the vast efforts and continual care which the cultivation of the Pontine Marshes required, and the draining off the waters, having entirely ceased, nature resumed there her former insalubrity, and the Pontine Marshes were no longer habitable."

When the censor Appius set about constructing a public road from Rome to Terracina; he opened it in a straight line from the environs of Alba to the latter town, crossing the marshes through their whole length. It is one of the greatest undertakings of the kind executed by the Romans. The solidity and the extent of the work are equally worthy of attention; and this road, which is now continued from Terracina to Brindisium, is still after twenty three centuries, one of the most remarkable monuments of the Roman power.

The soil on which this road was constructed had a little consistence, that it sunk four feet under the mere pressure of the materials of the road.

The road was formed upon a foundation of turf which could be excavated without disengaging the putrid miasma, and the deleterious cases.

Such is the statement upon this subject, by a skilful Italian engineer (M. Staccas), who by order of the French administration, was commissioned to make a cut to the Appian Way, for the purpose of constructing a bridge. "This cut, before the whole of the bridge was erected, became a centre of emanation for the foul air, and great numbers of the workmen fell ill, three of whom, from Terracina died. The chief workman, who directed the building of the pier, and who had never been ill at Terracina, where he was employed the whole year, was seized with an atonic malady, from which he had not recovered upwards of two years afterwards. M. de Prun was himself afterwards twice attacked by the fever in 1822, through remaining two or three hours upon the ground. The concentration of the foul air which took place in this soil, could not, as it appeared, be produced, except by the exhalations from the turf placed in contact with the surrounding air, already filled with exhalation, the abundance of which was indicated by the diminution of volume in the dried turf." A principal difficulty in the theory of malaria, arises from the inexplicability of its influence in respect to distance from the point where it is generated. As a general law, malaria is more pernicious in proportion to the proximity to its source. In some instances, however, it is found to affect places at some distance, especially if they are situated on an eminence; with the same, if not greater intensity than those in the vicinity. Thus the neighbourhood of Velletri is powerfully influenced by the marshes of St. Cyr; and

at Neville des Dames above Chailon on the Indre, fevers are more prevalent, than close to the marshes where the malaris is produced.

The most extraordinary instance of the kind known, is mentioned by Dr. Macculloch, to occur in Malta; the malaris, which is originated on the beach, below a cliff, produces no effect on the spot itself, while it affects, even to occasional abandonment, the village situated above.

The distance to which marshy emanations may extend by gradual diffusion, has been calculated by Monfalcon to be 1400 or 1000 English feet of elevation and from 600 to 1000 feet in a horizontal direction. In Europe these limits, he supposes, cannot be exceeded; but in equatorial regions, the activity of the poison is much more extended; and in the West Indies, vessels at the distance of 5000 feet from the marshy coast have felt their baneful effects.

The diffusion of Malaris is assisted by damp and fog; and hence, the evening and the night and the early morning, are the seasons, when its influence is most sensible upon human beings, that pass within its reach.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Mr. George Aubert, who has been suddenly separated from his friends by the awful effects of Lightning. It appears that this unfortunate gentleman, was on horse-back and on his way from Nagiah Factory to the Ghast opposite Chinsurah, when a violent storm arose attended with vivid flashes of electricity. The fluid struck Mr. Aubert between the shoulders, and traversing through his body, penetrated the saddle, and finally passed off through the horse, which fell, with its unfortunate master, dead on the spot. The lamentable accident occurred between four and five o'clock on Saturday evening last. Mr. Aubert was 25 years of age, and has left a numerous circle of friends to lament his loss.—Englishman, M y 2.

Ali Morad, our ally in Scinde, recently obtained possession of the person of one of the refractory leaders by treachery and brought him to Sir Charles Napier. The General, like a gallant soldier and a true Briton, declared in open durbar that the English resorted to such ignoble and dishonourable means, and set him at liberty.—Friend of India, June 22.

Cape of Good Hope.—From hence we have papers to the 31st March from which we learn that all was tranquil on the frontier, and from the course pursued by the Dutch government with reference to the reprehensible conduct of the Emigrants it is possible things may go on quickly and satisfactorily again for some time.

The Wine Farmers appear to have suffered very seriously from the havoc committed by the Locusts to their vineyards and gardens—they appear to have been particularly numerous and the damage done by them to be in proportion.—The leaves as well as the fruit of the vine, had been devoured by them, and these failing, the new grass was destroyed by them—indeed to such an extent have some plantations suffered that utter ruin to some of the farmers is looked forward to, as a certain consequence.—Examiner, June 3.

SCARCANE AND INDIGO PROSPECTS AT GHAZEPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

D Sir,—Here I am once more before you, with a little information regarding the affairs of this part of the country. Having been moving about a good deal of late, you may safely depend on the correctness of this. First then, at the great staple of this district, Sugar, the past season has been a rather a failure, the quantity made being certainly not more than half the average of former seasons, in proportion to the cultivation;

but since I have been in the country, which is now a long time, I never saw such a promising young crop of cane, as there is now on the ground, or a more abundant one;—the cultivation being induced, from the high prices obtained this year for the raw material, or poor, to extend the cultivation to the utmost in their power, and many who never cultivated cane before, to do so; and the crops are now in a most flourishing state, and considered perfectly safe, from white ants, and the rains near hand. You may therefore expect an overstocked market next year, as the increase is not only in this district, but in that of Shahabad, Suran, Chumpran, and Tirhoot, which are in fact new sugar districts. The prices of sugar now in this market are almost equal to those advertised in Calcutta; and, strange to say, the article finds purchasers at these prices, chiefly natives. The European purchasers have been but few, and these not with the view of being sold in Calcutta, but of being shipped direct to England. Not a bad plan either for extensive shippers, as the article can be procured a little under the Calcutta market rates, but far superior in quality, being unmixt.

As to Indigo prospects, I cannot say much; it being yet too soon to judge of how the season may turn out. At all events the rains holding off so long, in against it, as it will cause a poor second cutting of Jumunah, and late nowdha. By this time last year, there was a good show of nowdha plant, and all the lands ready to sow; but this year there is none sown yet; besides, the preparation is thrown back for want of rain, so that upon the whole you may put down the prospects as unfavorable.—Englishman.

UNITED STATES.—We see by the Washington papers, that Congress has passed an Act appropriating 43,600 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Peking, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty; and Mr. Nathan Dunn, the wealthy merchant, and very talented proprietor of the interesting "Chinese Collection," is proposed as the most suitable person to receive the important appointment, from his long residence of eleven years in Canton, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and of the trade of that immense empire, as well as for his high integrity and moral worth. It is well known that Mr. Dunn scrupulously refrained from participating in the opium trade. Other accounts state, that Mr. Everett is appointed to proceed on a mission from America to the Celestial Empire.—Malta Mail, April 21.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE FRENCH BRIG "LE SEVERE."

(In continuation of Shipping List, No. 172.) The French brig Le Severe, Captain Pierre Lorraine, with a crew fourteen in number and one passenger having on board a general cargo of wines and other goods, from Certe, bound to the Island of Bourbon, sailed from the former place on 1st December last year, passed the Gut of Gibraltar on 13th December, was off Palma one of the Canary Islands on the 19th of the same month, and passed the line 14th January 1843. On the 27th the Island of Trinidad bearing S. E., distant about 15 French miles, the crew had been in a mutinous state for some time past grew worse, refusing to obey the orders of the said Captain, and on the 5th February being in lat 2° 28' 15" S., long 24° 24' W., (of Paris) at 9 o'clock a. m. the crew laid hold of the Captain by his arms and legs, and locked him up in his cabin increasing his sufferings by the threats of throwing him overboard, and he was thus kept in confinement until liberated on the 26th April, by the French Vice Consul, who sent an order on board to the 2nd mate and crew to liberate the Captain two days after the vessel's arrival in Table Bay.

The Consul having reinstated Captain Lorraine in his command, and take charge of the principal mutineers consisting of the chief mate and five seamen to be sent by an English vessel to Mauritius and from thence to Bourbon, in order to be put on their trial for the offence, Captain Lorraine has engaged an English crew to assist in navigating the vessel to Bourbon.—(The Muster's Report.)

VARIETIES.

Cromwell and the Old Cavalier.—When Oliver first coined his money, an old cavalier, looking upon one of the new pieces, read his inscription, "God with us," on the other, "The Commonwealth of England," "I see," said he, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

The Child and the Lawsuit.—A little girl, on hearing that her mother had lost a lawsuit, said, "Dear mamma, I am so glad that you have lost that nasty suit that used to plague you so."

Effects and Causes.—Two men meeting one day, "Do you know," says one "that our friend Counsellor D. is dead?" "Yes, I know it," replied the other, "and the report goes that he has left few effects." "How could it be otherwise," rejoined his friend, "when he had so few causes."

Performers Selected by Good Judges.—"The Theatre at Sydney appears to be in a very flourishing state," said a gentleman to the late John Kemble, speaking of the Botany Bay theatricals. "Yes," replied the Tragedian, "the performers ought to be all good, for they have been selected and sent to that situation by every excellent Judges."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

Acrost 2nd, 1843.

In another column will be found an extract from "the Philosophy of living" which at the present time cannot fail to be interesting to our readers in Hongkong, where we are sorry to state, sickness still prevails to a considerable degree. This however is with very few exceptions, a misfortune to which almost every new settlement is subject. There can at the same time be no doubt that more cases have occurred in one or two localities than in other parts of the town, indicating that there are local circumstances which aggravate the predisposing cause, what ever it is, that is now in operation. From the following notification it will be seen that the attention of the government has been attracted to the existing distress and with a praiseworthy regard for the welfare of the community, H. E. has appointed "a Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness" for the purpose of inspecting and removing whatever has a tendency to injure health. We understand this committee have already given in a report recommending a thorough system of draining and several improvements, which we have no doubt will be immediately adopted, and from which we anticipate much benefit.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is her by notified that the following gentlemen, (of whom Dr. Young and Mr. William Scott have kindly consented to aid in the object) are appointed a "Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness" to examine into and report to Government such measures as they may consider advisable for draining the city, keeping the Streets in good repair, and generally enforcing a rigid System of Cleanliness and attention to Sanitary Rules amongst all Classes of the inhabitants.

Dr. Peter Young.

William Scott, Esq.
A. T. Gordon, Esq., Land Officer,
Charles H. Hillier, Esq., Assist. Magistrate.
Charles A. Winchester, Esq., Acting Colonial Surgeon.

All persons to whom the above committee may apply for information are hereby directed to attend it.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1843.

The Hong merchants are, we are told, again in trouble with the government concerning a sum of about 4 millions of dollars which the latter demand in payment of a bond the Hong merchants gave at the time the city of Canton was invested by the British forces and ransomed for six millions; when the authorities represented to P. King that the payment they made to Capt. Elliot was in fact merely a loan to the Hong merchants, who had given a promise to repay it. We believe that the Hong merchants, misled by some false promises, and by representations that such paper should never be made use of against them, really signed a bond making themselves answerable for repayment of the four millions, and this with the usual bad faith it is now insisted that they pay. They have hitherto resisted, justly deeming themselves absolved from any further responsibility after having paid the Hong merchants debts, and after having ceased to exist as a monopolizing body. Whether the justice of their case will prevail remains to be seen; the authorities have, it is said, offered them the facility of paying in 10 yearly instalments. Should the merchants be infixed into this, the government will, to ensure the payment, of course have to give them advantages over other traders, and thus virtually restore the monopoly which it has cost the framers of the tariff so much labor to destroy.—*Canton Press.*

[We have inserted a Petition presented by them to the Viceroy in consequence of this demand upon them.—Ed. C. R.]

Materials for the continuation of our "Price Current" are in a state of forwardness and we expect to be very soon enabled to lay it before our Subscribers.

DIED.—At Macao on the 17th Instant after an illness of a few days Mr. ROBERT McCANN, Captain of the *Eliza*, and many years an officer in the Country Service. He was in the Thirty eighth year of his age, and is much regretted by an extensive circle of friends.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ALAN FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKIN & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GERRARD, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. T. GERRARD & Co., at Hongkong; And all writs of Kin, Creditors, and others concerned herein are duly apprised thereof.

By order,

CHARLES E. STEWART.
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," on the 1st September.

THE "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa on the 1st October.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "CITY OF PALACES," on the 1st September.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," from Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR S L F EIGHT OF CHARTER
THE fast sailing Brigantine FAIR BARBADI N. now in the T'pin 120 tons Register. She is well found in Store, and carries a very large cargo. Apply on board to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 16th August, 1843.

P. S.—Should anything offer within a few days, the Brigantine will be dispatched on Owner's account.

FOR SALE.
THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 22 and 24-in. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowas, Hongkong, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 13½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARRYAT'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowas, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THE A. L. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KEAR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HERRAJEE, Canton, or HERRAJEEHOO RUSTUMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque "JANE," Captain HARG, expected about the 26th inst., will be dispatched again for the above Ports between the 1st and 15th March. Apply to B. BARRETTO. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners. Our Firm now consists of ALXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE and re-named having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.
Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate, will be charged.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.
And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.
Policies applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 19th July, 1843

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE and re-named having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. HUSTONJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE and re-named having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MALVICAR & Co.

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5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND)

CHARLES W. LILLY

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, in all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to "HARLES W. LILLY" in full; and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a recommendation, or reference for payment on some English house.

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NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWAS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to G. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads

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THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET CALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 62 per copy: Part's taking six copies will be charged 61 per copy.

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THE HONGKONG, KATE CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in
Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
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ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be
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NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register,
requiring any publications issued from the Canton
Register office, are respectfully requested, to come at-
tention to, to send cash with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 32.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1843.

No. 660.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, August 10/3

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.,
a. c. n., &c. &c. &c., is pleased to publish, for
general information, the following translation of
a report from Eliang, the governor general, of
Fokien and Chekiang, and of an extract from
the Peking Gazette, containing the Imperial
commands regarding the Massacre of British
Subjects on the Island of Formosa.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 4th August, 1843.

Report by Eliang, the Governor-General
of Fokien and Chekiang, regarding the
result of his investigation in Formosa.

Eliang, governor-general of Fokien and Che-
kiang, lays before the Throne this humble re-
port of his proceedings, when, in obedience to
the Imperial commands, he passed over to For-
mosa, minutely to investigate, and ascertain the
real facts (of Tabunga's conduct).

When his Majesty's Slave, received the com-
mand to cross over to Formosa, he then made a
report of the general circumstances of his having
given over the Seals of Office, having started on
his journey, and having appointed Officers to
officiate as Generals of Division and Intendant
of Circuit of the Island. After arriving in For-
mosa, his Majesty's slave, made enquiries in the
course of his journey, and also received from
Woo-Panfung, Lieut-colonel, and She Meih,
Magistrate expectant, on their return to Kin's,
the verbal report of their enquiries among the
people of the northern parts. This report agreed
in every particular with the substance of the
answers given by all the Officers who were
examined, all uniting with one voice in the state-
ment, that, of the two foreign ships destroyed,
one went to pieces from bad weather encountered;
and the other was driven ashore and foundered;
that there was no meeting in battle, or
enticing them in, as had been stated in the re-
port made by the Intendant of Circuit.

It seems that, on the—day of September 1841,
a three masted foreign vessel reached the offing
of Kelung, and there anchored. On the third
day after, she passed by way of Wanjiutay; to
the back of the Island of Tawoosun, where from
stress of weather she ran upon a reef and went
to pieces. With the exception of some of the
Crew who got into a boat, set sail, and escaped,
all the rest landed in confused groups, asking
the people for food, and were immediately seized
by the villagers. When the local officers heard
thereof, they proceeded to the spot, and, after
giving the villagers the rewards promised by
proclamation, took into their own hands the
Captives from the foreign vessel, and conveyed
them to the chief town of Taiwan. These facts
were ascertained, and are entirely inconsistent
with the statements of the original memorial.

Again on the 10th of March 1842, there was
a foreign vessel stranded from bad weather, in
the roads, of Toosung at Taan, where she
went to pieces. With the exception of all such
were drowned at the time, the Crew all landed
and ran into concealment, but were taken and
bound by the people of the neighbourhood and
kept by them in their houses. On the third day
after, the civil and military officers arrived, gave
rewards as before, and carried the foreign pri-
soners away to the authorities. This account

also is not in unison with that in the original re-
port.

But the statement that from the ship lost at
Taan, the guns, and other weapons, dress, and
official documents, were from the cities of Lin-
hai and Ningpo, is perfectly true; and those
articles were deposited at the time by the Ge-
neral of division and the Intendant of Circuit, in
the arsenal, where they now remain.

Now, as these circumstances happened prior
to the pacification, when each looked to do the
utmost that his strength could accomplish, had
the General and Intendant simply acted with a
burning hatred of their country's foe, their spirit
fortified by the justness of their cause, although
they might have acted somewhat in excess of
their duty, yet, it would then have been at-
tributable to the excitement of a righteous in-
dignation. But, when it is seen that their sole
object was to make up a tale, and find some pre-
text for gaining and exercising patronage, their
offence is; indeed, one that calls for punishment;
nor is any excuse to be found for it. His ma-
jesty's slave, therefore, personally interrogated
Tabunga and Yao Yung regarding all the above
detailed facts, how they could so falsely have
represented them. At first they obstinately
persisted in the declaration that the circum-
stances were really as they had then reported.
But when he further interrogated them regarding
the words of which he had heard in the course
of his investigation, they said nothing more, but
immediately presented their personal statements,
and begged that they might be laid before the
Throne, and the punishment of their crime
solicited.

With regard to the question of a connection
with traitorous people in an internal rebellion,
although there are on record the depositions
taken by the General and Intendant during their
conduct of affairs, and trial of this question; yet
Ducham and other foreigners and traitorous
people taken (with the exception of those who
had already suffered death) having in obedience
to the imperial will, been liberated, there are no
means of obtaining the evidence of undoubted
deposition; nor can this question, (if proved) be
set up as a plea to screen the fault committed in
the two false reports. And moreover, if such
high Officers as a General and an Intendant
cannot stand upon the simple statement of actual
facts, they show themselves indeed ungrateful
for the Imperial favor and utterly unworthy of
the Officers they hold. His Majesty's Slave,
therefore, respectfully transmits their personal
statements for the Imperial perusal, and at the
same time forwards his own statement of the
actual facts as ascertained by his investigation.
Whether the board shall be commanded to punish
them severely; or whether they shall be handed
over to the board for new trial; His Majesty's
Slave, meanwhile, has brought Tabunga, and
Yao Yung, back with him, to the main, there
respectfully to wait the announcement of the
Imperial pleasure.

His Majesty's Slave has received deep and
abundant favors which have entered into the
very marrow and life of his being. With humility
he has read the words of the imperial rescript;
"If Eliang in the slightest degree practice con-
cealment; and will not cast aside every con-
sideration of regard for the parties concerned,
so that we shall be made to award reward and
punishment, mistakenly, and unjustly, and
that injury shall be occasioned to the grand
measure of pacification now pending; hereafter
when we shall then come other source become
aware of this, what, let Eliang ask himself, will

"be the punishment due to him! Let him well
and tremblingly consider this. And let a copy
of Keying's representation be forwarded to
"him." Luminous and bright indeed are these
divine commands; brilliant as emanations from
the heavenly lights themselves. And who and
what is the Emperor's Slave, that he should dare
to cherish the least thought of deceit and false-
hood. Moreover, Le Tingyu and Soo Tingyuh
could tell Keying of what they had heard, and
should his Majesty's Slave not truly and com-
pletely report the facts, how will he yet be able
to prevent persons from telling of them.

With respect to the rewards and distinctions
granted to the volunteer Militia, on the two oc-
casions, at Taan and at Kelung, for their exer-
tions, these should be left untouched, for the peo-
ple of those parts are of an unsteady mind, and
these will serve to stir them up with a grateful
sense of the Imperial benevolence, and to dispose
them to ready effort in any emergency. But as
regards the civil and military officers, there has
been so much and such great deceit, that it
becomes necessary to ask that the board may be
commanded to annul all the grants of honor and
distinction of any officers engaged on the two
occasions, when the foreigners were taken
prisoners.

All the circumstances of his visit to Formosa
and of the secret investigation carried on by him,
he thus respectfully reported, praying his August
Sovereign's Sacred perusal thereof.

POSTSCRIPT.

The length of time that will be taken in con-
veying a despatch over from Formosa is very un-
certain, and the instances of loss not unfrequent;
and this memorial has therefore been delayed till
after the memorialist's return over to the main.
Elepoos having vacated his earthly appointments,
a communication of this memorial will be made
by express to the governor general of the Two
King Keying. It is thought right to add these
particulars, which are with great respect re-
ported. True translation.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHEAST,
True copy
RICHARD WOOSNAM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATION

Of an Extract from a late Peking Gazette.

On the 24th of April the following Imperial
Commands were received:—

In consequence of Tabunga and Yao Yung,
having reported that during the month of Sep-
tember 1841, an English vessel had suddenly
approached the coast of Formosa, where the
General of Division, Intendant of Circuit, and
others, led on the Troops and Militia in the at-
tack and sunk the vessel; that, again, in the
month of March last year, a foreign vessel sud-
denly entered the harbor, when the local officers
and troops enticed her on to a shoal, and that
they had on these occasions, successively, caught
and killed many of the foreigners, and captured
many Chinese military weapons, flags, banners,
and other things. Our Imperial pleasure
was therefore, on each of those occasions, de-
clared, graciously commending and rewarding
the General, Intendant, and all other persons
who exerted themselves in the several affairs.

But afterwards the foreigners, after their pas-
sation, presented a document stating that Ta-
bunga and others had treacherously massacred

some shipwrecked foreigners, and, that framing a story of having taken them in arms as prisoners of war, they had thus falsely represented it to us; and this statement of the foreigners having been by Eliang and Keying successively reported to us. Our commands were then given to Eliang, to pass over to Formosa, and examine into and adjudicate the matter.

It now appears from his report, upon examination and enquiry among the officers and common people, that, of the two foreign vessels destroyed, one went to pieces from the bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore by stress of weather; that in neither case was there any meeting in battle, or entering into danger. On being examined too, Tshunga and Yaou-Yung themselves have confessed, that their report was a pre-arranged and made up one, and that their crime is wholly undeniable, and have presented to Eliang their own depositions requesting him to report clearly to us that they may meet due punishment.

This affair having originally happened previously to the pacification of the foreigners, at that time, when under the impulse of a just indignation,—had the General and Intendant reported according to the truth. We should surely ourselves have known how to act. But thus to deceive and falsify, in order to obtain merit, is conduct exceedingly hateful to Us. In the one case they stated that they had met in battle, and in the other, that they had enticed in the enemy. Not until Eliang had passed over to Formosa, and examined into the matter, did they at all present their true personal statements and confess their guilt. Thus flagrantly have they shown ingratitude for our gracious favors, and involved themselves in the bitter consequences of crime.

Let Tshunga and Yaou-Yung be deprived of their rank, and be handed over to the board of punishments, and let the ministers of the grand-

council be sent to join with that board, in judging them, reporting fully to us the decision come to, and let all the officers and others who were recommended as having exerted themselves at Tswan, Kelung, and Taan (excluding only the Militia and other private individuals,) and all the civil and military functionaries who have been promoted and commended for their diligence, be deprived of all the honors they have thus obtained.

In cherishing Chinese and foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And, the General and Intendant aforesaid, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow, that because the representation came from outside foreigners, it should be carelessly cast aside, without investigation. Our own subjects and foreigners, ministers and people, should all alike understand, that it is our high desire to act with even-handed, and perfect justice. Respect this.

True translation

(Signed) W. H. MERRINS,

True copy Interpreter.

RICHARD WOODMAN.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the annexed Quarterly Report, showing the Average Assay value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, Old Spanish, and New Dollars, received for coinage, at the Bombay mint, for the quarter ending the 30th April 1843, be published for general information.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Finl. Secretary.

Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1843.

may adopt the views of his predecessor upon this or any other subject it is impossible to say; but as the Court of Directors are understood to be in favour of such an augmentation, it will no doubt be granted, if pressed for by the heads of the public service in India.

The financial statement of Mr. Goulburn, which was looked forward to with so much anxiety, shows, after all, a deficiency of at least two millions in the revenue, though the Income-tax, has proved much more productive than was anticipated. But it is perhaps more unsatisfactory still, in so far as it goes to prove the existing state of things to be such, that it is impossible to calculate, with any approximation to accuracy, what the resources of the country can produce. In this respect Sir R. Peel appears to have been lamentably mistaken; for, in 1842, taking a low figure, he estimated that the Customs would produce 21,500,000*l.*, whereas it has yielded only 20,750,000*l.*—that the Excise would produce 13,700,000*l.*, yet it has returned only 12,500,000*l.*, and so on as respects various other particulars; showing that the whole revenue under ordinary heads, instead of 47,640,000*l.*, has only produced 45,600,000*l.* If to this difference is added the Chinese ransom—625,000*l.*, not calculated upon in 1842, and also 650,000*l.* corn-duty we shall have a difference of 3,375,000*l.* upon the year. Of course, all this has furnished the opposition with grounds upon which to assail Ministers; but though Repeal, the Irish Arms Bill, the Corn Laws, and the Education clauses of the Factories Bill have occasioned them some little trouble, it is only serious difficulty they have had to encounter has sprung from the conduct of their general supporters upon the subject of the Canada Corn Bill. This at one time assumed a very threatening aspect, a hostility having been aroused, which was only neutralised by the declaration of Sir R. Peel, at a meeting convened at his own residence, that the Government were prepared, if necessary, to go out of office upon the question. The measure is one permitting the introduction of Canada wheat at one shilling, and American wheat ground in Canada at four shillings, per quarter; but the real objection would seem to be the principle of a fixed duty thus recognised. As the two Canadas do not raise wheat sufficient for themselves, there is really little to fear from that quarter; especially as Lord Stanley has shown, that the price at Montreal averages a shilling and a half, while the price at London averages a shilling and a half, which is fifty shillings a quarter, to which if we add duty carriage, freight &c. to England, we shall have the price several shillings above the present average in this country.

The aspect of affairs in Ireland is one of very threatening importance, the entire country having been roused to a state of fearful agitation upon the question of a Repeal. The Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel have, on the part of the Queen, reiterated the declaration made by his late Majesty upon this question in 1834; and, as a means of maintaining the legislative union *et alia*, an immense military force has been sent from this country. A battalion of marines is on its passage to Cork, and orders have been issued that recruiting shall be commenced, in order to add sixty men to each regiment of the line, except those serving in India and China.

The Secession from the Church of Scotland, as by law established, has taken place, and is now as complete as could by possibility have been anticipated, either by the party who dreaded the effect of such separation upon the interests of true religion, or those who saw in such a movement the promise of a purer scriptural Presbyterianism. The disruption has taken place, and, be it for weal or be it for woe, matters have gone too far to admit of re-union; unless a compromise be effected at the sacrifice of principles to which both parties are so deeply pledged, that the idea of retraction cannot be entertained. On the one hand the Veto Act has been repealed; the deposition of the Strathgibbie ministers, passed by the last General Assembly, has been rescinded as an unjust sentence, and in excess of power; and the members of the Secession have been formally proclaimed to be no longer members of the Church, and their churches and chapels are declared to be vacant. On the other, a formal Act of Separation from the Establishment has been passed; the seceders protesting that they truly represent the Church, and "shall not be subject in any respect to the ecclesiastical judicatories presently established by law." We

Quarterly Report, showing the Average Assay Value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, Old Spanish and New Dollars, received for Coinage, at the Bombay Mint, for the Quarter ending the 30th April 1843.

Names.	Weight in Tolas at 180 Grains.	Tolas Decls.	Pure Silver Tolas.	Gross value in Co's Rupees.	Mint Charges for Coinage at 2 P. C.	Net return in Co's Rupees.	Remarks.
Sycee Silver average of the last three months ending 30th April 1843.	100.	98.108.	98.108.	107.125.	2.142.	104.983.	Payable by a Draft upon the General Treasury at 30 days' sight—N. B. The charge for refining Dollars, is now remitted up to 6 w. or 80.16 Touch.
100 Average Old Spanish Dollars—Chiefly New—Ditto.	290.555.	290.555.	290.555.	225.106.	4.502.	220.604.	
	231.083.	231.083.	231.083.	226.252.	4.525.	221.727.	
A Company's Rupee.	One Tola or 180 Grains.			91.606.			

Bombay Mint Assay Office, 5th June, 1843. (True Copy) M. T. KARR, Assay Master. L. R. KARR, Chief Secy. A. M.

From the London Mail, June 6.

The present mail will convey intelligence of the decease of Lord Fitzgerald, the value of whose services as President of the Board of Control, the records of the office afford but scanty means of judging. There was, however, one measure to which his declining energies were devoted, which we sincerely trust will not be

postponed by his decease. Immediately upon receipt of Sir C. Napier's remonstrance, perhaps before, his lordship appears to have consulted some officers of distinction; and we believe that there is no doubt that before his death he had come to the conclusion that it was essentially necessary that, at least, a captain should be added to every regiment in the service of the East India Company. How far Lord Ripon

cannot imagine how the effect of such an ecclesiastical revolution as this is to be met by the bill which Lord Aberdeen has introduced, for it only goes to the admission and settlement of ministers, not *quod sacro*.

As far as we can collect, nearly half the entire clergy of Scotland have joined secession, and among them are to be found men of distinguished piety and talent. Though Dr. Chalmers repudiates the title of "voluntaries," about 230,000*l.* have been raised in a few weeks for the erection of the new churches, and for the support of the seceding clergy; and the amount will, in a few days probably, exceed 300,000*l.* Among the contributors are the Marchioness of Breadalbane, 1,000*l.*; a colonel in the army, 6,000*l.*; Mr. H. Paul, a private gentleman, 2,000*l.*; Mr. Nisbet, bookseller, London 1,000*l.*; a Dissenter, 50*l.*; and numerous other subscribers of 2,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* each. Mr. Fox Maule is to build and endow a church at his own expense; Mr. A. Campbell, member for Argyleshire, is to do the same. The Duke of Argyll has given ground as sites for such new churches as they may require in Campbelltown; and report says the Marquis of Breadalbane will give 10,000*l.* From all this the importance of the movement, and strength of the seceders, may be collected. In our subsequent pages will be found full particulars respecting this and various other matters of peculiar interest to our readers in India.

The ceremony of the baptism of Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, second daughter of Her Majesty and Prince Albert was performed in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace, on the 2nd of June, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Norwich. The sponsors were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; and Her Royal Highness was named "Alice Maud Mary."

The Marquis of Bute and the Earl Mansfield have received the "Green Ribbons" vacant by the deaths of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Earl of Abergavenny.

An association has been formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 16 members of Parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains R. N., 23 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 17 majors, 26 captains in the army, 20 lieutenants R. N., and 24 barristers. They denounce duelling as a full, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonours God. Capt. Hope, R. N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have become honorary secretaries to the association.

It is reported that within the last few days further frauds, to a considerable amount, have been discovered at the Customhouse. Several official persons have been suspended from their functions in consequence.

The directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company have decided, that in future every officer appointed to their steam-ships, in addition to producing proper testimonials as heretofore, shall be subjected to strict examination before competent persons, to ascertain their qualifications, not only as relates to general navigation, but to an adequate knowledge of the British Channel and the ports in the West Indies, together with such acquaintance with the theory and practice of steam-engines as may be required in their several capacities.

Campbell, the secretary of the Chartist, who by his letters, exhortations, and denunciations was chiefly instrumental in exciting those deluded men to acts of outrage, violence, and rebellion, and who, by following his vocation, lived and fared well, as all moneys passed through his hands, and he could, therefore, remunerate himself, has winged his flight across the Atlantic to America. He has taken with him the books of the Chartist Association, which, here, it is reported glaring discrepancies and evident falseness. Campbell was convicted with the other co-conspirators at Lancaster, and was to have come up for judgment to the Queen's Bench. Previous to his departure, he threatened to write a pamphlet, in which he would expose "the silly, trea-

cher, rascality, and venality of Feargus." Want of funds alone, he said, prevented him giving this precious document to the world. Feargus O'Connor, in vindicating himself from the charges made against him by Campbell, O'Brien, and others of his party, who accuse him of having sold and resold himself to different parties, has adopted the *et de quoque* argument, by charging his opponents with similar political delinquencies. He also insinuates that Sturge's party are dishonest, & calls upon them to produce their accounts and balance-sheet. He says that Joseph Sturge owes him a new hat and the price of a warm plaster. He also threatens to prove that Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Villiers, Thompson, and all the leading members of the League, travel, eat, and drink at the expense of those who subscribed the 50,000*l.* He denounces his own party in no measured language for not coming forward to support him. Speaking of them, he says, "You are, in a word, a poor, biggish, lousy set of devils. That's just what you are. Crawling syrophants! A nation of servile mendicants!"—There is now living at Knaresborough a person of the name of Matthew Pearson, who lately attained the 108th anniversary of his birth. This remarkable old man, who bids fair to be second "Old Parr," is in the possession of all his faculties.

Father Mathew is expected to arrive in England in the course of a short time, and is to visit Cambridge, Wisbech, Norwich, Ipswich, and other places.

The stone pier at Greenwich has become a ruin. One of the piles that fronted the pier, and supported the masonry, gave way between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and part of the structure fell with a loud crash. The damage spread to other parts of the pier, which was shattered in every direction, large stones cracking and breaking in pieces. Several people were on the pier at the time, but no one was hurt. It is supposed that the whole foundation has given way; and it is said that the loss will fall on the contractors, Messrs. Grissell and Peto, as a more solid foundation ought to have been formed. The "permanent pier" cost 30,000*l.*—The projected Artesian well at the Chain Pier, Brighton, has been abandoned. Water was procured in abundance, but it was brackish.

Mr. Brunel has been relieved from the coin which had got into his windpipe. An account of the method of relief, signed S. T., has been sent to the papers. The accident happened on the 1st April, and Sir B. Brodie was consulted on the 15th; he thought that he half-sovereign had passed into the windpipe; and next day, on bending his head over a chair, Mr. Brunel felt it drop towards the glottis. Subsequently, it was concluded that the coin rested at the bottom of the right bronchus. On the 25th an attempt was made to dislodge it by inverting the patient with an apparatus specially constructed; but violent coughing obliged the surgeons to desist in the attempt. On the 27th, and the 2nd May, tracheotomy was performed without success, and a dangerous irritation ensued. On the 13th, another attempt at dislodgment by inversion was made; the patient was placed on the apparatus, inverted, gently struck on the back, and, after two or three slight coughs, the coin dropped from his mouth. Sir Benjamin Brodie had the assistance of Mr. Aston Key, Mr. C. Hawkins, and Dr. Thompson.—An alarming outrage was perpetrated by a party of turn-outs, to the number of 300 or 400 men, near Manchester, on the night of the 16th. The party, chiefly brick-makers, armed with blunderbusses, guns, pistols, bludgeons, and almost every description of weapon, in a most savage manner forcibly entered the brick-works of Messrs. Pauling and Henley, with the evident intention of destroying the property, and either murdering or maiming every one who might oppose their violence. Some disputes which arose between Mr. Pauling and his workmen, some months ago, led to a turn-out of the brick-makers. The mob fired upon the men who were on the premises near the brick-works; the men returned the fire: upwards of ten volleys were fired on each side, and the affray lasted altogether for about a quarter of an hour. Fortunately no lives were lost.—A most destructive fire took place at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th. It broke out among some cotton in a warehouse at the corner of Jackson's-lane; it soon communicated to the warehouse at the other corner, and then to the one adjoin-

ing; and in spite of every exertion, all were destroyed; while the adjacent buildings were much injured by the heat. Several explosions occurred of saltpetre in the first warehouse; one concussion threw down some outhouses. It is stated that the mob refused to work the fire-engines. Fortunately no accident to human life occurred. The amount of the property destroyed on this occasion is estimated at 45,000*l.*, which is principally insured in the Liverpool, Globe, and the London Corporation Fire Insurance offices.—The offences committed by "Rebecca and her daughters" are daily growing more frightful, and not a single depredator has as yet been discovered. Each week are published one or more instances of aggression against the law by the destruction of turnpike-gates and toll-houses.

Mr. Lockhart has been appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of the late Mr. Allen. The salary is about 400*l.* per annum, and the duties will not interfere with Mr. Lockhart's literary engagements.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

AUGUST 29th, 1843.

We hear that there have been considerable disturbances lately at Hae-nan, occasioned by a powerful band of Robbers who have established themselves on the Island in the heart of the Kowtow mountains. They are said to amount to some thousands, who have been plundering the neighbouring districts, the authorities of which are quite unable to suppress them. On the contrary they have been sorely dealt with. They have also a fleet of vessels at their disposal. A reward of 5,000 Taels has been offered for the head of either of their chiefs by the Canton Government and Lae-Tayay has been sent with a number of troops about 2000 from Kow-lung to quell the blackguards and make them Kowtow in a proper manner.

By the arrival of the "John Brown" at a late hour on Thursday evening, we have received the Overland Mail despatched from London on the 6th June last. We have published copious extracts of the news brought by it, as well as a summary of the occurrences during the previous month, from the London Mail, various other details which we have been unable to contain in the present number will be supplied in our next in the course of the present week. Subjoined is the latest account of the London Tea market as supplied by the Times June 6th.

THE TEA TRADE, JUNE 5.—The deliveries of tea last week were 499,027 lb. This year the deliveries have been 14,922,000 lb., and the imports 15,654,000 lb., and the stock is now 28,658,000 lb. To the corresponding dates of 1842 the deliveries were 14,333,000 lb., and the imports 17,605,000 lb., and the stock was 33,128,000 lb. The home consumption of London forms an item of the total deliveries to the extent this year of 10,492,000 lb. The arrivals last month were considerable, comprising 10 vessels. By the overland mail we have accounts, stating that very little business and no speculation was going on in teas, though prices ruled moderate, and the supplies received were of fine quality. Here the market is quiet. On Thursday there will be another small public sale.

Monday Evening.

TEA.—The arrival of the overland mail has not caused any alteration in our market. The trade are waiting for the sales of Thursday.

The governor left this by a steamer on Sunday morning for Macao, where he purposes remaining some time as will be seen by the following

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief being about to proceed for a short time to Macao, on the Public Service, is pleased to announce that he will continue to carry on all his duties as Governor, &c., during his absence.

All Letters and Reports to be sent as usual to the Government House whence they will be forwarded.

By order,

RICHARD WOONHAY

Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 24th August, 1843.

We have been favored with the following notice from the Post Master.

NOTICE.—An Overland Mail to England via Singapore and Bombay per Clipper "Kelpie," will be closed at this office at 3 p. m. on Thursday the 31st inst.

A Mail for Calcutta will be closed at this office, per "City of Palaces," at 3 p. m. on Thursday the 31st inst.

Post Office,
Victoria, 26th August, 1843.

Our office has been this week removed to Morgan's Bazaar, where the Register will hereafter be published and Printing of all kinds carried on as formerly.

With the deepest regret we announce the melancholy intelligence which has just reached us that the Hon. JOHN RORT. MORRISON, Chinese Secretary to the government died yesterday at Macao, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. We are sure there is not a single resident in China who will not look on this event as a national calamity.

DIED here on the 24th instant ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esq., Younger of Raeburn, Dumfriesshire, Recording Officer to the Colonial and Admiralty Court.

Here on the 23rd JOHN A. MERCER, Esq., late of the H. Company's Service.

"It is with very deep regret, we have to announce the demise of J. A. Mercer, Esq. He died on board the "General Wood," on the afternoon of yesterday, after a severe illness of three weeks duration. A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will bewail the loss of a truly kind-hearted man, and our community will deplore the loss of a valuable member."—Hongkong Gazette.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates, will be forthwith granted to ANSON FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GIBSON, and HENRY PLUMMER HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GIBSON & Co., at Hongkong; And all debt of Kin, Creditors, and others concerned herein are duly apprised thereof.

By order,

CHARLES E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 21th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," on the 1st September.

THE "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa on the 1st October.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "CITY OF PALACES," on the 1st September.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," from Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1843.



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 130 tons register, built in Medford of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1843, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 20, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 38 feet, breadth 21 feet 5 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, Mariner's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete; is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's. Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A.I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain Kears, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBOY RUSTUMJEE, Macao.
Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE and resigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. of the annual rate will be charged for 6 months; 1 per cent. of the annual rate will be charged for 3 months.

Office 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Policies applying for Assurances, will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any decision from which, without the consent of the Company, will violate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE and resigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. MUSTOJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLNER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants.

Office, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES W. LEVER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, do. Hanging LAMP with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ship's Steering and Azimuth Compass, Hour and half Hour GLASS, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and RUSSIAN RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORPENT & Co's. well known MADEIRA, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price 22 per copy; Parties taking six copies will be charged \$1 per copy.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. 5p. Dns. 1843. Easy lessons in Chinese. Price 22 per copy. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Canton Register and China Price Current for 1842—bound, price 86. The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 63 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a 66 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound 36 a vol., and the C. R. for the half year ending D. cember 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, 46 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SCARLE, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Dns. Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Dns. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, \$1. To non-subscribers, \$1.4. Do on a single sheet, \$1. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Hongkong. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Hongkong.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dns.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	
Opium Orders	"	\$2.
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Commodore's Notes &c.	"	"
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	"
Liquidator's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	\$4.
Navy Bills	"	"
Policies, and Foin pages	"	\$5.
Auction Bills	"	according to size

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies: other work as may be contracted for.

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Bombay.—Messrs. Remond and Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parry & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CAIRNS,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, DAILY CANTON REGISTER.

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 do. repetitions, half charge.
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
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ADVERTISEMENTS—IN ORDER to appear in **TUESDAY'S CANTON REGISTER**, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the **Canton Register** will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertion are noted on the face of the advertisement.
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE—Non-Subscribers to the **Canton Register**, regarding any publications issued from the **Canton Register** office, are respectfully requested, to bring it to their notice, to send paid with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 33. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1843. No. 661

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, August 10th, 1843.

Government House,
Victoria, (Hongkong), 3rd August, 1843.
 His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the accompanying letter from Dr. Anderson, stating the arrangements made for opening the **Seaman's Hospital** at Hongkong, shall be published for general information.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Macao, 1st August, 1843.
 To His Excellency,

(**SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., &c. &c.**)
 Deeming it advisable that your excellency should be informed of the progress and general arrangements of every public institution within the limits of your jurisdiction, by desire of the committee of management for the **Seaman's Hospital**, I have the honor to intimate, that the Building erected upon the ground granted by your excellency for a **Seaman's Hospital**, in Hongkong is now ready for the reception of patients.

There is accommodation for about fifty Seamen and Officers with every convenience for the comfort of the Sick; and the excellence of the situation, affords good prospect, of its proving highly advantageous to their speedy recovery.

The terms of admission will be, for Officers, one dollar and fifty cents, and for Seamen, seventy five cents per day, including Board and Lodging, with Medicines and Medical attendance.

I have also to acquaint your excellency, that the committee have accepted the offer of gratuitous medical attendance from Dr. Young, who will assume the duties of Surgeon to the institution; and besides regular and careful attention to the patients within the Hospital, he will give daily attendance, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., when out-door patients will receive gratuitous advice; the charges for medicines to out door patients will be moderate, and the receipts be appropriated to the support of the institution.

I have also the honor to intimate to your excellency, that the Hospital for foreign Seamen in Macao will be closed, and no new patients will be admitted after this date.

I have the honor to be,
 Your Excellency,
 Most obedient and humble servant,
ALEX. ANDERSON.
 By order of the Committee of Management for the **Seaman's Hospital.**

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Extract of a Communication on the subject of Pilots, addressed on the 10th inst. by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. to Their Excellencies, The Imperial Commissioner, Governor General, Governor, and Superintendent of Maritime Customs, (HONGKONG) is published for general information, and all Masters and others in Command of vessels are requested to aid in giving effect, to the proposed precautionary arrangement, by furnishing persons whom they

may employ as Pilots, and may find reasons to approve of, with certificates to that effect.

Arrangements are about to be made for all inward bound vessels reporting themselves at the **Forca Tigris** as they pass up to Whampoa, and the manner of, and rules for doing so, will be promulgated for general information and guidance, at the earliest possible period.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
EXTRACT.

I entirely coincide with Your Excellencies, that Masters of Vessels should henceforward be allowed to hire their own Pilots, without reference to the Office of Joint Prefect at Macao, or any other Department; and with the object of preventing incompetent persons from undertaking the responsible duty of Pilot, I intend, that each Individual who offers himself as a Pilot, shall obtain certificates from, at least, three Masters of Vessels, that he is qualified for that duty; and, that on his producing those Certificates to the Consul, that Functionary shall give him a license, drawn up in English and Chinese, authorizing him to follow the profession of a Pilot to British (and other foreign) Vessels. This arrangement will guard, as far as is possible, against accidents, and will, in cases where they may unfortunately occur, authorize the losers of Vessels, or property, to come on the insurers to recover their losses.

True Extract, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor, is pleased to direct, that the annexed copy of a letter from the Surgeon in charge of the **Merchant Seaman's Hospital**, and the Rules that have been laid down in consequence, for the admission of Seamen belonging to the **British Merchant service**, into that institution, be published for general information and guidance.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th August, 1843.

COPY

"**Merchant Seaman's Hospital,**
Victoria, 14th August, 1843."

"Sir,—With reference to such persons as may apply for admission to this establishment on the plea of their being distressed British subjects, it will be necessary that they present a written request for admittance, from some person in authority; in order that the government may be held responsible for any expenses thereby incurred."

"Will you have the goodness to inform me, at your convenience, who are the persons authorized to sign such requisitions."

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
 (Signed) **PETER YOUNG,**
 "Surgeon."

To **RICHARD WOOSNAM, Esq.**
 Secretary to His Excellency,
 Sir **HENRY POTTINGER, BART., &c. &c.**
 &c. &c. &c.
 A true copy **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

Rules to be observed until further orders for the admission of **British Merchant Seamen** into the **Merchant Seaman's Hospital** at Hongkong.

1st.—When the Masters or other persons in charge of a vessel see a occasion to send any seaman or other individual under his authority, to the **Merchant seaman's Hospital**, the said Master or other person, is to apply, in the first instance, to the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, who will refer the case to the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon; and should the latter Officer consider the case a proper one for admission, he will certify accordingly, and send the Patient to the Hospital.

2nd.—In all cases coming within the preceding Rule, the Harbour Master will obtain an acknowledgment in writing, from the Master or person sending the patient, or failing them, from the owners or consignees of the vessel, that his expenses whilst in Hospital will be paid according to the scale published in the **Hongkong Gazette** of the 10th inst.

3rd.—In cases where destitute (that is unemployed) **British Seamen** may apply to the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate to be admitted to the Hospital, that Officer is, in addition to referring such cases (as laid down in Rule 1st) to the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon, to ascertain all particulars regarding such applicants, according to a form that will be furnished for his guidance, and to submit those particulars, together with the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon's opinion for the information and commands of Government; it being obviously requisite and proper, that strict precautions should be taken to prevent the benefits of admission to the Hospital being abused, and that excellent Institution converted into a retreat for idle and worthless characters.

4th.—In cases of sudden and obvious emergency, any of the above Rules may be dispensed with, either by the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, or by the (Acting) Colonial Surgeon, until after the Patient shall be sent to the Hospital with a note addressed to the Surgeon in charging and headed "Emergency".

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
FROM THE LONDON MAIL, JUNE 6.

At Marylebone Police-office, on the 22nd, Mr. Hugh Stratford Stratford was examined on a charge of assaulting Mr. Chisholm, surgeon, of Devonshire-street. He met him in Wimpole street, and mistaking him for Mr. Bernard Gregory, editor of the *Satirist*, who had aggrieved Mr. Stratford, he inflicted a severe beating with a heavy stick. Mr. Chisholm was seriously hurt in the head, and lies in a dangerous condition.—There has been a very ugly affray at Manchester, in which the soldiers of the 15th Regt. have been united with the populace in a riot. On this occasion the alliance was against the police. The officers of the regiment are said to have looked on while their men from the barracks, pulled the police escorting the prisoners to the goal. The protection of the town is entrusted to the 10th Regt.—The inmates of Brougham-hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, were on the 23rd not a little astounded by the whole family of the Birds (literal descendants of Mr. Bird, who sold the estate called "Bird's Nest" to the father of Lord Brougham, subsequently named Brough-

an-hall, taking possession of the premises wherein they are now sojourning.—The first member of the Arkwright family, who made a name in the world, was Sir R. Arkwright, who was born of humble parentage, at Preston, in Lancashire, on the 33rd Dec., 1732. His first effort in mechanics was an attempt to discover the perpetual motion; and this direction having been given to his mind, the result was the invention of the machinery for spinning cotton with rollers, better known as the "spinning-jenny." In 1769, Mr. Arkwright obtained his first patent, and commenced a manufacturing concern, which he carried on with Messrs. Need and Strutt. In 1784, he was appointed high sheriff of the county of Derby; and on the occasion of presenting an address of congratulation to George III., on his escaping the attempt of assassination by Margaret Nicholson, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Arkwright died on the 3rd August, 1792, at the age of sixty, remarkable for his mental energy and application to business to the very last, and leaving a fortune of about half a million sterling—a fortune which it appears, in the hands of his descendant, who has just died, has increased to seven millions and a half.—On the 24th, the probate of the will of R. Arkwright, late of Willesby, in the county of Derby, deceased, passed through the hands of the seal-keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personal property of the deceased is sworn to exceed 1,000,000 l., being the highest duty, when the personal estate of the testator is 1,000,000 l. and upwards. The executors are the five sons of the deceased, who are also residuary legatees to a very large amount.

After a lapse of two centuries since the death of John Hampden, a monument is about to be raised to his memory on Chalgrove-field, where he lost his life in defence of those liberties which were saved by the gallant struggles of the seventeenth century. The monument consists of a large block of Portland stone, 16 feet high, surmounted by a Gæbo Cap, and resting on a massive plinth of the same material. It is raised where the Oxford and Watlington road is crossed by the lane leading on one side to the village of Chalgrove, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that Prince Rupert, in his retreat towards Oxford, from the country round Potcomb, Chinnor, and Lawknor, having repulsed the main body of the Parliament's troops under Gunter and Cross, was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse to the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove. It must have been very near this spot that Hampden received his death-wounds shot by some of the musketeers of the Prince, who lined the hedge which still encloses the south side of the lane. On the side of the monument facing Warpsgrove is the medallion portrait of the patriot in bold relief (in marble by Boulton); on the opposite side are his arms, on the third the names of the subscribers by whom the monument is raised, and on the fourth is the following inscription from the pen of Lord Nugent—

"Here, in this field of Chalgrove,

JOHN HAMPDEN,

"After an able and strenuous, but unsuccessful, resistance in Parliament, and before the judges of the land, to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, assembling the levies of the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford, in 1642.

"And here, within a few paces of this spot, he died while fighting in defence of the free monarchy and ancient liberties of England, June 19th, 1642.

"In the two hundredth year from that day this stone was raised in reverence to his memory."

Iron as a material for ship-building is fast gaining ground. For steamers iron has been a favourite for some time past, and there is

not now one wooden steamer building at Liverpool, while we observe there are two iron ones of the first class nearly completed, and we understand contracts are made for the building of three more. We are also now satisfied that the only objection to sailing vessels of iron—namely, the getting foul during a foreign voyage—is completely removed. This is proved by the result of two voyages by the *Iron Queen*. This bark, of 350 tons register, left the river Tyne in Feb'y. 1842, with 424 tons of coals for Havannah, whence she went to Mobile for a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. She has now completed another voyage, from Liverpool to Galveston, in Texas, carrying 300 tons of coals out and a full cargo of cotton home. She had been in the graving dock, where she was visited by many persons, and she is found not to have strained a single rivet, although she struck heavily on Galveston-bar. There is no appearance of corrosion, the red lead being fresh on the plates, and neither shells, barnacles, nor any foulness was on her bottom. This desirable result is caused by the single application of a compound of tallow, bright varnish, arsenic, and brimstone, which effectually destroys marine vegetable and animal substances.

Lord Forbes.—James O'Connell Forbes, Lord Forbes and Premier Baron of Scotland, died at Bregenz, near the Lake of Constance, on the 4th of May, in his seventy-ninth year. His lordship was a general in the army, and colonel of the 21st Regt. of Foot.

Lord Fitzgerald.—The Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, Baron Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control for Affairs of India, Cuvier Rotulorum of the country of Clare, and Colonel of the Clare Militia, expired at his residence in Belgrave-square, early on the morning of 11th May.

As his lordship has died without leaving male issue, the British peerage becomes extinct; but he is succeeded in the Irish barony of Fitzgerald and Vesey by his brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Henry Fitzgerald.

Mr. Apperley, the celebrated sportsman, and writer upon sporting subjects under the signature of "Vimrod," died at his residence in Piccadilly, on 19th May, of inflammation of the bowels.

By the last accounts from the West Indies, we see announced the death of the Bishop of Jamaica.

Boyer, the late President of Hayti, was still at Kingston, said to be watching the progress of events; though any change of feeling in his favour is considered to be altogether improbable, seeing the very general feeling of the people against him.

AMERICA.—Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State; and abandoned the idea of negotiating a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which was with him a favourite measure.—The *New York Tribune* says, "Mr. Cushing leaves for China in the Frigate *Brandywine* on the 1st of July."

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, via New York, of the total loss of 36 vessels, several of which were fine packet ships, laden with cargoes of merchandise and other valuable property, and many lives are supposed to have perished.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice of his intention to pay off the Treasury notes in circulation, about 8,000,000 dollars.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms and customs of the Choctaw nation, is void; that civilised man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate, and cannot inherit.

The French Government has allowed an apparatus for purifying sea-water, and rendering it potable and convertible to all the purposes of fresh water; and the Minister of Marine has ordered the French Transatlantic packets to

be fitted with this apparatus. This apparatus originated in this country about six years ago, and some highly respectable gentlemen, merchants, and Naval officers, formed themselves into a committee to supply machines to the British Navy; but notwithstanding many successful trials, the support of the Admiralty was very lukewarm, and the measure was abandoned.

DIED.—March 38.—Royal Naval Hospital, Cape of Good Hope, Dr. C. Allison, surgeon of Her Majesty's ship *Endymion*, son of Mr. J. Allison, Edinburgh, and brother of Dr. S. Allison, Gower-street, London, on his way to England from the China Expedition, having suffered much in health, in consequence of his great and unremitting exertions during a long-continued prevalence of excessive sickness on board that vessel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, LONDON,
JUNE 6, 1843.

Our colonial and foreign trade is steadily increasing, and we trust that the improvement will continue. There is an increase of our shipments to the south of Europe, and particularly to the Baltic and to all our colonies we are exporting more freely and obtaining remunerating prices. Employment is more readily obtained in the manufacturing districts, and owing to the late improvement of trade at Manchester, the weavers are now fully employed, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages. Large purchases of shirting cloths for the India market have recently been made there, and the stocks are light. By the "*Hibernia*" from New York, papers, to the 15th May have been received, and from them we learn that the Americans are endeavouring to compete with us in the China market. From New York and other ports 250,000 of twist have been exported, and about 1,000,000 of dollars in value of domestics, consisting of sheetings, and twills. 6,000 bales of cotton have also been sent to the same market, and preparations were making for sending a further quantity packed to resemble the Madras, believing this mode would find more favour with the Chinese. The value of the domestics here stated to have been shipped to China amounts to about one half of the value of British cotton goods exported to that country during the present year. The cloth is stated to be of a stouter description than has been usually sent from England.

The shipping and export trade of the port of London we perceive by a statement recently published is much better at present than it has been for the last four years. The number of vessels loading for foreign places on the 26th May in each year, from 1840 to 1843, was as follows: 1840, 168; 1841, 225; 1842, 200; and 1843, 225, taking this increase as a correct index of the commercial state of the whole country, it shows a marked improvement, particularly when allowance is made for the great falling off in our exports to America, since the monetary crisis took place there.—*Atlas*.

MANCHESTER.—There has been a large extent of business done throughout the month; and any alteration is in favour of the buyer. In goods there is little change to notice. The manufacturers of 40-inch Shirtings, or fine Long Cloths, have been fully engaged to order; the contracts, however, for 64-inch goods being now nearly completed, such qualities are beginning to be more plentiful; but 72-reeds, which are produced in smaller quantities, are still scarce, and no stocks on hand. 27-inch Printing Cloth of good qualities continue depressed, and purchases of best 72-reeds 5/11s, at 4/6d. have been made. There are some large stocks held of heavy fabrics of Grey Dometics, which are very full of sale, and such qualities are worth 2/1d. to 2/3d. as 27 to 40 inches can be procured at 1/6d. as 27 to 40 inches more than 2/1d. is 2/1d. per lb. a variation price to the maker; but inferior descriptions, which are in good demand, are yielding no additional return to the producer.

The India market generally presents the same languid aspect which it did a month ago. Mule Turin 50-60 of India qualities still meets a ready sale, while Water Turin is heavy, and prices in many cases ad. down.

Piece Goods.—Cottons. The deliveries have rather exceeded the corresponding month of last year; but only a few fresh sales have been made during the month, and purchasers will now probably wait until the quarterly public sales, which are advertised to commence on the 14th June. Of Bandannos and Choppas, the quantity to be brought forward in the sales will be fully equal to the probable demand. In blue Sainpans, there is no material alteration in the prices of the pound. White Long-cloths are in very little demand at present. For Madras and Vantapollam Handkerchiefs very few orders have been lately received from abroad, and prices are only nominal. For Pongee Silks there is at present no revival in the demand, and the consumption has been much injured by the great deterioration in the quality. Pongee Handkerchiefs have been very little enquired for during the month, either the plain or figured sorts. In Black Silk Handkerchiefs nothing doing. Of Nankeens, a few of the common Singapore sort have been sold at previous rates, and the stock is moving off pretty freely. There are none of good quality in the market. Of Blue Nankeens there are still none of the first sort, which are inquired for.

Raw Silks.—Though some activity was evinced about the middle of the month, prices of Bengal have declined, more especially for inferior classes, which are at least 6d. per lb. lower than last month; but there is still a scarcity of good and good second, with a fair demand for the latter. Public sales are announced to commence on the 21st of June, the quantity offered at which will probably be considerable. In China there has been more doing, but without any improvement in price. About 320 bales have arrived, among which is a parcel of 80 bales of long-reed Tayan, a sort, which will always find a current demand; and also some very fine and good Castons, which would be far more valuable if reeled the same length as Tantles, comparatively few factories having machinery adapted to carry the common length of reel of Canton silk.

CHINA.

Tantles, 9-12 Moins 3d & inferior 14	0-16 0
do. 1st & 2nd	17 0-19 0
Xu-un-fa 5-8 Moss, 3d & inferior 13	0-14 0
do. 1st & 2nd	15 0-17 0
Tayanam	18 0-19 0
do. 1st & 2nd	15 0-16 0
Canton 3d & inferior	7 0-8 0
do. 1st & 2nd	9 12-14 0
Chin Chew	7 0-8 0
do. 1st & 2nd	10 0-12 0

Tan.—There has lately been less doing manifested on the part of the trade to purchase, and the demand privately has been limited; importers, however, for the most part have refused to submit to lower rates. At public sales 10,281 pigs went off heavily, and only 2300 were actually sold; 1000 of which consisted of Pouchong; common Congou went rather cheaper, but other kinds maintained the former currency. Hyson was rather lower; Pouchong brought full prices, and other sorts of Tan maintained the rate of the last auction. Tawan, mid strong burnt sold at 1s 5 1/2; Congou, but mid rather coarse at 1s 0 1/2, but mid rather strong rather burnt 1s 2d, but mid blackish leaf rather strong burnt 1s 3 1/2 to 1s 3 3/4; Pouchong, but mid rather heavy 1s 3 1/2 to 1s 4d, good mid rather strong Pouchong Brown 1s 10d; Hyson, but mid rather strong 1s 4d to 1s 4 1/2; Pouchong 5d to 1s 1 1/2; Ganpou 2s 9 1/2 to 2s 3 1/2; Imperial 2s 5 1/2 to 1s 10 1/2 per lb. Congou Tan 1s 5d per lb. lower than in 1842 at this time; the low prices, however, occasion the consumption to be large, and 510,000 lbs. were delivered from this port last week.

The stock of all sorts of Tan in London on the 1st June was 27,700,000 lbs.; in 1842, 33,175,000 lbs.; in 1841, 29,520,000 lbs. The total deliveries this year have been 14,600,000 lbs., against 14,357,000 lbs. in 1842, and 14,639,000 lbs. in 1841. The stock in the Kingdom is 23,300,000 lbs., against 14,050,000 lbs. in 1842, and 25,300,000 lbs. in 1841.

The Malabar, 72, has arrived at Plymouth, from Rio de Janeiro, with Mr. Silva, the English Envoy to Brazil, on board. He had been dismissed by the Emperor with the most friendly expressions; and it is said that a special mission to this country had been appointed, in the person of Senhor José de Arango Ribeiro; who is now at Paris. The Prince de Joinville had arrived at Rio, and the Imperial Palace was placed at his disposal.

The announcement that possession of the Sandwich Islands had been taken by Lord George Paulet in the name of her Majesty, has thrown the Paris press into a new paroxysm, which has received aggravation by a document published by two foreign diplomatists, of whose existence we had the misfortune to be in total ignorance: these are Timoteo Hasilio and William Richards, Envoys of his Majesty King Kannehameha III. to his Majesty the King of France, who, with infinite promptitude, protested through the official evening papers of Friday, against this wanton aggression of England, and threaten her with the consequences.

Sir Robert Peel declared in the House of Commons on the 3rd May in answer to a question from Mr. Hindley that there was no truth in this report.—Ed. C. R.

Intelligence has been received from Brazil of the appointment of his excellency José de Arango Ribeiro, now representing his Majesty at the Court of the Taileries, to a mission to this country, with a view of opening negotiations for a commercial treaty, and the result is looked forward to with much interest.—(Chronicle).

TUNNEL.—During the two months since the Tunnel has been opened there have passed through and paid toll 675,640 persons.

THE "PARADISE" STEAMER.—In the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent, May 15, we find the following:—"The keeper of the Light-house at Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, saw a board at sea, which afterwards drifted ashore, having on it, in printed letters, 'Steamship President.'"—(Ibid.).

The Chinese bed, with the golden posts, the description of which read so magnificently in the papers, some time since, is no such splendid-looking affair after all. The golden pillars are hollow, of course, and, though covered with engraving of a very original character, yet the design manifests none of that elegance, or fancy, which might have been displayed by the artists generally so fanciful and picturesque. The hangings are of green silk, and worked in a shawl pattern, in a manner to delight the hearts of some admirers of this sort of fabric; here and there, there is a little bullion fringe. There are several other cases of presents which have scarcely yet been unpacked, but which are said to contain some beautiful shawls.—(Chesham Looker-On).—Galvani's Messenger.

It is said that only two regiments are to remain in China—the Eighteenth and Ninety-eighth; and that the Fifty-fifth will return home on the arrival of the four companies of the Ninety-eighth, now under orders for Hongkong—the first division of which will embark in the Cornwall, now sitting at Portsmouth.—(Herald).

POST-OFFICE OFFICE.—INDIAN MAIL.—Yesterday the following notice was posted at the General Post-office, and at the several branch offices throughout the metropolis:—"The next mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands via Falmouth, will be made up and dispatched from the General Post-office on Saturday, the 13th inst. For India, via Mauritius, on Wednesday, 31st May. N.B.—Letters and papers for places beyond the territories of the East India Company (Australia, New Zealand, China, etc.) need not be addressed to the care of correspondents at Bombay, that order being cancelled."—(Times).

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY
HONGKONG.
August 15th, 1843.
To day we have continued a summary of

the news brought by the Overland Mail. The Political comments on the events of the month are as usual "wise as the Foxes under" one party representing the revenue as deficient two millions, which but for fortuitous events ought to have been three; the other perfectly satisfied that when the arrears of the income tax are collected, there will be no deficiency at all and but for equal fortuitousness we suppose the surplus expected at the commencement of last financial year would have been forthcoming. In the affairs of Ireland, there is no less discrepancy of opinion. Many will have that unhappy country, on the very eve of a civil war, the other party consider O'Connell only a little more than usually vicious.

We have no doubt that as in many similar cases, truth will be found to lie between. By the Premier's own confession he has been disappointed at the deficiency in the revenue; at the same time it is but fair to remember that in laying his estimates before the House in 1842 he placed to account the whole produce of the income tax, of which all parties agree that a large sum is yet to collect. Still had this tax produced only the sum originally expected from it there would have been a falling off sufficient to produce serious alarm.

Ireland has long supplied one of the greatest difficulties a British statesman has to contend with. However those whose spirit of partisanship is carried so far, as to prevent them from seeing any thing in another light than as it will influence their party wrangling, may affect to make light of the present movement there, it is evident from the precautionary measures government have found it necessary to adopt, that they consider it not to be so slighted; and we have no doubt that little is wanted to produce a fearful convulsion. We do not however expect that this will take place. Indeed we consider O'Connell too good a politician to give way to a measure which could only end in the destruction of all the schemes to which he has devoted his energies through life. No man half so clear sighted as he is could expect to make head against the force of Great Britain, especially now when free from all other wars. And however he may boast of the "united energies of nine millions" he cannot forget that little short of one third of these nine millions in the "black north" are ready at a moment's call to rise against him, and fight for Protestant ascendancy with a determination as well as a violence equal to the most furious zealots upon whom he places his reliance.

It is with great satisfaction that we find both parties agreed in stating that the revival in trade noticed in the last mail continues to progress, and that, so far as the season had advanced, the weather had been most propitious for seed time, and the crops presented a most promising appearance.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.
About a quarter before one o'clock this morning the watchman on duty at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. observed some one advancing along the adjoining Bazaar with a small lantern in a way which attracted his attention. On arriving opposite the Comptroller's house which has several times before been the object of a similar attack, torches were lighted and oiled paper in a flame thrown about so as to illuminate the neighbourhood. At the same time a numerous band of Chinese soldiers attempted to force open the door. The sentinel immediately gave the alarm and fired among the robbers, who quickly dispersed. Rockets were fired off, in hopes of procuring assistance, but none came and the whole escaped; though as there were marks of blood observed in the morning, it is believed, some of them were wounded. This is a case we could desire the general administration. A party of soldiers stationed within a few hundred yards, ready for protection from such attacks, which have been frequently renewed in the same quarter. Surely a sentinel ought to be constantly on duty in such a situation, and just as surely if such was the

case for ought to have been alarmed by the report of the crew as already signifying, and to have communicated with the party so that at least an attempt might have been made to apprehend the murderers. Had such an attempt been made, from the nature of the place it could scarcely have failed of success.

While the *Menapua* was leaving the roads this afternoon one of the crewmen fell from the fore-topmast hand, and though the violence of his fall was considerably broken by his alighting on the deck which happened to be just below him he was seriously hurt and had one of his arms broken. As might be expected the cook was also severely injured.

The Members are making great capital out of the fact, which they state, that a man was murdered, and in that state had his leg sawed off without feeling any pain in the operation. One of the newspapers is some measure diminished by the wonderment of this "triumph of science" by mentioning the rather material circumstance that the leg was a wooden one.—*New York Enquirer*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ALFRED FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKIN & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GREENE, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, residing under the name and firm of W. & T. GREENE & Co., at Hongkong; And all writs of Kin, Creditors and others concerned herein are duly apprised thereof.

By order,

CHARLES E. STEWART,

Treasurer and Fiscal, Secy.

Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
27th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 28th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," on the 1st September.

THE "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa on the 1st October.

THE "CITY OF PALACES," on the 1st September.

THE "HELEN," from Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SPYGLASS," 100 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 30 and 32m. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China good trade and sails remarkably fast. Displacement 100 tons, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 6 inches. Apply to
Macao, May 24, 1843. W. F. PIERCE.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 14 tons measurement, built in America in 1838, recently and properly equipped with sails, masts, rigging, and complete outfit, including a small cabin, and a good crew. For further particulars apply at
Macao, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Cadizina, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.

THE S.S. *India* built 240, HART, Captain KERR, will leave with the regular mail from Whampoa. For freight apply to JAMES HERRING, Consul, and HENDERSON & AUTUMN, Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1843.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of the JAMES MATHESON & Co. in our establishment closed on 28th ultimo, and Mr DOUGLAS MATHESON and Mr DAVID JARDINE are the only partners in the said establishment.

Our First new arrivals of ALFRED MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE. The Partnership existing between DIERON, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIERON, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation, on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIERON, GRAY & Co. at Bombay under the firm of DIERON, HUNTER & Co. and at Liverpool under the firm of DIERON, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIERON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

The following works are expected shortly.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER FIRES; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parker & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LET OF ST. CHRYSBOSTOM, AND CAPT. V. CITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE, IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favorable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order.

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the proceeds repaid, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignee may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co., Philadelphia, U. S.

January, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months or 1 year the annual rate will be charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances for the present will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £8,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be enabled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Prices applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 18th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1836 & 1844.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Assurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. N. H. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

ATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MAITICAR & Co.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS-PAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOSEPH STREET

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Readers, that he has received from the

Office, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he is supplied with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch, and European Newspapers, in all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is dispatched in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES W. LLINER" in full, and must be attended to, unless accompanied by a real signature, or reference for payment on some English Bank.

N.B. Remittances may be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (native) containing it.]

NOTICE.—STAMPS can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE, GOSWORTH, situated where that city is no FIRE RISK, an application to

G. V. GILLERBY.

Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1842.

44 Queen Road.

FOR SALE.—Brass and Federal Table Lamp, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four shades in rich stands complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish Table Cloths and Napkins. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATENT CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BURGUNDY Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in
Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the
Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be
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tention to, to send such with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 34.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1843.

No. 662.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette, August 24th, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor having had
under his careful consideration the Instructions
which have been received from Her Majesty's
Government on the Subject of Crown Lands in
this Colony, is pleased to publish the following
Extracts of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Sir Henry Pottinger is to abstain from alien-
ating any of the land on the Island, either in
perpetuity, or for any time of greater length
than may be necessary to induce and enable
the Tenants to erect substantial, buildings,
&c."

"But with the general prohibition against the
alienation of Crown Lands, and with the general
refusal to sanction any such Grants as may
have already been made, Lord Stanley would
connect a promise, that immediately on the
Establishment of a regular Government in the
place, an inquiry should be instituted, by some
competent and impartial authority, into the
equitable Claims of all Holders of Land, to a
confirmation, either permanent or temporary,
of their Titles, so far as they could be confirm-
ed consistently with a just regard to the
interests of Society at large."

With adherence to the principle laid down in
the above Extracts, it will be understood, that
Her Majesty's Government do not recognize the
validity of any Grants, or Sales, of Land that
may have been made, or may have taken place,
under any authority whatsoever, previous to the
Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty,
upon which event the Island of Hongkong be-
came a bona fide Possession of the British Crown,
and from which day the payment of rents deriva-
ble from such Land will only be held to com-
mence.

In obedience to the intimation conveyed in
one of the preceding Extracts, His Excellency,
the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint,
A. T. GORDON Esq. Land Officer, &c.

CARSTEN DE HAVILLAND, H. M.'s 55 Regt.,
Assistant Surveyor, and
CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, Esq., Treasurer
and Financial Secretary to
Government,

to be a Committee; assisted by Richard Bar-
gas, Esq., Legal Adviser to Government, to
inquire into the equitable claims of all Holders
of Lands, to define the class to which particular
lots shall henceforward belong, as well as their
future annual rent, and to arrange, for the dis-
posal of future lots regarding which Her Majesty's
Instructions prescribe: "and it is our future
Will and Pleasure, that no such land shall be
sold, or let, except, at public auction; and that
at every such auction, the Lands to be then
sold or let, be put up at a reserved or mini-
mum price, equal to the fair reasonable price
and value or annual rent thereof."

By order of His Excellency the Governor, and
Commander in Chief of Hongkong.

RICHARD WOONNAM.

Officiating Deputy Colonial Secretary.
Government House,

Victoria, Hongkong, 21st August, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Provincial Government of Canton, hav-
ing issued a Proclamation, requiring that all
Foreign Vessels, inward bound, shall report
themselves at the Bogue Forts, on, and after,
the 1st day of the Chinese month—which falls
on the 25th of August—all Masters and others in
Command of Vessels are apprized accordingly,
and directed to conform to this Regulation.

This Notification is not intended to super-
cede that which was published in the *Hongkong
Gazette* of the 17th of August—as the manner
of, and rules for, Vessels reporting themselves
will hereafter be published;—but is meant to
provide for the Provincial Authorities having
unexpectedly issued the Proclamation above
adverted to.

By order,

RICHARD WOONNAM.

Government House.

Victoria, Hongkong, 18th August, 1843.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Lin is dead,—and here is an obituary
notice issued by his Celestial Majesty. You
will doubtless suppose it reflects severely
upon that stirring period of his life when in
conflict with the Barbarians, he robbed them
of their property, as afterwards acknowl-
edged by the Court, and for which he was to
have been banished to the "Cold Country".
Not one single word about the matter, either
in praise or censure!

Energetic he was, in rash and ill judged
measures, patriotic in his thorough hatred
of every thing not Chinese, and refined in
the arts of cruelty and mendacity: and hav-
ing conceded so much to him, let us proceed
to the perusal of a pæneegyric by his master.

An Imperial Edict.—The great states-
man, Lin-tsh-ten, preserved an undeviating
line of rectitude, and the principles of probity
and uprightness were rooted in his nature.
In manner, he was plain and affable, and his
singleness of heart was even eminently
displayed. In the reign of Kea-King, having
been honoured by an Imperial examination,
he was raised from the rank of Han-lin (the
highest literary graduate) to a seat in the
Cabinet. We, upon coming to the throne,
and observing his patriotic spirit, his des-
patch in business and his extensive and
varied experience, ordered his presence about
the Imperial person, in which capacity he
remained for upwards of ten years without a
single instance of default. Last year we
sent him to the Province of Ho-nan to super-
intend the embanking operations on the
Yellow River in the Scang-hoo district, which
were conducted and completed with his
usual zeal and energy. Our Council then
recommended us to take his age into con-
sideration, and being fully aware that nature
with him was on the decay, we granted him
a double term of holidays (30 days). As
however he petitioned for a prolongation of
this period we gave him a month in addition
to rest his mental as well as physical powers.
—On recovering, he immediately returned
to his duties, but only a few days after, he

suddenly departed this life in the Palace,
while in the act of preparing a document for
our inspection. Our grief was extreme for
he had a strong claim on our gratitude, and
we therefore now confer honors according to
his rank as a statesman and scholar. As a
proof of our affection we shall offer sacrifice
to his departed spirit in the Temple of the
Virtuous. We have conferred upon him the
* To-lo-king cover for his coffin and now
appoint the Princes Tsae-tuy and Tsae-ling
with ten officers of the Imperial body guard
on an early day to pour out a libation before
him. Let a donation of 1,500 Taels of Silver
be given for his funeral expenses, and let his
body lie in state in the Imperial cemetery,
for in his official capacity there is not a single
instance in which he deserved reprehension.
His Grandsons Lin-tseen, Lin-ching, and Lin-
yung when arrived at the years of maturity
(16) are to be presented to the Civil Board,
that we may confer our favours upon them
and this shew our grief for the deceased.
When the usual ceremonies on this occasion
have been performed, let them be duly
reported.—Respect this.—No date.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger announces, with feelings
of the deepest and most unfeigned sorrow, the
decease this morning a few minutes after seven
o'clock of the Honorable J. R. Morrison Esq.,
Member of Council, Chinese Secretary &c. and
Officiating Colonial Secretary of the Government
of Hongkong.

Mr. Morrison was so well known and so truly
beloved, esteemed, and respected by all who had
the happiness of his acquaintance and friend-
ship, that to attempt to pass any panegyric on
his private character would be a mere waste of
words, and Sir Henry Pottinger feels that his
own sincere grief on this mournful event is only
a type of that universal sentiment in which the
memory and worth of Mr. Morrison will for ever
be embalmed.

In a public point of view Sir Henry Pottinger
considers the death of Mr. Morrison to be an
irreparable national calamity, and he doubts not
but as such it will be received and viewed by
his Sovereign and country.

Macao, August 29th, 1843.

From the Canton Press, September 2.

We stated last week that the Steamer *Proser-
pine* had been sent over from Hongkong on the
24th to land the Honble Mr. Morrison; then ill
of the Hongkong fever. It is now our melan-
choly duty to report his death which took place
on the 29th of last month, a little after seven
o'clock in the morning.

We have headed our notice of this melan-
choly event, by one written by H. E. Sir Henry
Pottinger, which well expresses the esteem and
respect in which the departed was held by every-
body, and the death of one so young, yet so
beloved, esteemed, and talented, may well draw
tears of sympathy and grief from all who knew
him or his worth.

Mr. J. R. Morrison, the son of the illustrious

* To-lo-king, a yellow satin pall with characters in-
scribed on it from the religious book of the Tartars, like
that of the Lama of Tibet.

Doctor Morrison, so well known as an active Missionary and compiler of the Chinese Dictionary in Malacca, in 1816, and only 25 years and 4 months old at the time of his death. In an early age he was sent to Europe, whence he returned after a short stay, to China, with only the rudiments of an education, which it then became the care of his father to perfect. From the earliest age his attention was drawn to the study of the Chinese language, in which he had become so proficient that on the lamented death of his father, though only 19 years old, he was appointed by the government to the responsible situation of Chinese secretary, and interpreter to the Superintendent of Trade, before held by his father, the duties of which he performed to general satisfaction.

Mr. Morrison's studies were even at that early period not limited to the Chinese language; the trade of this country had so much engaged his attention that in 1834 he published a volume "The Chinese Commercial Guide," containing much very valuable information on the commerce with Canton, which must have been collected with considerable pains, and which to this moment is of the greatest use as a book of reference. During the following years, preceding the differences with the English, Mr. Morrison, whose official duties did not then engross the whole of his time, was engaged in perfecting his knowledge of the Chinese language, and of the customs and habits of this people. The geography of this country particularly had engaged his attention, and if he had been spared us, it was his purpose we believe to have published a work on the geography of China, for which he had already collected many valuable notes. He contemplated also a new and enlarged edition of his father's dictionary. These literary labors were however interrupted by the troubles which broke out in Canton early in 1839, since which time he had to conduct the whole of the Chinese correspondence of H. M. Superintendents and Plenipotentiaries, and in 1840 and subsequently always accompanied H. M. Plenipotentiary on the several expeditions of the British forces, where his perfect knowledge of the language, and of the official usages were of the greatest advantage in carrying on the negotiations which have terminated so advantageously to his country. It was just at the moment when Mr. Morrison's services were about to be rewarded by higher office, and their value probably more substantially recognized by his sovereign and country, H. E., Sir H. Pottinger having only last week appointed him a member of the legislative and executive council, and officiating colonial secretary of the government of Hongkong, when on the 23rd of last month, he was attacked by the Hongkong fever which has lately deprived us of so many valuable lives. On the 25th attended by Mr. Woosam he arrived here in the steamer *Proserpine* in a very precarious state, and although Doctor Anderson was in constant attendance, the fever would not give way to medical treatment; he expired, as before said, on the morning of the 29th, after a short illness during which with the exception of the night preceding his death when he was delirious, he retained the perfect possession of his mental faculties. On the morning of his death life was observed to be ebbing away fast, his pulse grew momentarily weaker, and he passed into eternity without a struggle. On Wednesday evening his remains were attended to the Protestant burial ground by almost the whole of the foreign community, and many inhabitants of this city. The Revd. Doctor Bridgman read the funeral service; pallbearers were the Revd. Doctor Parker, Revd. Mr. Brown, Revd. Mr. Miller, Mr. Alex. Matheson, Mr. Patrick Stewart, and Doctor Anderson. The late Mr. Morrison's brother followed the hearse as chief mourner, supported by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger; the Honble. Mr. Johnston and Captain Balfour likewise followed as mourners. The fever which terminated his life, and which must be called the Hongkong fever, combines we are told, in its symptoms, the appearance of the jungle fever of India and of the yellow fever of the West Indies, and has hitherto in too many instances, defied medical art, although the latest advices, from Hongkong, we are glad to say, mention the recovery of several that were considered in danger from the same illness.

We have above spoken of Mr. Morrison's official and literary life. His private worth and social qualities had sincerely attached to him a great number of friends who deeply mourn over

their bereavement. Of relations, only a younger brother is now in China, but a sister (like him the offspring of his father's first marriage) and his father's widow with two other sons and a daughter, who were chiefly dependent upon him for support, remain in England; and we much feel that he left his affairs here not in so prosperous a condition, that any provision can be made for them from their proceeds. However, Mr. Morrison having been so very valuable a public servant we doubt not that the government at home will not suffer them to want, and we are certain that Sir Henry Pottinger will make the strongest representations in their favor. We are glad to hear that already a subscription is spoken of by his friends, as a testimonial of the esteem in which they held the departed, for the purchase of his English library to be presented to the Morrison Education Society, the proceeds to be invested for a provision for his own sister. We doubt not that this project will find much favor with the public. Mr. Morrison has besides left a very valuable Chinese library, collected by his father and himself during a number of years and much enriched during his stay in the north. This, we hope, will at its full value be purchased by some national institution.

After having written the above, we received the following from an intimate friend of Mr. Morrison's, whose grief will be sufficiently shown by the lines written to his memory, and is another testimony to his worth, if such were wanting.

"It may be truly said by the Foreign community of this place, 'there is this day fallen' in our Israel a Prince and a Great man!" We speak not of one enjoying any large portion of this world's Wealth and Honors—rather the contrary, for fortune frowned upon him!—neither are we about to eulogize one of those scourges of mankind who have been dignified with the name of Heroes, for he of whom we speak came with a message of peace, on an errand of Love. No; he ruled over no petty principality; but he was instrumental in restoring Good will between the Eastern and the Western Worlds! he subdued no cities, but he conquered ten thousand hearts. Fame found him in the shade; the force of circumstances dragged him from that retirement which he loved and courted; "Knowledge is power;" and thus, without one ambitious longing, JOHN ROBERT MORRISON became in spite of himself, a Prince and a Great man! His glorious achievements are summed up in the short but touching verse which describes the employment of the Great Author of Christianity,—"he went about continually doing good." In the words of Junius, "his laurels were hardly earned, but they will 'wear well,' for time itself can never wither the wreath that now enshrines the twice-sacred name of MORRISON."

"Mr. MORRISON'S qualifications as a scholar are too well known to require to be particularized now. Suffice it to say that he filled for many years the post of Chief Interpreter to her Majesty's commission, and was in many respects the best Sinologue of his day. A little more leisure and a few more years (alas! to a most untimely grave hast thou been snatched away from thy friends and from thy country!) and the extent of his reading might have equalled that of his justly celebrated Father."

"But fond memory loves to linger still more upon the goodness of his heart than even the brilliant qualities of his head. Courteous and obliging to all, his look beamed benignity on mankind; his grasp was the grasp of friendship; his words were the accents of kindness. No language can convey any idea of the general sympathy felt in his behalf. When it was known that Mr. Morrison was dangerously ill, every one felt as if some domestic calamity were about to overtake himself, as if the Destroying Angel were going to smite at his own door-post. 'Can Mr. Morrison die! sure not Morrison! any other man rather than Morrison! we cannot possibly spare Morrison!' Alas! alas! the fell Destroyer that spares neither age nor sex has refused to relax his iron grasp! The prayers, the tears of his nearest and dearest have been unavailing! the heart felt sympathies of Englishmen and Americans—of Foreigners and Chinese have produced no effect! Too true! too true! I try to disbelieve the fact as you may, avert your eyes! stop those streaming eyes! tear the image of DEATH from their throbbing heart! in vain! it is all of no use! the cold grave has for ever

closed in upon what was John Robert Morrison! "His family! ——— but are we not all of his family! for where is the man who by the death of Morrison has not in very dead lost a brother!"

"The Reader will remember what was said of KISSA-WARRA!"

They goin', two that gave the fatal blow,
And behind the fell disease to lay thee low,
So the stark eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more to war thro' rolling clouds again,
Views his own feather in the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivers in his heart!

A strong gale accompanied by much rain blew here on the 26th of last month. It began at about 11 A. M. blowing fresh from N. N. W. the wind gradually went round to the S. W. and the barometer fell from 29.51 at 9 A. M. to 29.37 at 4 P. M. when it became stationary, and began to rise again after 6 P. M. after eight o'clock the violence of the wind abated much. The *Ariel* from Calcutta arrived outside just before the bad weather began, but it being too thick anchored there, very fortunately as it proved for Captain Duplan, Commander of the French Corvette *Alcmene*, who during the gale had put off from Macao in a boat to reach his vessel anchored in the Roads at a considerable distance from shore, but was blown to leeward, and would no doubt have been blown right out to sea, had he not come across the *Ariel*, where he, four officers, and boats crew, were taken on board, and remained until next morning, when they returned to the Corvette. The Corvette has since left the Roads, for Whampoa we believe.

Captain Harris's Abyssinian Embassy.

We have already mentioned that Captain W. C. Harris, of the *Engineer*, accompanied by two Abyssinian Ambassadors, who arrived last month in the *Victoria*, left Bombay in the *Sesostris* in charge of the presents sent for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, through the late mission, of which he was the leader, at the Court of Shoa. The various articles were for some time exposed in the Council Chamber, and from their novelty and savage singularity, attracted great admiration, although obviously the work of a people low in the scale of civilization.

Public curiosity has been long on the stretch to fathom the mysterious proceedings of the mission, which was so long absent, and of which the secrets have been so hermetically sealed. Although nothing of a political nature can transpire, the arrival in Bombay of the two Abyssinians, the first of their nation who have crossed the ocean boundary, would at least prove that the most friendly relations have been established with the monarch of Shoa, who, we understand, has been induced to conclude a treaty of commerce, whereof Captain Harris is likewise the bearer to England. The extent of the zoological & botanical collection, the myrrh, the cotton, the seeds, and the splendid paintings lately exhibited, with the various rude manufactures of the countries visited, would prove that the enterprising party were not idle; and some of their accessions to geography, which have already appeared in print, may be expected to lead to very important results.

It is highly to the credit of Captain Harris and his associates, that their hardships and privations endured, and their manifold dangers incurred, should have resulted so extensively to the amelioration of the lot of their suffering fellow-creatures in the heart of mysterious Africa. We read with feelings of admiration, mingled with the proudest gratification, the fact that upwards of seven thousand Christian slaves were liberated from galling bondage at the intercession of our countrymen, and are now blessing the name of the white man; that hundreds of doomed Pagan captives, taken in the bloody forays, witnessed by the British embassy, were set at large; and that the members of the royal house of Shoa, and princes of the blood, whom a barbarous policy has, since the days of Solomon, doomed to chains and a living grave, have been liberated through the same influence—to the permanent abolition, we trust, of a system so revolting to humanity. Honours and rewards surely cannot fail to follow such signal victories gained over savage ignorance.

We hope shortly to peruse the narrative of proceedings which, in so far as they can be exhibited, has, we understand, been prepared for

the press. It will prove doubly interesting as revealing regions hitherto concealed from our acquaintance, and known only as the asylum of an isolated Christian church, which has maintained its ground against heathen and Mahomedan invasion for upwards of a thousand years. That a link so long broken should have been restored from this Presidency, is a highly enviable honour; and awaiting with impatience the appearance of the promised volumes, we cordially congratulate the gallant band on its success in the cause of commerce, science, and humanity.—*Bombay Times*, May 27.

It is to be collected from the reply of Sir Robert Peel to Dr. Bowring, that Captain Harris has completed his mission to Abyssinia, having concluded a treaty with the court of Shoa, which will secure to the subjects of England a safer and more unrestricted intercourse with that part of Africa.—*London Mail*.

OPINIONS OF SCHRODER AND QUINCY ON THE MEDICAL EFFECTS OF TEA.—Schroder and Quincy have very copiously detailed the many sensitive qualities of Tea. Kemper is of the same opinion, and contends that "there is no infusion or decoction taken so plentifully as that of Tea, sits so easy upon the stomach, or passes quicker through the body, and so gently refreshes the drooping and animal spirits, and recreates the mind, as this same Tea doth."

A STARTLING SERMON.—A capital story is told of a minister somewhere down east, who being somewhat given to laziness, was in the habit of drawing frequently upon a barrel of sermons, bequeathed to him by his father, who was also a minister. Upon one occasion the young divine got hold of a sermon once delivered to the state prison convicts; and taking it for granted from the well known language of his father that it would be appropriate, decided, without examination, to make use of it on the next Lord's day. The Sabbath came—the congregation assembled—the worthy deacons were all in their places—and the preaching commenced. All went well for a time, and the audience, were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the clergyman surprised them with the information that "if it had not been for the clemency of the governor every one of you would have been hung long ago.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A Gascon preacher stopped short in his pulpit; it was in vain that he scratched his head, nothing would come out. "My friends," said he, as he walked quietly down the pulpit stairs, "I pity you, for you have lost a fine discourse."

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

(From the Edinburgh Courier.)

The number of ministers who have signed and adhered to the protest given in to the General Assembly on the 18th instant, is stated in the *Witness* of Tuesday the 23rd, to be about 444. On a careful examination of all the names that have been hitherto printed in the *Witness*, it appears, however, that the number of ministers is only 395, of whom are:—

1. Parish ministers	214
2. Quoad sacra do.	144
3. Professors	3
4. Assistants and successors	14
5. Ordained assistants, Missionaries, and others having no cure	20

In all

The number of Parish Ministers in all is

Deducting from which, the above

There remain

The number of Ministers of Parliamentary Churches and Chapels of Ease is about

Deducting from which, the above

There remain

Making together

In this appears that there are 733 parish ministers, besides 102 ministers of chapels, who have not retired from the Establishment.

Other Edinburgh Papers of a later date confirm this statement that not a fourth of the Established Clergymen have seceded.

"It is confidently stated," says the *Courier Francais*, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has resolved that there is to be no Ambassador to China, as he had at first intended, but that a Minister Plenipotentiary will be established there. M. de Lagranger, whose place at Athens has been taken by M. Piscatory, is, it is said, the person appointed to that post.—*Galignani's Messenger*, May 9.

SECRETS OF THE WINE TRADE.

At Guildhall on Friday, George Tennant, who was described as a commission-agent, was placed before Sir Peter Laurie charged with improperly possessing himself of four dozens of wine, the property of Mr. Cheman, wine-merchant of Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, in the month of October last.

Mr. Jones, a solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that the defendant had the wine from Mr. Cheman. It was sent by the porter, to whom he (the defendant) gave the slip after disposing of it, and getting a check on the Bank of England for the amount.

Mr. Jones—Now, Mr. Cheman, what wine do you charge the defendant with stealing? Mr. Cheman—Port wine.

Mr. Jones—Will you swear it was port wine? Mr. Cheman—I will not—it was red Marsella. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jones—What did you put on the cork? Mr. Cheman—"Port".

Mr. Jones—Will you swear there was one drop of port wine in the whole of the bottles? Mr. Cheman (greatly confused)—Not a drop; we make Cape port, or any other sort of wine. It is no secret; we all do it. (Great laughter.)

Sir Peter Laurie (laughing)—And that is the way you gammon your port-drinkers?

Mr. Jones—Be kind enough to give us the ingredients of your famous port. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cheman remained silent.

Mr. Jones—It is not composed of log wood, Spanish wood, and a small dash of alum? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Cheman still remained silent.

Sir Peter Laurie—Well, if I give my opinion, there is six of one and half a dozen of the other. I will send the defendant back to prison; but if persons swindle themselves they must expect to be swindled! (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. West then appeared against the defendant, with respect to a bill for £20 fraudulently obtained; and on which charge the prisoners were remanded.—*Scotsman*, April 12.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th June	Singapore	17th Aug.
U. States	7th May	Java	26th July
Calcutta	25th July	Manila	16th Aug.
Bombay	15th July	Australasia	10th May
Chusan	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

By the latest advices from Canton we learn that the trade there was suffering so much interruption and inconvenience as to be nearly at a stand for the present. The Hong Merchants seem anxious to continue their former monopoly and as the Hongse where merchandise has been always warehoused are in their hands and traders have been unable to procure any others, they seem possessed of sufficient power to effect their object. The Hoppo too are unwilling to admit goods upon payment of the duties settled by the new tariff without the addition of farther imposts and the native Linguists exclaim loudly that their emoluments are lessened to a ruinous degree while their labours are greatly increased.

All this is very much what was expected by the best judges and we believe it arises wholly from local interests and prejudices

without being directed by the supreme Government. It is however not the less necessary that the firmest resistance should be made to any encroachment, or deviation from the terms settled by the treaty. If any concession is once made no one can tell how far additional imposts will be accumulated under various pretences, until affairs are brought back to the same state from which we have just escaped.—If other means fail, our own Government must be called on too see the proper administration of the treaty solely solemnly confirmed and we have no doubt the same prudent firmness which brought the former negotiations to so satisfactory a conclusion, will be equally successful now.

It is with the most sincere satisfaction we are enabled to announce that the fever which has deprived us of so many valuable members of society appears now to have exhausted its influence. For nearly a week we have heard of no new cases and those which had occurred immediately before are less virulent. It is hoped that the change of the monsoon now so near at hand will dispel the gloom which has brooded over us for some months and we trust that before a return of the heat, means will be found for removing many of the causes that combined to produce such fatal results.

We have given in a supplement the Chinese arrangement of the new Tariff, enumerating some of the articles more minutely, and referring to the heads under which they are charged duties according to the arrangement previously published.

We have heard two more cases of house breaking occurred the same night, the attempt was made which was noticed in our last, and in one of them it is said property to a considerable amount was carried off.

On Friday evening a boat in the road's carrying a considerable press of sail was upset. The accident was fortunately observed by a gentleman on shore who pointed it out to the crew of a man of war's boat; these lost no time in proceeding to the spot and were fortunate enough to save the only two individuals who had been on board.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug.	ARRIVED.	From
27. JULIET.	Alexander,	Macao.
28. WM. WILSON.	Hutchins,	Calcutta.
28. EUPHRATES.	Wilson,	Calcutta.
28. VICTORIA.	Potter,	Calcutta.
30. MARY ANN.	Holton,	Chusan.
31. H. M. S. AIGMCURT.	captain Bruce,	Cruise.
September.		
1. F. M. S. DRIVER.	captain ———,	Chusan.
1. PROBE.	—	Macao.
— ANNA MARIA.	W—,	London.
— SPEC.	Harding,	Macao.
Aug.	SAILED.	For
27. MERRAID.	Ryle,	Macao.
27. H. C. ST. PROSPER.	commdg Hongk, Meco.	
31. THOMAS (HOP).	Metcalf,	Amoy and Chusan.
31. JOHN BROWN.	—	Whampoa.
31. MAKEPPA.	Fraser,	East Coast.
31. PORTLY.	Reed,	Whampoa.
31. CANAMAR.	Kerr,	Macao.
September.		
1. ANS BREA.	Roulard,	Macao.
1. EAG.	Scudon,	Macao.
1. MAKEPPA.	Fraser,	Chusan.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Manila—Pharbo.
For Chusan—Linton Campbell.
For Whampoa—Ellen, and Dumfries.

WM. PEDDER—Harbour Master.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Ann, Commodore, Maid of Athens, Eleonora, Rosberry, Indian, Lady McNighten, Mr. St. Elphinstone, Fairlie, Litherland, Helen, Ruby, Canton.
do via Singapore—Florist.
do via Macao—Campaniane.
From Liverpool—England's Queen, Thomas Fielden, John Horton, John Christian, John Dalton, Vincent Simson, William Jardine, John O'Giant.
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Nabal, Mary Salentine, Sophia Fraser, Persia.
From Bombay—England, Madras, Harriott Scott, Isabella Thompson, Lucy Wright, Ann, British Merchant.

VICTORIA HOW IN VICTORIA HARBOR.

Mary Catherine
Boggs
Charles Jones
Pamphlet
Elizabeth Moore
Pamphlet
Ann
Louisa Campbell
Chieftain
Eliza Stewart
Ellen
Dumfries
Iris (Br)
Nautilus do
Rom (Hulk)
James Campbell
Ivanhoe
Juliet
Esquimaux
William Wilson
Tyrer
Frankland
Carib
John Barry (Recg. ship)

Duke of Wellington
Clonesta
Judith Allan
Colonist
Louisa
Sarah (Br)
Sarah (ship)
John Laird (Iron Barque)
Harlequin (Brig)
Claudine
Mary (Sch)
Terence (Repairing)
Omaga do
Anna Maria
Phoebe
Victoria
Mercury (Recg. ship)
Mary Ann
Bonsaloon
Ann Lockery
General Wood (Recg. ship)
Gustine (Sch)
Jardine do do
Isabella (Hulk)

H.M. MARY'S SHIP.

Cornwallis, Vice Admiral Sir William Parker,
Captain Richards.
Agincourt, Rear Admiral Sir Thos. Cochrane,
Captain Bruce.
Minden, Captain Quin. Hospital Ship.
Children, Commander Wellesley.
H. M. Steamer Driver, Commander Hayes.
H. C. Prosperine, Commander Hough, a. n.
H. M. Schooner Starling.
Wm. Pender, Harbour Master and
Marine Magistrate.

DIED here on the 2nd Instant of Apoplexy, F. R. POORE, Esq., Assistant Commissary General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ANNE FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GEMMELL, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GEMMELL & Co., at Hongkong; And all next in, of K. Creditors and others concerned herein are duly apprized thereof.

By order.

CHARLES E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Finl. Secy.

Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),

17th August, 1843.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. CHALLAT, Chef de Consol., n'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.

COMTE DE RATILMENTON.

Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

A VIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont, prévenus que s'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France en Chine, ils doivent se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête, où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 de la loi civile, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation des honneurs par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.

COMTE DE RATILMENTON.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "MADRAS," Captain Stace, will be despatched for the above Port on the 1st September. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 24th August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.
THE "ANONYMA," on the 1st September.

THE "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa on the 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," from Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in 1842, of the best seasoned timber, in the number of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and covered with 20, 22 and 24 in. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sells remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 53 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to Macao, May 30th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.

FOR SALE.



A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 121 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1835, coppered and copper sheathed, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARLATY'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.



THE "A. I. British built ship, MARY, Captain Kne, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERAJEEHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON, in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners.

Our Firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co. and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

The following works are expected shortly.

Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parker & Co. Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order—

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remitted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consigners may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

January, 1843.

Philadelphia, U. S.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months } of the annual rate will be and for 3 months } charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurances to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risks to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1842 & 1843.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurances of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

B. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. MAJ. VICAR & Co.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET.

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND).

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East India and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and some will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N. B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKER) containing it.]

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be so FIRE RISK, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1844. 46 Queen Roads.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine DANISH TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th February, 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—BRUSHELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BAFFINS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMANT & Co's, well known MACHINES, in 1844 Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottle. Apply to LETCHER LARKIN & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1843.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SHEET CALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, Hongkong. Price 92 per copy; Parties taking six copies will be charged 91 per copy.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHINESE-CHINESE. Sp. Dis. 92.5. Easy lessons in Chinese. 92.5. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Hongkong. Also Anglo-Chinese. Calendar for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. 5p. Dr.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOE PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	}	92.
Opium Orders	"		
Circulars &c.	"	}	94.
Compressor's Notes &c.	"		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	}	95.
Liquidator's Reports, Receipts of Cargoes, &c.	"		
Police and Police papers	"	}	95.
Auction Bills	"		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Harniss & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Potts & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT to the Hongkong, Late CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1843.

From the Friend of China & Hongkong Gazette, Aug. 21.

CHINESE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF TARIFF, UNDER

CLASSES OF GOODS.

TITLE

Tariff of Duties, to be levied at the five Ports of Canton, &c. &c.

AS NEWLY ARRANGED.

The duties which, it is agreed, shall be paid upon Goods, imported, and exported by England, at the five Ports of Customs of Canton, Puchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, are here stated in classified order.

Class I.—Exported Oilman's Stores (Oil, Wax, Alum, Sulphur, &c.)

Corresponding to No.
in Alphabetical, i. e.,
English List.

ARTICLES.

Alum, i. e., White Alum—formerly White Alum and Bluestone	1
Annised Oil, not formerly contained in the Tariff	2
Cassia Oil, do. do. do.	12

Class II.—Exported Spices, Tea, &c.

ARTICLES.

Tea, (formerly divided into fine and Native black, and fine and Native green, Tea)	55
Annised, Star	2
Musk	37

Class III.—Exported Drugs.

Capoor, Cutchery	11
Cambor	9
Armenic, under different Chinese names	3
Cassia	12
Cassia Buds, not formerly in Tariff	12
China Root	13
Cubeba, not formerly in Tariff	19

ARTICLES.

Galingal	22
Harfall	28
Rubarb	45
Turnerie	47

Class IV.—Exported Sundries.

Bangles (glass armlets) not formerly in Tariff	4
Bamboo Screens, and Bamboo Ware	5
Coral, Native or false coral, not formerly in Tariff	17
Crackers, and fireworks of all kinds (formerly classed as rockets, &c.)	19
Fans (feather fans, &c.), not formerly in Tariff	30
Glass, Glass ware of all kinds formerly classed as Native Crystal ware	24
Glass beads, False pearls	25
Kittys, or paper Umbrellas	30
Marble, Marble slabs, not formerly in Tariff	34
Rice Paper Pictures	30
Paper Fans	40
Pearls (false) not formerly in Tariff	42

Class V.—Exported Painter's Stores, &c.

Brass Leaf	6
Gamboge	23
Red Lead	23
Glass, as fish glass, cow skin glass, &c.	20
Paper, Stationery	41

ARTICLES.

Tin foil	54
Vermilion	61
Paintings (large paintings) formerly, divided into large and small paintings	30
White Lead	32

Class VI.—Exported Wares of various kinds.

Rope and Horn ware	6
China ware, fine and coarse (formerly classed as fine, coarse, native, and middling)	14
Copper ware, and Pewter ware	16
Manufacturers of wood, furniture	21
Ivory ware, all carved ivory work included, formerly divided into ivory, and ivory carvings	20
Lacquered ware	31
Mother O'Pearl ware	36
Rattan ware, rattan and bamboo work	44
Shalwood ware	49
Gold and Silver ware, formerly divided into Gold ware, and Silver ware	51
Yarn, and Silver ware	50
Other Trunks and Boxes	59

VII.—Exported Woods, Cases, &c.

Valuing sticks of all kinds 10

Class VII.—Exported articles of Clothing.

Wearing apparel, whether of Cotton, wool, or silk; formerly divided into Cotton clothing.	15
Woolen do., Silk & Satin do., and Velvets do.	46
Boots and Shoes, whether of leather & satin, or otherwise	49

Class IX.—Exported fabrics of Cotton, &c.

Grass cloth, and all cloths of hemp or linen	27
Nankeen, and all cloths of Cotton (not formerly in the tariff)	08

Class X.—Exported Silk, fabrics of Silk, &c.

Raw Silk, of any province	40
Coarse or Refuse of silk	41
Organizing of all kinds	46
Silk Ribbon and Thread	40
Silk and Satin fabrics of all kinds, as crapes, lustrings, &c. &c., &c., formerly classed as silks and satins	46
Silk and Cotton mixed fabrics	47
Heretofore a further charge per piece, has been levied, the whole duty is now to be paid in one sum, and the further charge is abolished.	

Class XI.—Exported Carpeting, Mat- ting, &c.

Mats of all kinds, as of straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c. 35

Class XII.—Exported Preserves, &c.

ARTICLES.

Preserved ginger and fruits of all kinds	48
Soy	50
Sager, white and brown	52
Sugar Candy, all kinds	53
Tobacco, prepared and unprepared &c. &c., of all kinds	56

Class XIII.

All that it has not been practicable herein to include are to be charged an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

Class XIV.—Gold and Silver Coin, and Gold and Silver.

Duty Free.

Class XV.—Bricks, Tiles, and building Materials.

Duty Free.

Class I.—Imported Oilman's Stores, &c.

Corresponding to No.
in Alphabetical, i. e.,
English List.

ARTICLES.

Wax, Bee's wax	2
Rose Malves	36
Saltpeetre, to be sold only to the licensed Agents of the Government	37
Soup	41

Class II.—Imported Spices, & Perfumes.

Gum Benzoin and Oil of ditto	24
Sandalwood	46
Pepper	32
All other articles of this class not included in the Tariff to pay an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 5 per cent.	
Perfumery	5 per cent.

Class III.—Imported Drugs.

Asafoetida	1
Campbar Basso (or Valley), 1st quality, or cleaned; formerly classed as good, and inferior, Campbar	6
2nd quality, refuse; formerly classed as uncleaned Campbar	6
Cloves, 1st quality (picked)	7
2nd quality (Mother Cloves)	7
Cow Broom	15
Catch	16
Gambier	31
Betel nut	3
Ginseng, 1st quality or cleaned	22
2nd do., refuse or Ginseng board	23
Gum Olibanum	34
Myrrh	34
Mace, or Flower of Nutmeg	36
Mercury, or Quicksilver	30
Nutmegs, 1st quality or cleaned	31
2nd do., uncleaned	31
Patchouli	30
Rhinoceros Horns	36

Class IV.—Imported Sundries.

Flint	10
Mother O'Pearl shells	20

Class V.—Imported Dried Meats, &c.

ARTICLES.

Bird's nests, 1st quality, cleaned	5
Bird's nest, 2nd do., good middling	5
3rd do., uncleaned	5
Bicho de Mar 1st do., black	4
2nd do., white	4
Shark's fins, 1st do., white	39
2nd do., black	39
Stock fish and dried fish	42
Fish maws, not formerly in the Tariff	15

Class VI.—Imported Painter's Stores.

Cochineal	10
Stain's	10
Japan wood	40

Class VII.—Imported Woods, Canes, &c.

Rattans	34
Ebony	46

All other imported woods—as red wood, satin wood, yellow wood, &c., not included in the Tariff, 10 per cent, *ad valorem*.

Class VIII.—Imported Clocks, Watches, and Trinketry.

Clocks	8
Watches	8
Telescopes	8
Glass panes, and glass and crystal ware of all kinds	20

ARTICLES.

Writing Desks	8
Dressing Cases	8
Jewellery of Gold and Silver	8
Uttery, Swords, &c.	8
All the foregoing, and any other miscellaneous articles of the same description, 5 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> .	

Class IX.—Gold and Silver Bullion, and Specie.

Duty Free	44
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Class X.—Imported Cotton, fabrics of Cotton, &c. &c.

Canvas	9
Cotton	12
Long Cloth, white, formerly divided into superior and inferior fine Cotton cloth	13
Casimires and Muelins	13
Cottons, grey, or unbleached, domestic, &c., formerly classed as coarse long cloth	13
Twilled Cottons, grey	13
Chint's and Prints of all kinds	13
Cotton yarn, and Cotton thread	14
Linen—fine—not formerly in the Tariff	27
Bunting	47
All other imported articles of this class, as ginghams, pulicates, dyed cottons, velveteens, silk and cotton mixtures, coarse linen, and mixtures of cotton and linen, &c., &c., 5 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	13

Class XI.—Imported fabrics of Woollen, Silk, &c. &c.

Handkerchiefs, large	13
small	13
Gold and Silver thread, superior or real	23
inferior or imitation	23
Broad cloth, Spanish Stripes, &c.	47
Narrow cloths, as Long Ells, Casimires, &c. &c.	47

ARTICLES.

Camlets (Dutch)	47
Camlets	47
Imitations Camlets and Bombazines	47
Woollen yarn	49
Blankets	47
All other fabrics of wool or of mixed wool and silk, wool and cotton, &c., 5 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> .	

Class XII.—Imported Wines, Preserves, Spirits, &c.

Wine and Beer, in quart bottles	45
in pint do.	45
in cask	45

Class XIII.—Imported Metals.

ARTICLES.

Copper, unmanufactured as in pigs	20
manufactured as in sheets, rods, &c.	20
Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs	20
unmanufactured as in bars, rods, &c.	20
Lead, in pigs, or unmanufactured	20
Steel, unmanufactured	20
Tin	20

The plates, not formerly in the Tarif
All other metals as zinc, yellow copper, &c.,
as before connected, 10 per cent, ad
valorem.

Class XIV.—Imported Jewellery.
ARTICLES.

Cornelian	11
Cornelian beads	11

**Class XV.—Imported Skins, Teeth,
Horns, &c.**

Bullock's and Buffalo's Horns	25
Cow and Ox hides, tanned and untanned	30
Sea over skins	30
Fox skins, large and small	30
Tiger, Leopard, and Martin skins	30
Land Otter, Raccoon, and Shark skins	30
Beaver skins	30

ARTICLES.

Hare, Rabbit, and Ermine skins	30
Sea Horse Teeth	48
Elephant's Teeth, 1st quality, whole	17
2nd do, broken	17

Class XVI.

All new goods imported, which it has not been practicable to include herein, 5 per cent, ad valorem.

Class XVII.—All foreign Rice, and other Grain.

Duty Free	35
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SHIPPING DUES.

These have hitherto been charged upon the measurement of the Ships' length and breadth, at so much per *whang*; but it is now agreed to alter the system, and charged according to the registered statement of the number of tons of cargo the ship may carry. On each ton (reckoned equal to the cubic contents of 1:22 ft. w.) a shipping charge of 5 maces is to be levied; and all the old charges of measurement, entrance and port clearance fees, daily and monthly fees, &c., are to be abolished.

Taukwang, 23rd year, 8th month, — day,
(July — 1843).

L. S. OF THE SUPR. OF CUSTOMS.	L. S. OF GOV.-GENL. OF TWO KWANG.
L. S. OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.	L. S. OF GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

(A true abstract—reference numbers of the Alphabetic List being inserted in place of the amounts of duty, those amounts having been carefully compared and found correct).

(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

(True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN.

By the following extract from the *Juno Courier* of the 24th June, it will be seen that the Dutch Government have been very active against the Pirates, and that their operations have been attended with success. A few such systematic efforts on the part of the Dutch and British Governments would go far to repress Piracy in the Archipelago, and would soon leave the trade at a discount. The Dutch deserve great praise for the liberal scale on which the expedition was fitted out, and the manner in which the whole affair was carried through.

At the commencement of the present East Monsoon, and by order of Government, a division of Armed Vessels, consisting of the
Steam Boat Hells,
Brig Paulsen,
Schrs. Zephyr and Edmond

moved from Sourabaya towards the Eastern parts of Java, Bally, Lomboek, Sumbawa, the Molucca Islands and Celebes Sea.

This Expedition commanded by Captain J. A. F. Coertzen was fitted out against the Pirates in the Indian Sea, and on board of each of the abovesaid Vessels was placed an Officer and detachment of Military.

Its object was in as far as possible to clear the Seas of Pirates by capturing or annihilating their Boats and destroying the places in which they conceal themselves and their spoil.

Regarding the progress of this Expedition, a report has been received from Captain Coertzen, dated East-end of Celebes, 11th instant, from which it appears, that it had the good fortune to annihilate and destroy two of the Pirates' hiding places on the S. E. of Selayan with 34 Mangendanoos and Tabulocoosen Pirate Boats. Further in the Straits of Boni Ratti, after a sharp, though hopeless fight, with 17th Mangendanoos Pirate Boats, two were captured and burned, each of them carrying 15 guns and more than 100 men. An Easterly breeze which sprang up in the fall of evening enabled the other Boats to make off and prevented their being again brought under fire.

Altogether the Expedition had captured 40 Guns, destroyed 36 Boats, several of which were 65 to 70 feet long, and laid in ashes two of their Nests.

The Expedition had to lament the loss of 3 killed and 20 wounded.—*Sing Free Press, July 27*

SYDNEY BANK.—We have the best authority for stating, that the affairs of this Bank are, in spite of the recent occurrence, as favourable as could be wished, and are glad to find the Directors are not disposed to wind up the affairs at present. Closing this banking establishment, without at least six months' notice, would tend to injure several respectable and enterprising traders, who depend upon this establishment assisting them in the present pressure of the times to carry out their negotiations. We know that the several depositors have not removed their accounts, nor will they do so when they are sure that the Bank will not suspend its proceedings.

Legal proceedings will be taken against the late Manager without any delay, and therefore we refrain from the painful task of commenting upon his conduct. It may be well so state, however, that the overdrawn accounts, serious as they are in amount, are, with probably the single exception of the late accountant, looked upon as undoubtedly safe by competent inspectors. We hope and trust, therefore, that public confidence will be amply continued towards this Institution.—*South Australian, May 3. (Herald.)*

SYDNEY SHIP NEWS.

The *Juno* left Juno Bay, in the Island of Ware, lat. 20° 25', long. 166° 42' east, fourteen miles to the southward of Fizowee. It is called Juno Bay by the natives in consequence of the *Juno* having been there on her former voyage, she being the first vessel that ever put in there. During her stay in the bay, Captain Banks gleaned the following intelligence from Charles —, an English lad who ran away from the *Minford* schooner at the island of Lele, during his last voyage. He had acquired a perfect knowledge of the native language and habits, and had been constantly with them in their travels from island to island. He stated that a party of natives from the N. W. harbour of the Isle of Pines had a few weeks before the arrival of the *Juno*, arrived at Lele, from whom he learned the following particulars relative to the brig *Star*, Captain Ebrill, built at Tahiti, which vessel was entirely destroyed by the natives of the Pines: (from what Captain Banks could learn, it must have occurred about a month after the brig *Star* left Sydney). It appears that she was lying at anchor, the Captain and crew previous to the above occurrence, had been on the most amicable terms with the natives, the captain and crew being ashore cutting wood, and at a signal from Matuku, the principal chief, the natives rushed upon them and slaughtered them with their own axes, and afterwards devoured them; Matuku then sent some of his own people, together with some native missionaries of the Navigator Islands, who, I believe, were sent a short time ago from Sydney, (two of whom Captain Banks personally knew, Noah and Daniel), to tow the vessel on shore opposite Matuku's place; which being accomplished, he (Matuku) ordered the natives of the Navigator Islands

to be killed, which was done; he then stripped the brig of everything he fancied, afterwards set her on fire; but during the fire, some gunpowder which was stowed aloft ignited and blew up, destroying about thirty natives who were standing on the poop.

Charles also stated that he had learned from the native that the captain and part of the crew of the brig *Martha*, of Sydney, who were some time ago at Marree, were seized and murdered by the savages in the following dreadful manner:—They were tied to trees, with their legs and arms extended, and their entrails taken out and roasted; they were then taken down, roasted, and devoured; as a proof of the truth of his statement, he showed me some cloths which had been given to him by the natives, and which were said by them to have belonged to the unfortunate captain of the *Martha*.

The report of the loss of the *Star*; it is to be feared, is too well founded; from the reports of the masters of the ships *Regina* and *Alfred*, who had stated that they had seen in the place described by Charles —, the sternpost of a vessel, supposed to have belonged to the unfortunate *Star*.

The native also informed him that the captain and crew of the *Micmac*, of Sydney, were all killed and eaten by the natives of the Caledonian Reef.

The *Orwell* arrived at Fizowee on the 30th of March, she had about 12 tons of sandal wood on board; the *Regia* and *Alfred* were both lying there; they had a few tons of sandal wood on board. The latter reported two vessels having been at the Isle of Pines, the *William the Fourth* and the *Marian*, both of Hobart Town; neither had succeeded in obtaining any sandal wood; they had left word that they should proceed to the Loyalty Islands.

During the *Juno's* stay in Juno Bay, the natives of Fizowee Waro were constantly at war, and seldom a day passed that some of one party or the other were not killed. The first day the chief officer of the *Juno*, Mr. Crossly, went on shore at Fizowee, the natives had a human body roasted which they had killed the previous night, and offered him a part to eat, and also some to take on board for the captain, and on his refusal to partake of it they seemed much incensed.

The chief of the island of Lele, called Bulla, stated he was particularly anxious to have a European missionary on the island, and Captain Banks would be happy to give all the information in his power as to the situation of the harbour, customs of the natives, &c.; should any missionary wish to proceed there, he feels convinced they would be well received, and might be the means of making peace throughout the island.

THE AERONAUT S. KARENINE.

"How to make a man to fly" is one of the Century of inventions of that arch-anticipator of all modern inventions, the Marquis of Worcester, — "which I have tried," says he, with characteristic latitude, "with a little boy of ten years old, in a barn;" an excellent caution and laudable foresight; and then he adds this important element in the experiment—"on an lay nose." So completely does this philosophical mode of proceeding square with our own notions of experimental aerostatics, that we confess we experienced no slight disappointment when the many illustrated newspapers of the day brought forth the plans of this much-talked of Aerial Locomotive Engine, to find that among the various precautions for the safety of passengers, there was no vestige of, nor substitute for, the lay nose of the Marquis of Worcester. We hope this appendage will not be forgotten in the specification.

Inwards—	
Bombay Cotton	76 Bales.
Bengal Cotton	80 Bales.
Woolens, 50 Stripes	140 do of 6 Pieces
Long Ellis	130 do of 20 Pieces
Calcutta	130 do of 10 Pieces
Long Cloths	100 do of 50 Pieces
Cotton Yarn	100 do wg about 30,000 catties gross.
Iron, Tin, and other goods of this description	50,000 catties gross.
Rice, about	50,000 catties gross.

Outwards—

Teas, about - - - 50,000 cattiees gross.
Miscellaneous articles, - 30,000 cattiees gross.

Respectfully craving your attention to the above, and hoping for an early reply.

We remain,

Your faithful, humble servants,

(Signed) Old Tom, for the Poon-wo Hong.

(..) Young Tom, for the Wo-shang Hong.

(..) Alantsei, for the Ching-wo Hong.

(..) Young Aboon, for the Shun-wo Hong.

(..) Pookus, for the Tai-wo Hong.

Canton, 20th August, 1843.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, MAY 20, 1843.

It might be very satisfactory to the Earl of Aberdeen to find that if his admirable, and, as Sir Robert Peel very accurately said, unanswerable despatch to the American Minister in London, in support of the maritime search, for the purpose of inquiry, have failed to convince Mr. Webster that such is the law of nations, it has at all events sunk so deeply into the mind of Lieut. Mitchell, of the United States ship Vincennes, that on 20th February last he brought on board and boarded an American-built slave, hoisting the Spanish flag, off Point Cuzco, examined the ship's papers, searched every part of the vessel, found her armed to the last port-hole, and laden with 550 human beings, torn from the coast of Africa, and on their way to slavery in Cuba. The ship, though of New York build, was bona fide Spanish property, and Lieut. Mitchell having ascertained that she had a right to bear the Spanish flag, was compelled to let her proceed on her infernal voyage, just as an English cruiser would have been under similar circumstances had this ship been entitled to hoist the stripes and stars of the republic. Should the Spanish Government complain to the Washington Cabinet of this act, it is to be hoped that President Tyler will simply send copies to Madrid of Lord Aberdeen's notes in defence of his exercise of public law, and by such a tacit admission that Messrs. Stevenson, Everett, Whiston, Cass, and Webster, have misread the law of nations; get rid of the monstrous doctrine those statesmen so lately maintained on the part of the United States. "There can be little doubt," says a writer on the law of nations, in the *Edinburgh Review*, lately published, "that if the American squadrons in the African seas or the Gulf of Mexico meet a vessel which they believe to be an American slave they board her, whatever be the colour which she thinks it expedient to show;" to be sure they do, and here we have a case in point in the search of *La Constantia*, by the *Vincennes*, for the purpose of ascertaining her nationality; Lieut. Mitchell finding her to be Spanish left her, and there the matter will rest; for very much astonished we shall be if either President Tyler offer a spontaneous apology for the search, or the Spanish Government think of demanding satisfaction, as the Americans have of England, in like cases, for this "outrage." And now that the American cruisers have begun this righteous practice, they will, it is to be trusted, continue it; though, to say the truth, it is of very little worth to them, unless they are enabled to avail themselves of the right of search for the purpose of detention, which is the creature of treaty. To our poor thinking the American Government is really responsible for the slavery of the 550 poor Africans whom Lieutenant Mitchell saw miserably and closely stowed away and penned up like pigs crowding the Irish Channel between decks in that "floating hell" the *Constantia*; had it not been for its obstinate refusal to join the rest of Christendom in consensations for the suppression of this accursed traffic in our fellow creatures the search that gallant officer so legally exercised would have restored those wronged and helpless beings to liberty. That refusal is pregnant with a terrible responsibility, which increasing the African force of America to ten times its present strength cannot mitigate, for it is useless to station ships of war where they really have no power to suppress this infernal traffic.

It will also be satisfactory to Lord Aberdeen to know, as it will doubtless be most gratifying to our neighbours the French to learn, that in spite of the extraordinary antipathy which was

recently displayed in France—but is now happily subsiding—to the right of search for the purpose of detention conceded and exchanged by the Treaties of 1831 and 1835, French cruisers in the African seas have no opportunity of exercising that right over British merchantmen. Of such being the case we are enabled to give assurance both to his lordship and our allies on the most undoubted authority, and we are about to bring under the attention of the governments and the people of either country an instance which has very recently occurred, in which the seizure of an English merchantman by a French ship of war, though ostensibly excusable, amounts in reality to a far greater interruption of our commerce on the western coast of Africa than any of the searches of French merchantmen by British cruisers which have been so loudly complained of and grossly misrepresented by the French skippers and press; but in doing so we shall not make a single uncourteous or harsh remark; we shall not conjure up the existence of deep-laid schemes to drive away British trade from the coast; and we shall not stimulate ill-will towards, or attempt—no difficult task—to rouse the indignation of our fellow-citizens by construing an exercise of the right the British nation has exchanged with France into an attack on our flag. The following facts—new to France as to England—may be relied on as being scrupulously accurate:—The *St. Christopher* of this port, a vessel we believe belonging to Mr. Leeseene—a gentleman whose name may be familiar to many of our readers in connection with bygone events in Jamaica, and more recently as an active supporter of Doctor Lushington in his contests for Tower Hamlets—has been coasting along the western coast of Africa in what is technically termed the floating trade since April 1842; she was well known to the British cruisers on that station as being engaged in the lawful pursuits of commerce. Towards the close of February last this ship touched at Cape Mesurado, and there took on board, as passengers for Sierra Leone, wither she was next bound, a number of Kroomen—an intelligent race of natives, who, fond of seafaring life and of money-making, constantly seek employment on board British ships, and proceed in them from one part of the coast to the other, and who are to be found in considerable numbers at Sierra Leone. Shortly after 1 a.m. Mesurado, and on the 2nd of March last, the *St. Christopher* was boarded from Her Majesty's sloop-of-war the *Ferret*. The boarding officer, finding so unsuspicious a cargo, although one of Africans did not even notice the fact of his visit in the ship's books or papers and the master of the former did not request passports for the Kroomen. A few hours after Capt. Ogle, of the *Ferret*, had left the *St. Christopher*, a French brig of war, the *Vigé*, hove in sight, and very properly followed Captain Ogle's example. The French officer, finding a number of Kroomen on board the *St. Christopher*, thought fit to seize the vessel about eighty miles south-east of Cape Mount and Mesurado, and to despatch her to Sierra Leone, for trial before the Vice-Admiralty Court there. Not a shadow of moral guilt can attach to a voyage of so ordinary and legitimate a character, not can the least stain of criminality be established against the vessel or the crew; but it would appear from a notice issued on the 8th of February, 1839, by Captain Tucker, the senior British officer in those seas, that the masters of our merchant vessels employing or conveying Kroomen or other natives on board ought to make a declaration of the fact, and to get it countersigned either by a British authority on shore, or by a British officer on being boarded. The latter opportunity the master of the *St. Christopher* undoubtedly had, and omitted to avail himself of it. And in the absence of this requisite paper the commander of the *Vigé* demands that the English government shall institute a prosecution in the Vice-Admiralty court at Sierra Leone against the *St. Christopher*—a demand which, though involving taxation and expense to the merchantmen, still cannot, we presume, with any show of reason or impartiality be resisted. We have stated these facts of this case, derived from a source unimpeachable on any ground, especially on that of interest, in order to prevent any garbled or one-sided statements appearing in the French journals; we commend them to their attention, and congratulate the French on the devotion to the

right of search, and to the maintenance of the Treaties of 1831 and 1835, which they exhibit, however inconveniently, for a British subject. —(Herald.)

The following is an extract from a letter received from our Cairo correspondent:—
"CAIRO, 18th June.—I am sorry to say that I have but little to communicate, and that little not very interesting. The Bombay passengers (9 in number) arrived at Suez on 16th instant, and leave this morning for Alexandria in a new steamer belonging to the Egyptian Transit Company. Captain Harris of the late Abyssinian Mission will remain here a few days, and then, on dit, go to Constantinople; he is bearer of a few presents for H. Majesty, among them is a very fine male lion!!

I enclose you a translation of a circular relative to the transit of merchandise, &c., through this country, the transit duty is fixed at a half per cent, but in case of fraud the government enforce 10 per cent, but do not confiscate the merchandise. The Pasha has commenced mending the road across the desert, and is sending European Engineers to endeavour to obtain fresh water at the three large station houses; indeed, he is doing all in his power to make the route easy, he has given the Egyptian Transit Company a wharf upon which he is going to build ware-house and a fine pier for the accommodation of the passengers. You will perceive by the above mentioned circular that H. H. desires the welfare of the transit, and at the same time wishes to keep it in the hands of parties upon whom he can depend; and to whom he has granted every thing likely to facilitate the objects for which the Company was formed. The O. and P. Company have opened an office on the Jobekabin, and are having horses and carriages from England, but I cannot suppose they intend to oppose the E. T. Company, which they know is, and will be supported by Mahomed Ali Pasha. The Pasha is in Alexandria. Ibrahim Pasha left here a few days since for lower Egypt and Alexandria, where it is rumoured a consigna is to be held, but upon what subject I do not know. We have been visited lately by myriads of locusts, who have devoured every thing they could find, the Pasha gives 2 piastres (5 pence) per ok (lb. 2½) for them and has them thrown into pits and burned. The sun has been quite hidden by them, and the ground for miles covered by the young ones to the depth of 2 and 3 inches. The plague has been shewing itself here, but the hot weather will soon put a stop to that. The Nile has risen very early this year, and is now 2 feet higher than usual.—*The Englishman*, July 24.

Great swarms of locusts have lately made their appearance in this country and have caused incalculable damage to the crops. The greater part of the Sennar seed will have to be reown, and there are no hopes of any thing like a tolerable crop of cotton this year. Egypt has been very unfortunate the last four years: first came a great inundation for two successive years, which was followed last year by the mortality amongst the cattle, and this year the Locusts have devastated the country.—*Ibid*.

Since the new Egyptian Transit Company has been formed, it has brought all the passengers through Egypt with comparative ease and facility, and it is strongly hoped that now the transit is in good hands with ample funds at command, the voyage through the Egypt will no longer be attended with that fatigue and hurry that it has hitherto been subject to.—*Ibid*.

We extract the following from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th instant:—

In confirm a ion of the report mentioned under the head of "latest intelligence" in our *Overland Summary*, that Shah Kamran had been murdered, and of the Kabul news in our last, we have now learnt that the Shah of Persia has commenced the coinage of money at Herat, in his own name, and the same is affirmed of Kandahar, though there is no good reason to believe the latter report as yet.

DELHI.—It has been settled by the learned in the Shasters amongst the Hindus of our city, that the Company's rule in India is not to be disturbed for the next 50 years, and that the present reason is to be one particularly favourable to the British government, because the wind was, at the time of full moon, blowing from the East.

the quarter whence the paleface came into this part of the country.—*Ibid.*

From the recent enormous advance in the rates of insurance on Liverpool warehouses, which produce to some amount has been raised up from Liverpool to be warehoused in Manchester, and in some, too, where there was a probability that it might be returned to Liverpool for sale.—On the morning of the 2nd the walls of Liverpool were covered with large placards, issued by order of the mayor and signed by the town clerk, offering a reward of 500*l.* and a free pardon, for such information as might lead to the discovery and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries, who set fire, on the evening of the preceding Saturday, to the warehouses near the Duke's dock, the property of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridge water.—*Ibid.*

The Finances of India may well form an object of congratulation, as well as surprise, to those who anticipated Sir R. Peel's doleful anticipations in Parliament last year.

A single year however has been sufficient to dissipate these gloomy forebodings and to demonstrate the elasticity of our Indian revenue; and we can now smile at the idea of England's coming to the rescue of the Company's failing credit. The Company's Bahadour's credit was as firm as ever even at the most serious period of the late crisis. If the five per cent loan was not filled up with rapidity it arose from an impression that the Indian Government would want millions more to maintain its authority beyond the Indus and would be constrained to open a new loan at six per cent. The current of subscriptions ebbed and flowed according to the reports of our intention to abandon or retain the country. When it became certain that our victorious army was actually on its return, Government was so overwhelmed with payments into the loan, as to be obliged, in its own defence, to close it. The fact is, that the embarrassments of the Indian treasury arose from no permanent increase of establishments, and no interruption of the established sources of revenue, but simply from the vast sums required for operations beyond the Indus. As soon as this drain ceased, our finances resumed their usual appearance of health and vigor.

And though we have been called to provide the ways and means for conquering a kingdom, as large as Portugal and as fertile as Egypt, the accumulation of funds in the Treasury amounts, according to probable report, to the sum of Two Millions Sterling; and that three years will be sufficient to pay off all the pecuniary obligations incurred by the Afghan war—without the imposition of any property tax in India.

All apprehension regarding the Ameer Sher Mahomed is at an end. Being hemmed in on all sides by the tails of Sir Charles Napier, he faced the weakest of his opponents, and came down upon Captain Jacob of the Scinde Irregular Horse, with about 4000 men, and three guns. His whole army fled on receiving a few shots from our artillery. The Ameer himself has escaped in the direction of the desert, with ten or twelve followers. The spirits of the Belooches appear to be completely broken; and unless we lose the country by our own folly, we are not likely to lose it by the energy or valor of the enemy.—*Friend of India, July 20.*

All the accounts from the Western Provinces mention the fall of copious showers of rain, by which the extensive heat has been allayed, and the hopes of the husbandmen revived. In the lower Provinces, so dry a season has not been known for many years. Up to the present day, the 15th of July, there has scarcely been one heavy shower. We have had just rain enough to encourage the farmers, but not enough to irrigate the rice crops, which must suffer severely, unless there is a much more plentiful supply.—*Ibid.*

THE CAPTURE AND DEATH OF AN ALLIGATOR.

A very large alligator was hooked and safely landed on the shore near a Sunday evening last. He was deposited in a strong brick building for the night, his execution being put off to the following day that notice might be sent to

the curious to attend. At day light he was watched upon by several gentlemen from the surrounding country who paid their respects from the top of the walls that confined him, and appeared very much affected with delight at the prospect before them of a hide sport. The alligator was lying on its belly with its disproportioned legs extended, and might have been conveniently measured in all his proportions, but it was thought as well to put off that until the onset tenacity of life in the amphibious monster had been accomplished. The hook which was a single barbed and straight shank, about 11 inches long, had entered the back part of the right upper jaw, and passing round the cheek bone came out above the eye. Thus the little but (qy. stickle-back) could never have escaped but by the hook straightening or the rope giving way. It may be mentioned for the guidance of fishermen that the hook above described is far preferable to the small grapnel-shaped affair which has been thought necessary for this game. But the probabilities are that this fellow would have taken any hook, for he was ravenous, and it was not thought necessary even to float the bait, but drawing it a few feet out of the water on the mud, two hands were left to watch and to report progress. When all was quiet he came straight at it and made no bones about it. The word was passed and by the time he had rolled himself over and over two or three times, some fifty hands were hanging on to a 24 inch rope and "pull devil, pull baker," was the order of the day till he was safely housed, a matter of no slight difficulty as may be supposed, considering that with his tail he could command a range of about 16 feet. He appeared to have remained perfectly motionless during the night being found in the morning just as he was left. It may be mentioned that the off hind leg was gone at the first joint, that is the foot was wanting or hand, for their extremities are much more like hands than feet. There are five fingers, three of which have large and long nails upon them and the other two are scaled to the very tip. He was maimed also in the near fore flapper and had evidently been in the wars. They are known to fight desperately with each other about their prey, and this one had been maimed for life without a pension; the stump was well rounded off, and the injury could not have been a recent one.

Some fortnight ago a child was taken away in this neighbourhood by an alligator while filling some water vessels, and it was thought not impossible it might be by the monster now under sentence. Gentlemen who amuse themselves with firing ball at this kind of large game may save their powder and lead. The trials made with a rifle show how heavy the odds against doing any thing with them. There was some difference of opinion as to whether a rifle ball would pass through him supposing it not to strike the scales. The first one fired with a view to this experiment entered the side below the strong scales of the back, and the brute took not the slightest notice of it; a second near the same spot seemed not to trouble him in the least; neither of them passed through; they were fired from a distance of not more than 10 feet. He was now stirred up in the rear with a long pole and he turned upon his assailant with a ferocity that was terrific: people talk of alligators not being able to turn easily; he was round with the rapidity of a flash, the report when he opened his jaws to their full extent and closed them in his rage was incredibly loud, and gave a tolerable idea of the enormous power of the jaws. A third shot was now fired with the view of finishing him if possible, and the aim was behind the large raised scales at the extreme end of the head so as to break the spine. This would appear to have been done, for he turned up on his back and did not again recover his position. After a fourth ball, and a most careful search for his heart with a bayonet and a spear, a rope was passed over him and he was dragged out, giving ever and anon sufficient warning of the propriety of standing aloof: a 55*lb* ball in the spine appeared to settle him, and he passed the top along his back he measured to a slippy 16 feet 6 inches, but his tail too had been curtailed 18 inches less than one caught in the same place about 2 years ago, and of which a very perfect skeleton was made on the farm before in England by Mr. Waterhouse and deposited in a museum in Yorkshire. With a heavy axe he was now divided just about his hind legs. The next process was to interview

ing one, an examination of the stomach. It contained little: portions of the skull of a child, the thigh bones, some smaller ones, and the bones of one hand, a quantity of straw, a large ball of hair, about four feet of inch rope, and six or eight langles, two or three of which were of silver. Having cut off the head and weighed it, it was found to be to an ounce two hundred weight: the muscular action in the tail end, about six or seven feet, was extraordinary, for on inserting a knife to expose the fat which here lies in thick layers, the whole mass, saving only the chump, was thrown into violent motion, and after performing several gyrations about on end struck the ground with extraordinary violence: this was the effect of every insertion of the knife, and it could not have been less than an hour after it was severed from the body. The head by the by was 5*ft.* 9*in.* round the jaws, and 3*ft.* 6*in.* long. It is cleaned and preserved. The fat from the body was carefully taken off by native operators, it being highly valued as an external application for rheumatism, &c. &c.—*Calcutta Star, July 20.*

We learn that not many days since a Pirate boat was discovered by an accidental quarrel between some of its crew and the sailors of a mandarin boat, quietly anchored in the inner harbor of Macao, on the Lappa side. The mandarins succeeded in taking the boat, and 37 prisoners out of a crew of upwards of 50. The prisoners have been sent to Canton we understand.—*Canton Press, August 26.*

We are informed that Mons. C. A. CHALLAVE, Ex-Acting Consul for France in China, has, by a decision of his Excellency Monsieur GUIZOT, Minister for Foreign Affairs, bearing date on the 15th of March of the present year, been attached in his Capacity of *Elève Consul* to the CONSULATE GENERAL of France in Egypt.—*Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

—666—			
England	6th June	Singapore	17th Aug.
U. States	7th May	Java	26th July
Calcutta	25th July	Manila	16th Aug.
Bombay	15th July	Australasia	10th May
China	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

In a former column will be found an extract showing how the "right of search" question is understood and acted up on by Naval officers of the two countries, France and America, whose governments have raised the greatest outcry against the tyranny of England and many people of which would have gloried in producing a war against "British aggression" as they termed it.

In the first case we find an American war vessel taking possession of a Spanish one sailing under her national flag, and after examining her papers and finding them correct, obliged to leave her to pursue her free course, notwithstanding the protest of the American government against the same right when claimed by England. Surely this may serve to enlighten their own government and to show how absurd has been the clamour raised against a practice so necessary. It is to be hoped it may show still further the evil effects of their obstinate refusal to join other countries in the conventions proposed for putting down this abominable traffic. But for which the captain of the *Vinehens* would have enjoyed the pleasure of liberating five hundred and fifty fellow creatures miserably stowed away in a vessel of 245 tons burden.

In the other case we find the captain of a French vessel actually making a seizure of an English ship against which could only be brought a charge of irregularity in the making out or rather the signature of her papers and despatching her to Sierra Leone for trial. Now had this case been reversed and a French vessel under similar circumstances seized by an English one, how many "speeches full of rage and fury, signifying nothing"

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ALL advertisements sent to the Canton Register will be mentioned, and charged accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.
NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to convey attention to, to send such with their orders.

VOL. 16 No. 36. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1843. No. 664.

From the Canton Press, Sept. 2.

OFFICIAL ASSAY OF COINS IN CANTON.

Particulars of an assay of Spanish Foreign Coins by the Shroff or Native Banking House Kwang-hang, which took place at the Spanish factory (Messrs. Turner & Co.'s Hong) Canton, on the day and in the presence of the persons hereinafter specified.

1.—20 New Rs. weighed before being melted 6203
weighed after been melted, remelted and cast into a shoe of pure Sycee Silver 5650
Loss of weight 553
Thus 100 taels of Rupees, are equal to pure Sycee 91085
Making a difference per Centum of 8915
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee in Rupees, it would be necessary to pay 109790

2.—5 New Peruvian Dollars weighed before being melted 3600
after being melted, remelted &c. 3230
Loss of weight 370
Thus 100 taels of Peruvian Dollars are equal to pure Sycee 98732
Making a difference per Centum of 10277
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee in Peruvian Dollars, it would be necessary to pay 111455

3.—5 New Mexican Dollars weighed before being melted 3575
after being melted, remelted &c. 3195
Loss of weight 380
Thus 100 taels of Mexican Dollars are equal to pure Sycee 89371
Making a difference per Centum of 10629
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee in Mexican Dollars, it would be necessary to pay 111900

4.—5 New Bolivian Dollars weighed before being melted 3600
after being melted, remelted &c. 3210
Loss of weight 390
Thus 100 taels of Bolivian Dollars are equal to pure Sycee 89167
Making a difference per Centum of 10833
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee in Bolivian Dollars, it would be necessary to pay 112153

5.—5 New Chilean Dollars weighed before being melted 3595
after being melted, remelted &c. 3195
Loss of weight 400
Thus 100 taels of Chilean Dollars are equal to pure Sycee 89270
Making a difference per Centum of 11330
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee in Chilean Dollars, it would be necessary to pay 112520

6. 5 Dollars in broken money (such as is paid away at Canton by weight, and called by the Chinese Say-yin weighed before being melted 3000
after being melted, remelted &c. 3180
Loss of weight 180
Thus 100 taels of Broken Dollars are equal to Pure Sycee 88334
Making a difference per Centum of 11666
and in order to pay 100 taels of pure Sycee in Broken Dollars, it would be necessary to pay 118207

Most necessary to be borne in mind!

N.B.—1. These monies were weighed by the Shroff's weights, and the Hoppo's weights are 4in. 5c. per 100 taels, or nearly 1 per cent heavier.

N.B.—2. In addition to the above which merely shows the difference between the monies and pure Silver, will be the expense of melting, remelting &c. &c. 1s. 2m. per 100 taels, or 1 1/2 per cent.

Taoukwang, 23rd year, 6th moon, and 16th day, 13th July 1843.

In the presence of Tsuen-Yeen (a mandarin of the 5th rank, attached to the Imperial Commissioner-Keying) and Hen-Wa-hway, Treasurer to the Grand Hoppo of Canton Wan-fung.

(Signed) R. THOM.

Assist Translator and Interpreter to H. M.'s Commission in China.

Presented (Signed) G. BALFOUR.

The qualities of Sycee Silver chiefly current and most known in this market are 4 viz.

1st, the Fan-koong-ting, or bars of Silver from the Poo-ching-ze's Treasury.

2ndly, the Yuen-pao-tung, or large shoes of Sycee. (These two kinds are received as pure Silver.)

3rdly, the Kwan-heung-tung or Hoppo's Sycee which is commonly at a small discount varying from 1 mace to 5 mace per 100 taels (1/2th & 1/4th) on pure Silver.

4thly, the Yen-heung-tung or salt commissioner's Sycee, which is commonly at a small discount varying from 5 mace to 1 tael per 100 taels (1/2th & 1/4th) on pure Silver.

Other kinds and qualities are met with in small parcels, but the above 4 kinds are the principal.

By the above Assay it will be seen, that until Sycee rises to about 10 per cent premium, it will be more advantageous for the Foreign merchant to continue to pay his duties in it, than in any kind of foreign money whatever.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, September 7th, 1843.

POST OFFICE.

NOTE OF CHARGES.

1.—Overland Letters from England via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 2 Annas and upwards.

2.—Overland Papers from England via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 1 Anna and upwards.

3.—Overland Letters to England via Bombay

are subject to a Postage of 5 Annas and upwards
4.—Overland Letters to Foreign parts via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 14 Annas and upwards.

5.—Overland Papers to England via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 1 Anna if under 6 Tolas weight.

6.—Overland Papers to Foreign parts via Bombay are subject to a Postage of 2 Annas if under 6 Tolas weight.

7.—Overland Letters to England via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 14 Annas and upwards.

8.—Overland Letters to Foreign parts via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 23 Annas and upwards.

9.—Overland Papers to England via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 1 Anna, if under 3 Tolas weight.

10.—Overland Papers to Foreign parts via Calcutta are subject to a Postage of 2 Annas if under 3 Tolas weight.

11.—Letters to India, and all Ship Letters free. Letters addressed to the care of an Agent at either Bombay or Calcutta, are not subject to Postage here, the Postage being paid by the Agent.

All Letters for the Colonies or other places, sent via England, should be addressed to the care of an Agent there, otherwise they will be detained for Ship or Overland Postage due in England.

1 Rupee equal to 1 Tola, 24 Tolas equal to 1 oz.

16 Annas equal to 1 Rupee.

36 Annas equal to 1 Dollar.

Post Office, Victoria, 4th September, 1843.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	24th Aug.
U. States	15th June	Java	30th July
Calcutta	25th July	Manila	16th Aug.
Bombay	8th Aug.	Australasia	16th Aug.
Chusan	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

The Overland Mail conveying intelligence from London to the 6th July from Paris to the 8th from Bombay to the 8th August and from Singapore to the 24th arrived here on Saturday morning by the steamer Driver, from Macao having reached that Port on the 7th inst. by the Anonymous from Bombay in 20 days.—We subjoin a summary of the News which have reached us.

The disturbances in Ireland continued and had become still more menacing, but no violence had taken place.—In Wales the riotous parties who have for some time committed a series of outrages upon the toll bars and houses had held a demonstration at Caermarthen on the 19th June and made an attack on the Workhouse, but were dispersed by a troop of the Fourth Light Dragoons and a number taken prisoners. Two men and a Woman were wounded but not seriously.—Lieut.-Col. Fawcett of the H. M. 65th Regt. who had recently arrived from China was killed in a duel by his brother-in-law Lieut. Moore of the Royal Horse Guards. The meeting was understood to have occurred in consequence of a dispute about some family matters.—A. M. Mayer who held a situation

in the Custom house at Gloucester, was arrested and brought before the Home office for examination charged with writing a letter to Sir James Graham offering to assassinate O'Connell. He stated he had written the letter after dinner under the influence of wine and a conversation with some friends on Irish politics, and afterwards posted it by mistake. He was released upon finding bail to appear at the Central Criminal Court to answer any indictment which may be preferred against him; but has since been dismissed from his situation in the Custom house.

The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was solemnized on the evening of 28th June, with great splendour in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Place.

It was stated by the Secretary to the Great Western Railway Company, in his examination at the Oxford sessions, (in an appeal by the Company against its being assessed to the poor at 3,000*l.* for the two miles the railway passed through the parish of Goring,) that the amount of income-tax paid by this company alone was 10,450*l.* for one year. The inhabitants of many small parishes through which the lines of railways pass have been very materially relieved by the various companies being assessed to the relief of the poor according to the estimated profits upon those portions of railways lying within their respective boundaries.

We regret to announce the failure, at Bristol, of Messrs. Harford, Davis and Co., the large Welsh iron-masters, for a sum, as stated, of 300,000*l.*

MR. BARNARD GREGORY.—The action brought by the Editor of the *Satirist*, against the Duke of Brunswick and another, "to recover damages for the injury which the plaintiff had sustained, by an alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendants and others to drive him from the stage, and ruin him in his profession of an actor," came on for trial on the 20th of June, and was adjourned till the following day. The Lord Chief Justice having then summed up the evidence, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, returned into court and said that they found for the defendant. The announcement was received by a crowded court with loud manifestations of applause, which were, however, instantly checked: the Lord Chief Justice desiring the auditors of the proceedings to bear in mind that they were not then in a theatre.

On the 23rd of June, the action brought at the instance of the Duke of Brunswick against Mr. Gregory, for libels contained in the *Satirist*, came on for trial in the Bail Court. The defendant pleaded guilty, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE LATE FIRES AT LIVERPOOL.—In consequence of the discovery of some lucifer matches and a piece of cotton which had evidently been ignited, at a warehouse in Dundee-street, Liverpool, there has been an inquiry before the magistrates, the result of which has created a strong impression that the fires at Liverpool were the work of a gang. In consequence of the numerous fires, the several fire insurance agents at Liverpool have received instructions from their respective companies in London not to take any further mercantile risks, no matter what premium might be offered. In other words, the instructions were to the effect that the companies would not object to renew policies to those who had been in the habit of insuring with them at the premium recently declared, but they would not take any new risks.

A very amusing and highly laughable race with donkeys, ridden by 10 of the officers of the 3d Life Guards, for a sweepstake of one sovereign each, with nothing added, came off a few evenings ago, after mess, in the park of Captain Bulkeley, near Windsor; feather weights, and the winner to be sold for all it would fetch. After a well-contested race of a mile, which was got over in something less than a quarter of an hour, during which time there were about six times as many falls and "pitches over" as there were donkeys, the prize was won, entirely through superior leadership, by Captain Bulkeley, the President of the Methuen's Institute.

Though a vote for the amount of the Opium compensation has been taken by the Government, the money has not yet been voted to parties interested. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer gives this an amendment will be proposed by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to the effect that the amount shall not be received in full, but only in part payment of the Opium demands.

In consequence of the numerous cases (or perhaps it would be more correct to say *pretences*) of Monomania which have recently come before the courts of Justice, several questions have been propounded to the judges as to the law in such cases. On the 10th they attended the House of Lords, when Lord Chief Justice Tindal read this opinion, in which all concurred with the exception of Mr. Justice Manley. Their opinion was that the jury ought to be told that every man was presumed to be of sane mind, and in possession of sufficient reason to be responsible for his acts, till the contrary was proved; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be proved that the party was labouring under the defect from such a disease of the mind as not to be in a state to know the nature of the act, or, if he knew the nature of the act, then not to know whether he was right or wrong in the doing of it.

Had this opinion been clearly stated to the several juries and by them acted upon, how many would have escaped the gallows of those who have recently found means to elude the merited retribution for murder and assassination under this assumed disease, which is literally one of the hallucinations of the day?

TRANSACTIONS BUSINESS.—The Prince de Joinville lately arrived at Rio de Janeiro with the avowed purpose of marrying the Princess Januaria sister to the Emperor of Brazil. Unfortunately the Princess had been seized with Jaundice a short time before his arrival. Whether his R. H. was straitened in point of time, or if the impatience of a lover could not brook delay does not appear; but he seems to have lost no time in wooing and winning a younger member of the Imperial House. He was married on the 1st May to the Princess Francisca second sister of the Emperor. This little romance however is not unaccompanied by more solid and serious considerations. Love it would appear is not always blind. The Bride is to have a dowry of £100,000.

Naval and Military.

NAVAL.

Lieut. W. H. Hall has been promoted to the rank of Commander, and has been appointed to the royal steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*. This officer commanded the *Nemesis* during the operations against the Chinese.

The *Porfirio and Cornwall*, with the depot of the 98th Regt., sailed from Portsmouth, for Hongkong, on 27th June.

JULY 4.—ARMY IN CHINA.—The Speaker communicated to the house that he had received a letter from Sir H. Gough, acknowledging, on the part of himself and the army under his command, the vote of thanks agreed to on 20th of February last, for their services during the late operations in China, and expressing the great gratification he felt at having received so distinguished an honour.—The letter, having been read, was ordered to be printed with the journals. A similar communication was read in the House of Lords.

The 61st Regiment has received an order to hold itself in readiness to embark for foreign service, and it is said to be destined for China, to relieve the 55th, which has been abroad since 1824.

A letter from Dublin says, "Major-General D'Aguiar, at present commanding the Belfast District, has, I understand, received an offer couched in highly complimentary terms of the Governorship of Hongkong in succession to Lord Salton, who, it is stated, has expressed a desire to return home, the climate of the East having proved prejudicial to the health of the gallant General."

The Revenue accounts for the quarter ending 5th July have been published. The general balance for the year shows an increase in the total revenue of the country, to the amount of 2,442,942*l.*, as compared with the year ending July 5th, 1842. This, however, is not to be

taken as the absolute increase; because in this sum is included the Property-tax, amounting for the year to 3,317,907*l.*, and the money received from China, which being given under the head of "Miscellaneous," cannot be stated with accuracy, but which must amount to at least one million sterling. These two items being deducted, it will be found on the ordinary sources of revenue for the year, the actual decrease is nearly one million nine hundred thousand pounds.

In the Customs, there is a decrease of 524,927*l.* on the year, as compared with the year 1842, while on the quarter, there is an increase, of 135,015*l.*, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Excise, the decrease is no less for the year than 1,013,563*l.*, as compared with last year; while for the quarter there is an increase of 140,013*l.*

In the Stamps and Taxes, there is a decrease both on the year and quarter.

In the Stamps, the decrease on the year is 203,717*l.*, and on the quarter 39,369*l.*; and in the Taxes, the decrease on the year is 249,037*l.*, and on the quarter 73,408*l.*

There is a small decrease in the revenue of the Post-office for the quarter to the amount of 90,000*l.*; but on the year the increase is 59,000*l.*—(Monthly Times.)

YEARS ENDED		Decrease		Increase	
5 July 1842	5 July 1843	5 July 1842	5 July 1843	5 July 1842	5 July 1843
19,449,735	18,934,880	514,855	1,013,563	48,934,880	48,934,880
12,559,397	11,445,370	1,114,027	1,013,563	11,445,370	11,445,370
6,679,867	6,445,370	234,497	234,497	6,445,370	6,445,370
4,440,162	4,191,129	249,033	249,033	4,191,129	4,191,129
	3,917,897	273,232	273,232	3,917,897	3,917,897
	539,000	50,000	50,000	539,000	539,000
	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
	567,227	567,227	567,227	567,227	567,227
	1,842,541	1,842,541	1,842,541	1,842,541	1,842,541
	46,900,275	46,900,275	46,900,275	46,900,275	46,900,275
	44,384,708	44,384,708	44,384,708	44,384,708	44,384,708
	417,226	417,226	417,226	417,226	417,226
	305,254	305,254	305,254	305,254	305,254
	677,713	677,713	677,713	677,713	677,713
	43,337,400	43,337,400	43,337,400	43,337,400	43,337,400
	47,789,486	47,789,486	47,789,486	47,789,486	47,789,486
	2,156,336	2,156,336	2,156,336	2,156,336	2,156,336
	2,156,336	2,156,336	2,156,336	2,156,336	2,156,336
	2,442,942	2,442,942	2,442,942	2,442,942	2,442,942

QUARTERS ENDED		Decrease		Increase	
5 July 1842	5 July 1843	5 July 1842	5 July 1843	5 July 1842	5 July 1843
4,492,194	4,552,296	60,102	135,015	4,492,194	4,492,194
2,890,108	2,890,108			2,890,108	2,890,108
1,899,170	1,899,170			1,899,170	1,899,170
2,000,209	1,994,810	5,399	5,399	2,000,209	2,000,209
	181,200	181,200	181,200	181,200	181,200
	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500
	1,963,534	1,963,534	1,963,534	1,963,534	1,963,534
	213,757	213,757	213,757	213,757	213,757
	13,323,480	13,323,480	13,323,480	13,323,480	13,323,480
	11,467,686	11,467,686	11,467,686	11,467,686	11,467,686
	167,580	167,580	167,580	167,580	167,580
	138,307	138,307	138,307	138,307	138,307
	102,552	102,552	102,552	102,552	102,552
	11,897,748	11,897,748	11,897,748	11,897,748	11,897,748
	13,530,380	13,530,380	13,530,380	13,530,380	13,530,380
	2,632,632	2,632,632	2,632,632	2,632,632	2,632,632
	1,701,532	1,701,532	1,701,532	1,701,532	1,701,532

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly statement of the revenue is on the whole satisfactory. The comparison of sums-total presents us with an increase of 1,700,532*l.* upon this quarter, as compared with that ending July 5, 1842. Of this excess, however, 803,092*l.* is the produce of silver received from China, and 850,000*l.* of the income-tax. The actual increase upon the regular branches of revenue is thus reduced to about 50,000*l.* In ordinary times this would be considered, perhaps, as of little consequence. At present, however, it is cheering. From the comparison with the quarters which preceded it, and which (after a similar deduction of the income-tax) have presented hitherto a uniform though lessening decrease.

The present statement is further satisfactory, because the great points on which the revenue has relied are the critical ones of the Customs and the Excise. Upon the one we find an increase of 135,015*l.* This, we hope, indicates a revival both in our internal and our foreign

trade; and the more certainly, because it has taken place in spite of the reduction of duties, from which is material a sacrifice of revenue was to be apprehended. A steady, and therefore the more satisfactory, improvement is observable in both these departments, upon comparing the proceeds of the last three quarters with the corresponding quarters of last year. In January, we had grievously fallen off from the sum received in 1842; in April considerably less so; and now, in July, we can show a clear though not overwhelming increase. We earnestly trust that it betokens a more prosperous time than that very anxious one which we have just passed through. (Atlas.)

Commercial Intelligence, London, July 6, 1843.

The business transactions of the past month, whether with reference to our colonial or general markets, have not been satisfactory. A languid and a tendency to depression may be noticed in all. The daily arrivals of the produce from all quarters of the world check speculation, and the very unsettled state of Ireland has its due effect in making our merchants cautious in their operations for the present. To speak generally, importers are obliged to give way in price to some few buyers, who, knowing they have ample supplies to draw from, buy sparingly and to suit their own convenience. The late public sales of colonial and other wools have disappointed most, as higher prices were anticipated; the first rate wools for combing purposes maintained their value, but all other qualities receded about 1d. per pound. The trade of Bradford being much depressed, buyers from that quarter could not afford to give adequate prices for what they required. In consequence of the taste for low priced fancy goods, manufacturers have been substituting cotton for wool in the warp, which has materially diminished the consumption of the latter in stuffs. In our last month's summary we mentioned the ruinously low price of iron, and stated that the ironmasters were making at a considerable loss; subsequent events have borne out the truth of the remark. One firm of old-established credit having failed for nearly half a million sterling, and the British Iron Company have felt themselves bound to bring their mercantile speculation to a close, with a loss to the shareholders of the whole of their large subscribed capital; and the still worse necessity of calling upon them to make good the difference between their liabilities, amounting to about 450,000*l.*, the estimated value of their estates, works, and stock. The persons employed and dependent upon those employed by Messrs. Harford and Davies, the firm first alluded to, are stated to be 6,000; the workmen are kept on for the present, but for a limited time only; and when we look at the probability of some of the large ironmasters blowing out their furnaces to save themselves from ruin, we are afraid that serious disturbances will arise in the mining districts should such steps be taken by them. The effects of the high tariff of the United States are forcibly illustrated by the returns of the exports and imports of New York for the years 1841 and 1842; in the former year the imports were 75,300,000*l.*, and in the latter 51,945,579*l.* only. The exports for the same years were respectively 20,000,000*l.* and 17,556,254*l.*; and as New York affords a fair criterion by which to judge of the trade of America generally, we think that the next session of Congress will not pass over without some modification of their present obnoxious tariff. The German League, we regret to state, seem disposed to go to still greater lengths to exclude British manufactures from their markets. The delegates now assembled at Berlin have determined to increase the present high duties upon foreign manufactures, and a meeting of deputies from all the states of the Zollverein is about to be convened for the purpose of confirming their decision. Surely, it is high time for Great Britain to take some countermeasures in favour of the most important articles of German produce, to prevent our being totally excluded from which an extensive market for the products of British industry. Prussia is stated to be the only dissenting party to the proposed measures.

MANCHESTER.

COTTON GOODS, &c.—A large amount of business has been done throughout the month. The lower qualities of 40-inch gold-end Shirtings, or fine long Cloths, can be bought at 3*l.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 4*d.*; and better qualities, such as 72-reeds, at 3*l.* 5*d.*. A reduction of 1*d.* to 2*d.* has also taken place in the value of Gray Jacobinets suitable for India; and other descriptions of goods can be bought on rather more favourable terms. The languid state of the Cotton market, arising out of the immense importation and heavy stock, has been the cause of this decline. The demand for Twist has continued steady, but prices have rather declined. Purchases may generally be made 1*d.* and in some descriptions 1*d.* per lb. lower than last month.

PRICE QUOTE.—The sales which closed on the 22nd June went off with extreme brilliancy. Of

Corns there were 134,000 pieces, of which about 12,000 were withdrawn, and of the remainder about 50,000 pieces were disposed of at about 6*d.* under the prices of March sale. Of Choppas and Bandonias there were 25,000 pieces, about three-fourths were sold from last sale's prices to 1*l.* 6*d.* discount; the only goods maintaining themselves were the best qualities, the other sorts were of very heavy sale, even at the decline of 1*l.* to 1*l.* 6*d.* Of Tussore Cloths about 2,000 pieces were brought forward, and sold at very high prices, say at an advance on last sale of from 10 to 15 per cent, which is owing to the very limited supply. Of Pongee Silks, plain, 5500 pieces were offered, and about 3000 sold at from 2*l.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 4*d.* 6*d.* for mid quality, and 2*l.* 2*d.* to 3*l.* 2*d.* for the best sorts. Of Figured Pongee Silks there were 1400 pieces, of which about 1000 sold at 3*l.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 6*d.* Of Plain White Pongee Handkerchiefs there were 2500 pieces, of which about 2000 were sold at 1*l.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 8*d.* Of Figured White there were 2300 pieces, of which about 1000 were sold, the best at 2*l.* 6*d.*, mid qualities at 2*l.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 1*s.*, and ord as low as 1*l.* 6*d.* Of Silk Damasks 650 pieces were brought forward, of very good qualities, and well assorted colours, and nearly all were disposed of at from 8*l.* to 9*l.*, according to colour and quality. Of White Longcloths there were only 60 bales, and nearly all were bought in, the heavy Bimingham at from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.*, the Trieram, 10*l.* to 11*l.* at 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; for the latter 10*l.* 3*d.* has since been accepted. Of White Sallampores there were only 3 bales, and they were bought in at 7*l.* Of Blue Sallampores 940 bales were offered, and with very trifling exceptions taken in at prices varying from last sale to 6*d.* to 9*d.* discount. Of Madras and Ventapollim Handkerchiefs there was a large quantity, and a few marks were forced off as low as 4*s.* 9*d.* for the former, and a few of the latter for 4*s.*; the remainder were taken in at last sale's prices to something less. Of Yellow Nankeens about 4200 pieces were offered, and a few 6*d.* to 6*d.* yards sold at 1*l.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 7*d.*, the remainder were taken in. Of Blue Nankeens there were none worth mentioning.

SILK.—The demand has continued throughout the past month. At the public sales the quantity offered was 1476 bales Bengal, 287 bales China, 92 bales Canton, and 47 bales Chinese thrown silk. Of the Bengal fully two-thirds was sold, those parcels suitable to the immediate objects of the trade realising previous prices, the others a trifle less. All the China in the market of useable size, say from 400 to 500 bales, was taken previous to the sale at full prices, leaving only 287 bales, principally of moderate quality and coarse size, which was all bought in. The Canton sold freely at full prices. The Chinese thrown was taken in expectation of an advance.

Turkey and Persian silk are in fair demand at lower rates, in the expectation of large supplies.

PRICE CURRENT.

BENGAL.	Usual Imports.				Superior.				
	a.	s.	d.	a.	s.	d.	a.	s.	d.
Banaleah	7	6	0	11	0	13	0	0	0
Commercolly	10	0	12	0	15	0	18	0	0
Columbazar	9	6	12	0	13	0	15	0	0
Gonata	9	6	11	0	13	0	16	0	0
Hurripal	9	0	11	0	12	0	15	0	0
Jangpore	8	6	10	0	12	0	15	0	0
Radnapore	8	0	10	0	12	0	14	0	0
Sardah					12	0	14	0	0
Tasah	2	6							
CHINA.									
Taipei	16	0	20	0					
Tayman	13	0	15	0					
Do long reel	13	0							
Canton	8	0	10	0	11	0	13	0	0
Chin Chew	7	6	10	0	12	0	16	0	0
Persian	7	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	0
Stock in July. Deliver during previous month.									
Bengal	5027	Bala.		614	Bala.				
China	1541	"		301	"				
Persian	155	"		47	"				

TEA.—13,500 packages passed the public sale on the 22nd ult. 4,500 were withdrawn by the proprietors, the principal part of the remainder sold. The auction generally went off dull. Fine congou, gunpowder, imperial, and fine hyson went at lower rates: 1*l.* to 1*l.* 6*d.* is the value of low and good common congou. Since the public sale holders are

more firm, but there is no alteration in price, although a considerable part of the withdrawn lots have been disposed of. The deliveries this year to the close of the month of June are much larger than to the same period last year, but prices for all descriptions are lower. The stock of tea in London on the 1st June was 28,711,933*lb.* At the same period last year 36,107,200*lb.*

The stock is over that of last year at this date, and sellers find difficulty in disposing of a large quantity; the consumption averages steadily 450,000*lb.* weekly, but the market is very dull.

The deliveries last week were 400,250*lb.*, showing how steady the trade has been during the past month as respects the demand for consumption. The deliveries this year have been 17,866,000*lb.* against 17,516,000*lb.* at this time last year, and the imports 17,760,000*lb.* against 18,600,000*lb.* to June 1842. The stock is 27,822,000*lb.* against 32,170,000*lb.* at this date last year. Congou forms the proportion of 20,729,000*lb.* Twankay of 1,382,000*lb.* Hyson of 1,074,000*lb.* Pouchong of 821,000*lb.*, and Assam of 15,000*lb.*, &c. The quotation of Congou, is 1*l.* to 2*l.* 6*d.* of Twankay 1*l.* 3*d.* to 1*l.* 10*d.* of Hyson 1*l.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* of Souchong 1*l.* 1*d.* to 3*s.*, and of Gunpowder 2*l.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per lb. The overland express trade is not of a character to affect the market.

Metals.—The market for metals is very inanimate, and sales are limited at lower prices. Spelter, on the spot, is offered at 20*s.* 1*d.* per ton, and shipments to arrive at 22*s.* 1*d.* 10*s.* British tough cake copper is quoted at 83*s.* 1*d.* per ton, and tin at 81*s.* 10*s.* Straits tin has been sold at 54*s.* 1*d.* and Banca from 57*s.* 1*d.* to 59*s.* 1*d.*, which is under the market quotations. English block tin is nominally 62*s.* 1*d.*, but sales are difficult at that price. The following prices for iron are those quoted, but the trade is so extremely bad that much lower rates would be accepted for any considerable quantity. British pig iron, No. 1, 3*l.* 15*s.*; bar and bolt, 4*l.* 10*s.*; sheet, 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Scotch pig in the Clyde, 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and Welsh bar, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Swedish bar, No. 1, is worth 9*l.* 10*s.* It is stated that Messrs. Rothschild, who are contractors for some of the French rail ways, have recently purchased 30,000 tons of Scotch pig at the unprecedented price of 20*s.* per ton.

The iron trade claims a special remark. Iron can be produced in Scotland at such little cost; that even the present extreme low rates are said to be remunerative there, while the English iron masters are losing from £1000 to £2000 per week by keeping on their works; with this state of things it is currently expected numerous failures will follow that of Messrs. Harford and Co., which alone throws 2,000 men out of work, and is said to be for £250,000.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has now its eyes fixed upon China; large quantities of coarse cloth, which is much in demand in that country, being sent thither. The manufacturers of this cloth, who formerly resided in Poland, the Grand Duchy of Posen, and Lower Silesia, but have now established themselves in the Russian provinces have not had such extensive orders for the last 12 years.—U. S. Gazette.

Passengerage.—The more people do, the more they can do; he that does nothing renders himself incapable of doing anything. While we are executing one work, we are preparing ourselves to undertake another.—Hassitt.

In the Semanario Filipino of the 6th ultimo, it is mentioned that the Portuguese barque "Providencia" of Manao, captain Ferreira, which left Manao on the 10th June for Batavia, was lost in the seventh day of its voyage in the Island of Babuyan, Coast of Cagayan. The captain, officers, and crew all saved in Aparim Province of Cagayan.

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VOL. 16. No. 37. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1843. No. 665

July Overland Mail.

The contemplated visit of her Majesty to her Irish dominions during the summer, accompanied by her illustrious consort, having been abandoned, in consequence of the alarming and excited state of that portion of the Kingdom, it is now expected the Sovereign and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the infant Princesses, will pay a visit to Walmer Castle, the official residence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the event of this arrangement, the *Royal Victoria* and *Albert* yacht will be anchored off the Castle, in order that her Majesty and the Prince may take frequent excursions along the Kentish coast, and visit the ports of Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, &c.

A decree from Haysi has been published, which makes the maritime and commercial relations free between Haysi and the West India islands with whom they trade, in order to remedy the evils which the restrictive policy of the late government had caused.

The revenue of the Custom-house at Liverpool continues to improve. The receipts for May, 1843, exceeded by £30,000 those of the corresponding month in last year. (Globe.)

THE UNITED STATES.—The "Great Western" has arrived at Liverpool from New York, whence she sailed on the 26th ult., making the passage in thirteen days and a-half. Sir Charles Bagot died at Kingston on the 19th of May, after long suffering, but retained the use of his faculties to the last. The chief political incident to which attention is given is a speech by Mr. Webster at Baltimore, on the 19th ult., upon the tariff; Mr. Webster used to support restrictive, but finding that it is not so popular as he expected, he now seems an advocate for greater commercial freedom, and for new treaties, especially with England. (After.)

General Sir Robert M. Farlane, K. C. B., and G. C. H., died on 13th June, at the family mansion in Green Gables street. The deceased was one of the late Robert M. Farlane, Esq., of the Gartnait branch of the M'Farlane, of M'Farlane, and was consequently descended from the ancient Earls of Lennox, by the widow of the unfortunate Major Harris, who perished at the massacre of Patna.

Earl of Calcutta expired on 16th June, at his residence, Christie Cottage, Kentish Town, in the 55th year of his age. The deceased Earl was a General in the Army, Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Scotland, Governor of Hull, &c. He has left a family of four sons and three daughters, and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Lieut.-General Lord Gough.

Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., whose decease took place recently in Canada, was second son of the late Lord Bagot by the eldest daughter of Viscount St. John and was born 23rd Sept., 1781, and married, 22nd July, 1808, the Hon. Mary Charlotte Anne Wellesley, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Maryborough (now Earl and Countess of Mornington), by whom he had a family of two children, eight of whom survive that remained father. He was father of the Marquess of Winchester and the Countess of Warwick.

General Lytton—A most awful instance of sudden death occurred in Hyde Park. Colonel Lytton, of the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, was going through the customary inspection of the men of his regiment, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and his sword dropped

from his hand; he at the same moment fell from the saddle of his horse upon which he was riding, and in an instant some of his brother officers and two or three privates rushed forward to his assistance. He was carefully lifted up, and, on a stretcher being procured, he was conveyed thereon to his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, when two surgeons, for whom messengers had been despatched, promptly attended, but unfortunately their presence was of no avail, the vital spark being quite extinct. The deceased Colonel Robert Ellison first entered the army in the year 1807, and served with his regiment at Cadix in 1811. The three following years he served in the Peninsula war, and greatly distinguished himself at Waterloo, when he received the brevet rank of Major. Colonel Ellison was in the sixtieth year of his age. His commissions were dated—Ensign, 1807; Lieutenant and Captain, 1812; Brevet-Major, 18th June, 1815; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1824; Major and Colonel, 1838. Information of the melancholy occurrence has been communicated to the Coroner, and an inquest will be held upon the body.

SIR WILLIAM DRYSDALE.—It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce the death of our much esteemed and highly respected townsman, Sir William Drysdale, who expired about 12 o'clock on 25th ult., at his residence in the Royal-circus. Few of our public men enjoyed a more estimable character than Sir William. He held the office of city treasurer, and received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of presenting a civic address to her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales. His loss at the municipal board, and in the general management of the city's affairs will be severely felt, and not easily supplied; especially in a crisis like the present, when so unprecedented an amount of church and university patronage has fallen to the gift of the town council.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Mr. Murray, the publisher, expired on 27th June. Literature and society generally have sustained a loss by the death of this estimable gentleman. In private life Mr. Murray was beloved by all who knew him. As a publisher his name is associated with those of all the most eminent men who have adorned the literature of the present century—many of them still alive to lament his loss, and many of them gone before him, leaving reputations which bring him did all that enlightened enterprise and the noblest liberality could do to foster, and for which his reward will be a fame as lasting, if not so splendid, as their own. In after-ages, the names of Byron, Scott, Southey, Moore, and a host of others almost as illustrious, will not fail to excite the remembrance of the publisher who first gave their productions to the world, who lived with them on terms of intimacy and friendship, and who rewarded their genius more substantially than bookbinder ever rewarded genius before. Mr. Murray was in his 65th year, and had been in business, as a publisher, first in the Strand, and afterwards in Abchurch-lane, for upwards of 40 years.

Among others we have to mention the decease of General Popham; Vice-Admiral James Keith Shapard; Lord Robert Kerr, Anti-Adj. General in Scotland; Lady Catherine Somerset, sent to the Marquis of Waterford; Captain J. F. Cunningham, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor; the Rev. Samuel Kidd, A. M., Professor of Oriental and Classical Literature in University College, London; Lieut.-Gen. Mark Napier; and Major-Gen. Sir James Kyrie Money, Bart.

THE ARMY.—The Belfast paper states that all the women in the barracks were on Monday ordered to leave, and take up their quarters outside the walls, for the purpose of making room for the 14th depot, which is to be stationed there until further orders. The *Cyclops* and *Myrtle*, steamers, with marines, arms, and ammunition, left Cove on Monday for the River Shannon. The latter, says *Limerick Chronicle*, has arrived with percussion guns for the 36th, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, besides various implements, camp equipage, and a large number of muskets for pensioners, who are to be armed and called out in case of necessity. Whilst all these formidable preparations are carried on, at enormous expense to the public, the government have actually discontinued the practice of sending strong military escorts, with ammunition, through the country, thus giving a practical proof that they do not really entertain any apprehensions of an insurrectionary outbreak. A single policeman is now considered to be a sufficient escort for several car-loads of powder through the county of Tipperary, which swarms with thousands of Repealers. The following evidence of the "alarming state of the country" appears in the *Tipperary Free Press*:—"Thirteen casks of powder, one cask of flints, and a large quantity of percussion caps, arrived in town on Tuesday evening from Cork. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, there was a grand guard of one policeman escorting this large quantity of ammunition." Amongst the Repealers of the county of Waterford a single soldier is found a safe escort. "The *Waterford Mirror* says:—On Wednesday last ten car-loads of military baggage arrived at Dungarvan without any escort, excepting one soldier."—On this subject a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, an English-Commercial Traveller, thus writes:—"Carriock-on-Suir, June 20." It looks very much like tempting the people to disturbance, seeing several military baggage-carts loaded, going on their way through Youghal and Dungarvan, guarded only by a single soldier. Hitherto such would have had a strong body of men accompanying them."—*Galligan's Messenger*, June 27.

It is said that the busy remarks in the *Times* have affected the price of stock. Now all this is very foolish. We repeat it for the hundredth time that Ireland is not on the verge of a rebellion, but in prospect of a state of peace such as Ireland has not enjoyed since Romanism was last let loose to torment the island, about 65 years ago. We repeat it, there is no danger of rebellion to Ireland more than in Kent or Essex. We are willing to stake our credit upon the verification of this assertion. We are not surprised, however, at the alarm that has been created about the state of Ireland—so many classes are there interested to represent the prospects of that island the most frightful possible. It may be a good idea to estimate some of these classes. First, then, there are Mr. O'Connell and the priests, who, having begun to bully, employ all means to magnify their force and their fury as a matter of course. Next come the Whigs, marching, I should, under the same banner. They held office under a threat that their dismissal must be followed by an Irish rebellion; they therefore naturally strive to show that their threat is about to be fulfilled. Thirdly, with a "change," last and almost to the countless green on the margin of Chapter (see final E), come the dour "underwriters," phantoms, and hopeless of place. They tell that there must be an Irish rebellion, which no true Protestant can conscientiously oppose, because the old dynasty is not

restored, and its humble servant, Mr. Corporation-Jill Shaw, not raised to the office of Chief Secretary. The said old dynasty and the said Mr. Shaw, being in fact the object of perfect contempt and of as much dislike with every conscientious Protestant, but this by the way. Next come the constitutionally timid—those whom Blackwood used to call "The Piousless." Such are the natural allies of all alarmists. Lastly come we ourselves, the gentlemen of the press, who, if the truth must be told, like to make a sensation as we can, when we observe the public holding under the influence of a death of exciting topics. Indeed, if it were not for Mr. O'Connell and his threatened rebellion, we know not what inducement any one could have to read newspapers at this moment. As there, then, anything to surprise, if so many influences converging upon one point have excited a little panic? To us the occasion of wonder is that the panic is so very trifling. Such machinery of intimidation, sitting upon a few reflecting and more nervous people than the people of England, would get up a very reasonable alarm of the general configuration upon any given day to be named.—(Standard.)

The following is part of Mr. O'Connell's speech at Dublin on Monday 8rd July.—

We are looking for the repeal of an act of Parliament; they themselves admit we are looking for it peaceably and quietly, and without the violation of any law, and yet British constitutional Ministers—Ministers depending upon Parliament support—not the Ministers of a despot to be appointed at the will of the sovereign alone, but Ministers having at least the name of popular Ministers—dare to talk of such a thing as civil war. (Hear, hear.) But they don't speak of it now. We took up the cry; we declared that we would not go to war with them; that we would observe the law; that we would attack nobody; but we hurled defiance at those who would attempt to attack us (cheers), and accordingly we have gained one victory. We have abashed Wellington and cowed Peel, and Sir James Graham, the man of many lies, and Stanley the maniac. (Cheers and laughter.) We have cowed them. Poor Stanley, perhaps, being a man that is touched in the head, and it is kind for him to be so, will have the audacity to think of going to war with us, but the rest of the ministry have too much good sense. (Hear, hear.) We are loyal subjects of the Queen—God bless her! (cheers)—and we set the ministry that has her in thrall and in chains at utter defiance (cheers), and it is not worth our while to persevere! (Hear, hear.) I was amused by *The Times* newspaper of Saturday last. (Hear, hear.) A fellow lately published a poem in England, called the *Devil's Walk*, and he is rather busy in England just now. (Laughter.) He has jobs of his doing there; he has something to do in Scotland, for the Scotch are a little vexed; and he has a trifle to do in Wales, where one fine evening, about a week ago, they threw a troop of dragoons over a bridge. (Cheers.) These Welsh fellows are clever in testing out eyes. (Laughter.) This poem of the *Devil's Walk* described, amongst other things, the proprietor of *The Times* newspaper.—

"The Devil was the Devil from Old Water's eyes,
Because the Repealers with pikes don't rise,
Notwithstanding his charges and cautions."

(Laughter.) No; what vexes them is, that we inveterately keep the peace. Nothing frets them so much; and we are determined that nothing shall make us violate the peace. (Hear, hear.) Poor waddy M'Namara, of the county Clare, was ever more determined to keep the peace than we are. He took his oath that he would drink nothing but water during the Clare election. His friends did not think that enough, and made him declare that he would not strike any person, even if he were struck himself. A man who heard he was so sworn asked him if he were not going to vote against his landlord. "I don't care for my landlord," said he. "You are a rascal," said the other, and struck him on the face. Yet he did nothing, but wiped his face, and said, "I have but two pigs in the world, and I will tell you what it is, I will sell one of those pigs, and give you the price of it if you give me a blow that the election is over." But he took care not to accept his offer. Nothing vexes our enemies so much as our dogged perseverance to keep the peace. If you broke a pane of glass, if you were guilty of the least riot, the divisional magistrates would have no objection to have you up before them the next morning. But you will

not gratify them. (Cries of No.) There is only one way to satisfy the enemies of Ireland, and that is, to remain determined, but to continue peaceable.—(Gallant.)

THE GREAT BRITAIN IRON STEAMSHIP.—This splendid vessel, which is in progress at the building-yard of the Great Western Steamship Company at Bristol, and rapidly approaching completion, will be one of the greatest wonders in the history of the nautical architecture of ancient or modern times. It is the largest vessel which has ever ploughed the deep, and will prove the vast advantages of iron over wood, in the powers of buoyancy, in commerce, and in war; and, we believe, it will should realize the anticipations formed, it will, in the end, supersede the use of wood in the hulls of vessels. The Great Britain is certainly the largest vessel since the days of Noah; she has six masts, all but the mainmast capable of being lowered upon the deck, like the masts of sloops. Her engines are of great power, and the propeller is the screw. Her length on deck is 320 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet 6 inches; and depth, from upper deck to bottom, 32 feet 6 inches; and she is of 3,500 tons, according to what is termed builder's measurement, but her actual capacity will be near 4,000. Her chimney is 8 feet in diameter. The engine consists of four cylinders of 36 inches diameter, and their length of stroke is 6 feet. It is intended that the expansive principle shall be carried to a greater extent than has yet been adopted in steam vessels. The strongest plates of which the hull is composed are about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, and the thinner 5-16ths. Iron bulk-heads divide the ship into four compartments, and strengthen the frame-work. Her four engines will have the power of 1,000 horses, supplied by 24 fires, using 70 or 80 tons of coal daily. The diameter of the hull, or propeller, will be about 10 feet, and it will be driven by a chain-belt, by which the speed of the first motion will be multiplied about four times. The frames of the engine are a combination of hard timber and wrought iron, arranged in a triangular manner, and connected firmly in every direction to the hull. The carpentry of the four saloons is in so forward a state, that the painters and decorators are already employed upon them. Of the 130 state, or sleeping-rooms, some are arranged for one person, the greater number for two, and a few large ones for families. There are two large boardrooms, or private rooms, out of which access is gained to a number of sleeping-apartments. The kitchen, steward's pantry, and other subordinate departments are situate at such distance from the part appropriated to passengers, that the latter will not be incommoded with the heat and smell arising from the cooking, &c.; and it is worthy of remark, that all this part of the vessel, containing the boilers and coal-bunkers, is partitioned off with iron in such a manner as to render it fire-proof. The great size of the vessel, it is computed, will make its construction and working comparatively cheap; the small surface it offers to opposing winds gives promise of great speed, and she is expected to make the homeward voyage from America in two or three days less than has yet been known. The cost of building and fitting up is estimated at £200,000.—Bristol Journal.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—This magnificent vessel rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready in ample time for her launching or rather floating out on the 10th of July. As many doubts have been expressed as to the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the occasion, we think it right to state that, in answer to inquiries at head quarters, we learn that his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept the invitation of the directors, and will honour Bristol with a visit. We are afraid that there is no foundation for a widely spread rumour, that Her Majesty will accompany the Prince; at any rate, no positive intimation of so precious an intention has yet been received. Invitations were addressed on Thursday to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other Members of the cabinet, and to all the foreign ambassadors, many of which, it is hoped, will be present. The banquet to the Prince and other august visitors will, it is said, take place in a magnificent pavilion, to be erected for the purpose on the works of the company.—Bristol Mercury.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.—The *Penelope* steam-frigate has been commissioned this morning by Captain William Jones, who formerly commanded the *Vestal*. The attention of the naval world has of late been directed to this vessel, recently converted from a sailing frigate of a wooden class to a powerful war steamer, 345 feet long, and fitted with engines of a power surpassing any hitherto made, either for land or sea purposes, the cylinder being 92 inches in diameter. The *Penelope* is one of the old class 46-gun ships, built on the lines of the French *Rhe*, at Chatham, 1830. There are nearly forty of this class of vessels lying in ordinary at the several ports, none of which are, from their comparative dimensions, suited to cope with the frigates of foreign nations, either in size, capability of armament, or equipment, and have therefore become nothing more than blanks in the line of the British navy, although they could not have been built at a less cost to the nation than 2,000,000 sterling. The Lords of the Admiralty, with the commendable

view of rendering these vessels serviceable to the country, have caused the *Penelope* to be converted, as an experiment, into a steam-frigate, in order to ascertain if they can be made available to the service as war steamers. If the experiment should prove successful, and of that there is now hardly a doubt, then otherwise useless ships can be converted into a steam fleet of such enormous power as may bid defiance to the navies of the whole world, and at a cost of less than one quarter of the amount it would require to build them. The *Penelope* can now sail in less than 16 days with full steaming power; and, by husbanding the consumption of coals by working at the full, half, or quarter-stroke in cutting off the steam, the capabilities can be increased to 24 days' steaming, which, with the aid of sail, will take the ship to the Cape of Good Hope in about a month from England, with a regiment of 600 soldiers, in addition to her crew of 300 men, giving ample accommodation to all. She will be furnished with an armament that will be ascending to all who are acquainted with the power of naval gunnery—namely, two 10-inch pivot guns of 84 cwt. each; eight 68-pounders (all shell-guns), and fourteen 32-pounders on the spar and main decks, making in all 34 guns, of a description that will enable her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding position, to bid defiance to any two ships of the line. She has had her steam up for the last two days, in order to work her engines while lying at her moorings, so that they may be in proper order when she makes her experimental trials of them. She will make two trials, the first in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty, and a numerous body of naval and scientific men, who will proceed in her nearly to Gravesend and back. She is to be fitted with her masts, yards, and spars at Chatham, to which port she will proceed after her inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The *Penelope* steam-frigate has been this week commissioned at Woolwich, by Capt. W. Jones. On Thursday she made an experimental trip down the river as far as Queenhithe and never was there an experiment more successful. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the cylinders of her engines, from the fact, that in the casting of each of these large masses no less than 34 tons of metal were melted, and run in the mould. The diameter of the paddle wheel to the edge of the floats is 31 feet, and the number of revolutions made during the trip was 16 to the minute. It was thought probable by many, that as her hull had been lengthened 62 feet, and as her bows were much more bluff than those of every other war steamer, she, notwithstanding her powerful engines, would not make more than 7 or 8 knots under steam. She however, during some portion of her trip went at the speed of between ten and eleven miles per hour with the utmost ease, although the steam from only two of her four boilers was used. Among the numerous body of naval men on board, there was not one who was not perfectly convinced that the *Penelope*, ship and engines, would prove the most efficient war-steamer in the service—that her speed would not be equalled by any other vessel. Notwithstanding the great magnitude and weight of her engines, there is scarcely any perceptible vibration, and her motion through the water is easy and steady, and she obeys the most minute touch of her helm.

Having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, she made a second trip on the 1st of July, in her passage down, notwithstanding her great size, she gained upon some of the most rapid of the river boats; only three out of her four boilers were used as it was found that sufficient steam could be generated from them, and that if the whole four had been used there would have been more steam than was required and which much have been wasted. In the trials she proved herself to be a vessel of extraordinary velocity, her maximum rate of steaming, with the tide in her favour, being 13.5-16 miles per hour. On her return to Blackwall she performed 11 miles in the hour with the tide against her.

BURMA.—We have been favoured with the following communication from Burmah on the subject of Fiegy in connection with the recent operations of the *Dido* on the Coast of that Island. Although we have published pretty full particulars of Captain Kopp's proceedings, yet the present narrative is so well told, and is inter-

opinion with so many valuable general observations on the subject of slavery, that we are sure the perusal of it will afford much satisfaction to our readers. We have for no other reason than that it would prove an effectual check to the commission of piracy, the establishment of a Settlement on Borneo would be an act of the greatest wisdom on the part of the British Government. A Settlement might be kept moving backwards and forwards between Singapore and the Borneo settlement, which would afford security to the numerous native traders who at certain seasons cover the China and Java Seas on their way to or from Singapore. Besides the above there are many other views on which Society is exceedingly desirable, but we should have a settlement on Borneo. There have been so forcibly urged by Mr. Brooke in his letter to Mr. Gardner, that it is surprising Government should not have thought it worth their while to make some enquiries with the view of ascertaining the practicability and desirableness of listening to Mr. Brooke's suggestions. One of these reasons is the opportunity that would be afforded for suppressing the slave trade which with all its attendant evils flourishes so rankly in Borneo, and is very powerful one it ought to be with a Government which has put itself so prominently forward as the avenger of the freedom of the human race, which has lavished so much treasure in putting an end to slavery in its own dominions and which is every now and then on the point of embroiling itself with other powers because they will not lend themselves so heartily as every Government calling itself Christian ought, as put down the traffic in slaves by strong means. A large and most interesting field for Missionary labour would be opened up by the establishment of an English settlement, and this should not be without its weight, although hitherto with Protestant powers this has never been an avowed object either for colonization or conquest. The British rulers in India indeed have on the contrary always acted as if they thought that the conversion of the natives was a thing which ought to be discouraged, and that nothing but evil could result from the enlightenment of the natives. We hope that this love of darkness did not proceed from their deeds being evil but however that may be the day we should confidently trust is past when Government would look with a cold and distrustful eye upon the presence of Missionaries in a new colony—we should think on the contrary that they would receive every aid and opportunity which they could desire. A settlement on Borneo would besides be important as a resting place for vessels on their way to or from China, and should it prove that Coal is to be had there that circumstance is itself ought to be of the utmost weight. But it is also well ascertained that the soil and productions of this country are of so rich and varied a nature that in a commercial view alone, its occupation would be of the highest importance. We need not detail these, seeing that they have been set forth by Mr. Brooke in his Pamphlet above alluded to, and the prospect of losing this trade, profitable as it undoubtedly would prove through the overhauling of the Dutch would seem to be of nearly as great importance every day since it is manifest that power are now aware of the expediency and necessity of extending their commerce, while at the same time their policy is such as to refuse to admit of a single participant in any trade where they are in a condition to demand or enforce a monopoly. The inhabitants of Borneo would consume an immense quantity of British Goods were they to be brought within their reach, and offered to them at reasonable prices. The cheapness of English manufactured goods compared with the rate at which natives can produce similar articles invariably leads to the preference of the former. In Province Wellesley where the Natives have ascertained that they can purchase three Shillings of English manufactures for the cost at which they themselves could produce one, nothing is to be found but the former—and there is no doubt that the same result would take place in Borneo. By founding a Settlement in Borneo it thus appears that the cause of humanity and justice would be served in the highest degree, a people capable of better things would be rescued from the cruel debasing and lowering superstitions and propensities that reigned in the souls of humanity and civilization, and what may be of still more importance in their ultimate state the commission of England would be extended to a very great amount. Whether the British Government take the matter in hand or not we hope Mr. Brooke will be enabled to preserve and that success will ultimately crown his able and philanthropic endeavour, and should be enabled to achieve this single-handed and alone the greater will be the glory he will merit.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press.
Sir—The suppression of Piracy in the Archipelago is a subject of such importance, that a brief account of the proceedings of H. M. S. *Dido* will be found interesting, and cause regret that she should have quitted the station when but entering on a career, so likely to have proved permanently useful.
Fraternal habits are an intervention with the Malay character, that the mere capture of a few Prizes, will have but a small effect in curbing the evil, and whilst a harassing duty is encountered, the result is only to drive the Pirates from one cruising ground to another. On the contrary, a system which, joining conciliation with severity, aims at the correction of the native character, as well as the repression of Piracy, and carries punishment to the doors of the offenders, is the only one which can effectually eradicate an evil almost as disgraceful to the European nations who permit, as the native states engaged in it.
In order to enable your readers to understand this subject, it will be necessary to mention the different descriptions of Pirates, their various localities, and the principal scenes of their depredations.
First—are the Illanuns of Magindano and numerous settlements of the same people to the North and North East of Borneo Proper. These Pirates often assemble in fleets of 15 to 20 Prizes, and cruise for 2 years or even longer, shifting their ground when food or plunder becomes scarce. Nearly similar to the Illanuns are the Malukus of Jilolo and the Balanigias from the vicinity of Sulu, excepting that the latter are worse provided with fire arms and distinguished by using long barbed spears with which they hook their captives. The cruising grounds of these Pirates are chiefly the coasts of Borneo and Celebes, and to the Eastward as far as Papua, whence they obtain some of their slaves.
The Dyaks of Borneo are a different class of Pirates from the foregoing and if less formidable to the direct trade are far more destructive of human life. The most powerful of these tribes are the Dyaks of Serelan and Sakarran, inhabiting contiguous Rivers, situated in the deep bight to the Southward and Westward of Tanjong Sivik (or Tanjong Siar of Charts) on the North West Coast of Borneo. In each of these Rivers mixed with a numerous Dyak population are from 800 to 1000 Malays who encourage and accompany the more ignorant Natives on predatory and head-hunting excursions. Once or twice each year from 80 to 100 War-prizes containing a body of from three to four thousand men sail forth and carry desolation along the coast, whilst at all seasons small parties steal into the Rivers and destroy all they meet. From their speed they defy the pursuit of European boats and from their crafty and sudden mode of attack they are always dangerous. Numerous examples might be given of their ferocity, but it will suffice to mention generally, that three hundred Chinese and Malays were cut off in one night some years ago and that within the last eighteen months a small Malay Village was surprised and about sixty of the inhabitants massacred. In short these Dyak Tribes have long been the terror of the Coasts of Borneo, and for many years beyond the control of any government, having three times defeated the attempts of the Sultan of Borneo to reduce them.
Besides these different classes of direct Pirates, it must be borne in mind, that most Malay communities will commit Acts of occasional Piracy when tempted by the chance of impunity, and that Piracy in general is mainly fostered and encouraged by Malay chiefs who receive the Illanuns and others on friendly terms and drive a profitable trade with them.
Such is a general description of the North West Coast where Captain the Hon. Mr. Henry Kerris, resolved to visit it in H. M. S. *Dido*. After passing the entrance of the Sumbas River, the *Pinnas* and two Cutters were despatched along the Coast and at Marandum or Low Island near Tanjong Api, fell in with five large Bo-

atigal Prizes, who saved themselves by their speed having cut away their smaller boats. Proceeding from Marandum to Strabellan Island, the three boats were attacked early in the morning by six native Prizes and after a sharp engagement of a few minutes three out of the six were captured with twelve or more men killed and a considerable number wounded. (To be continued in our next number.)

HONGKONG.
SUNDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER 1843.

Destination	Day	Time
England	8th July	24th Aug.
U. States	15th June	20th July
Calcutta	25th July	10th Aug.
Bombay	5th Aug.	10th Aug.
China	4th Aug.	10th Aug.

Scarcely can any thing be well imagined more anomalous than the present state of Ireland. With a population represented by many as on the very point of rebellion, and giving reason to believe this representation by assembling in hundreds of thousands where the most violent language is indulged in and cheered just in proportion to its violence; when it is openly declared that they will have their rights in spite of the government, nay where the government is dared to attempt to put them down; and in still further proof of their sincerity sums varying from two to three thousand Pounds are contributed weekly from a population the great majority of which is but a grade if at all above pauperism. On the other hand we find government strengthening and repairing every military post in the country, pouring in additional troops and ammunition and sending a powerful squadron to the coast. Looking only thus far we might expect the next mail to bring us news of a fierce and exterminating war.
But on the other hand all this is conjoined with assurances that never was Ireland more tranquil. Sir Robert Peel has declared in Parliament that he means to follow conciliatory measures toward that country. At the Assizes much fewer cases than usual stand for trial. A single policeman or sentinel is considered sufficient safeguard to warehouses of ammunition through districts which have always been the most disturbed in the country, and to crown all O'Connell the Autocrat of the movement party declares "we are determined that nothing shall make us violate the peace." Truly all this looks very much like burlesque.
Neither can we arrive at any more satisfactory conclusion if we try to find out the grievances complained of. *Saxon oppression*, so frequently in the mouths of all, is well known to describe a state of affairs long gone by. The established Church, seems to afford a better ground for complaint; but while we admit the incongruity of maintaining a Church and a Clergyman without a congregation and would gladly see the funds more profitably applied, we would still ask, how many of the five hundred thousand said to have graced one of these assemblies had contributed one farthing to support the established Church. By Lord John Russell's bill tithes were abolished, or at least converted into a charge upon the landholder of whom a preponderating majority are Protestants, and we believe a much greater proportion of dissenters in England & Scotland pay for the maintenance of a Church which they do not attend than of Roman Catholics in Ireland. The Irish Poor law is another subject of complaint, but from this document too, a very large proportion of the most violent reproaches must be reflected by the Bill recently passed exempting all who are rated below eight pounds.
In the meantime the opposite party are getting up various petitions against repeal.

THE HONGKONG, KOWLOON & CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.
 To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
 For Annam \$ 15 payable quarterly.
 Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in advance.
 Do. 6 months 10 do. do. do. do.
 Register For Annam \$ 12 payable quarterly.
 Do. 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.
 Do. 6 months 8 do. do. do. do.
 Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$ 6.
EXTRA COPIES.
 Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents.
 Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.
 Subscription to the Register, for one month \$1.50.
 Breach period less than a month, will be charged as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

EXTRA COPIES.
 Of the Register, to Subscribers for Annam 5 cents.
 Price Current, to do. less than do. 10 do.
 Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.
EXTRA.
 To Subscribers..... 25 cents. To Non-Subscribers..... 50 cents.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
 In the Canton Register.
 Yards for freight, charter, sale, &c..... \$ 5.
 Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.50
 do. repetitions, half charge.
 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
 do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED TO APPEAR in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 38. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1843. No. 666.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestates.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to AUGUS FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GUNNELL, and HENRY ROBERT HARKER, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GUNNELL & Co., at Hongkong; And all debts due to the Creditors and others concerned herein are duly applied therefor.

By order,
CHARLES E. STEWART,
 Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
 Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
 17th August, 1843.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. CHALLATZ élève consul, n'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.
 Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

A VIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent en Chine, sont, prévenus que s'ils veulent assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire au registre matricule du Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête, où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques confiées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.

Dimensions, length 80 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to
 Macao, May 9th, 1843. **W. P. PEIRCE.**



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 19½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT's code of signals, ensign, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
 Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's, Godowns, Hongkong.



FOR LONDON.

THE A.L. British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton,
 or **HEERJEEBOHY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**
 Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 90 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co.**
ALFRED HUMPHREYS.
 5th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China, are from this date, made separate and distinct.
CHARLES HUGHESDON Members of the Firm of
JOSEPH HUGHESDON HUGHESDON BROTHERS
 by his attorney, of Calcutta and China.
CHARLES HUGHESDON of Calcutta and China.
 Macao China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON in our Firm ceased yesterday, Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER and Mr. HENRY RUTTER are this day admitted partners therein, and our business in future will be conducted under the style of **HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.**
HUGHESDON BROS.
 Macao China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MATHESON in our establishment ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. DONALD MATHESON and Mr. DAVID JARDINE are this day admitted partners.
 Our Firm now consists of **ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.**
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.** and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**
DIROM & Co.
 Macao, 1st August, 1843.

The following works are expected shortly.
 Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFF OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPT. LUFFY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable

terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order—

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Prices are limited either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignors may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.
 Philadelphia, U. S.
 January, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE & URANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, at under—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

Assurances for 6 months } of the annual rate will be
 and for 3 months, } charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £8,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Agents in China.
 Macao, 19th July, 1843.

ARABIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

MAI VICAR & Co.
 Macao, 10th December, 1842.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in **GRANT'S GODOWNS**, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

FOR SALE.—At Whampoa—A "chain, 105 fathoms, 1½ diameter. Apply on board the "HELEN."

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, double Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astronomical Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Rock, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins. Apply to
W. LANE.
 Macao, 12th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BROWN and KIDDERPETER CHINESE PATTERNS CARPETS; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BUCKSOLD RUGS, also a few CHINESE DINNER SETS.
W. LANE.
 Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBAT & Co's well known MADRAS, in Hudd Quarter and Half Cakes, and in Buth. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
 Macao, 20th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CARPETS. Sp. Do. \$ 5.
 Easy lounge in Chinese. \$ 2.
 Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.



FOR DOWRY.

THE "CHARLOTTE," Captain LEACH, CHARGES, will be despatched on 1st October. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS," Captain BLACK, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain BAYNE, will be despatched on 15th October. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR LONDON.

THE CLAUDINE, Captain NORMAN, will receive quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ANONYMA," is in few days of this month.



THE "GOOD SUCCESS,"

from Whampoa on the 1st October.



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 ton register, built in Scotland, of the best seasoned timber, in the manner of 1840, heavily copper fastened, and equipped with 20, 30 and 24 m. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Non-attention to the *General Circular*, which was issued at Canton on the 20th of July, having caused a great deal of extra trouble and unnecessary delay, His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c., is pleased to direct its publication, for general information and guidance, and to intimate, that Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at all the Ports will be instructed to receive on Ships Manifest in which these simple and obviously necessary Rules shall be neglected.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent &c. &c. &c.

CHARLES E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.

Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong), September 14th, 1843.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate,
Canton, 28th July, 1843.

As much confusion and many mistakes tending to the hindrance of Public business, are likely to occur from Manifests being too vaguely made out, consignees of British vessels are hereby required to give their attention to the following Rules in drawing up Manifests to be presented at this Consulate.

1st.—Packages "contents unknown." The consignee of the ship will be required to ascertain from the consignee of such packages, the nature of their contents generally (in so far as it may be practicable) before presenting his Manifest at this Consulate.

2nd.—Packages "Woolens." These must be specified as "Broadcloths," or "Longells," or "Camlets," or "Bombazettes" &c., &c., in accordance with the classification of the Tariff, seeing that all these articles are liable to different duties.

3rd.—Packages "Cottons." These must in like manner be specified as "White Longells," or "Grey Longcloths," or "Cambrics," or "Printed Goods," or "Handkerchiefs," as the case may be.

4th.—Packages "Fancy Goods." Any Manufactured Goods not in current consumption may be specified as "Stuffs of Cotton only," or "Stuffs of Wool only," or of "Silk and Cotton mixed," or of "Wool and Cotton mixed," &c., &c., as the case may be.

Lastly.—As a *General Rule* where any doubt exists, let it be borne in mind that the object in view is chiefly to ascertain the number of certain Goods which are to pay certain specified duties; and that by mixing up two or three kinds of Goods which pay different duties under one head, this object will be defeated.

By bearing these few *General Rules* in mind, a great deal of unnecessary trouble will be spared this Consulate, and the consignees of Ships in the end.

(Signed) G. TRADEMANT LAY,
H. M.'s Officiating Consul for Canton.
(A True Copy.)

CHARLES E. STEWART.

From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, September 14th, 1843.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Honorable J. R. Morrison, the Reverend Charles Gutzlaff is promoted to the vacant situation of Chinese Secretary, to Her Majesty's Superintendent of Trade, and to the Government of Hongkong.

Mr. Gutzlaff will remain at Chusan until arrangements can be made for relieving him of his present duties.

Mr. Samuel Marjoribanks is confirmed in the Medical Charge, of the Consulate at Canton, and is to be considered, to have held that charge from the 1st of April last.

Both the preceding Appointments are subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government. By Order of His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that John Kiechelt, Esq., British Consular Agent at Macao, is authorized to levy fees, so far as they are applicable to his Office and Duties, agreeable to the Government Notification under date the 22nd of July last.

By Order of His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Macao, 6th September, 1843.

Our letters from Chusan, of the 4th inst., state, that a very severe Typhoon had been experienced. Great damage had been done along the shore and inland. The *Maira* and *Isa*, both stranded; the latter vessel not expected to be got off. The natives say so severe a hurricane has not been felt for 11 years. Considerable fear is entertained for the safety of vessels on the neighbouring coasts. The *Wanderer*, Capt. Smith, encountered dreadful weather during her passage.

CHINA, ENGLAND, AND RUSSIA.

From the Russian Frontier, Feb. 20.—A Russian merchant, from Kiachta, reported that the peace between England and China excited great anxiety in Russia, because it was foreseen that the English would do the Russian trade great injury. This fear is already partly realized. Shortly after the peace cargoes of English goods arrived from East India in the Chinese harbours, and were exchanged for tea, silk, quassia, and other Chinese productions, at low prices, as money is scarce, and the Chinese do not like to part with it. It was also expected that large consignments of English manufactures would be sent direct in the course of a few months after the peace. The consequences of this altered state of things have already proved injurious to the Asiatic trade from Kiachta, which has increased rapidly during the last five years. The merchants at Kiachta now take great precautions in their choice of goods for the Celestial Empire, because they are obliged, in order not to sustain the heavy cost of a back freight, to dispose of them at current prices. The Russian manufactures cannot, either in price or quality—which latter is generally very inferior—compete with the English. Their trade is always exposed to great difficulties, in consequence of the want of roads and the insecurity of the transit. It was formerly supported by high profits only, but these are now gone. Under the present circumstances, Russian exports to China will be reduced to those sold at the great fair, where no foreign competition is to be feared. The writer was of opinion that the other nations, besides England, had not much to hope from the opening of the Chinese ports, because the English would take away all profit, and are able to sell at prices in which only the Americans can hope to rival them.—(Leipsic Gazette.)

We regret to announce the death of that much respected gentleman, Mr. Thomas Brockelbank, which took place at his seat, Westcombe Park, near Greenwich, on Saturday night. Mr. Brockelbank had been all his life engaged in active business on the river Thames as a lighterman, barge-owner, timber-merchant, and, lately, as managing director of the General Steam Navigation Company, a situation of great responsibility and importance. To his judgment, ability, and experience, The General Steam Navigation Company is mainly indebted for its prosperity. It is the largest steam-boat company in Europe, and possesses a fleet of steamers more than equal to the steam navy of Great Britain. The moving power of this great concern was Mr. Brockelbank, who, to great discernment and firmness added much good nature and affability, which rendered him a great favorite among the captains, crews, and others, by whom he was generally styled the "good old Commodore." The deceased gentleman amassed a large fortune, and has left a numerous family to inherit it. He was in his 68th year.—(Times.)

THE THUNDERBOLT AT ADOBE.—Some idea may be formed of the immense number of Thunderbolts which may be expected to descend the river at Adobe this day and being the first, when it is stated that a company in the neighbourhood has received an order to construct no less than

65 tables, to enable these worthies to "operate" upon in their villainous calling. The contract price is 2s. 6d. each, 65 has been paid "on account," and the whole are to be completed by 10 o'clock this morning. It is well known that not less than from five to six seconds are in league with the "worker" at each table. These 65 tables, therefore, will cause a muster upon the bank of between 300 and 400 of the most arrant cheats and knaves in Christendom.—(Times.)

SCOTTISH CHURCH.—The pastoral letter of the General Assembly on the present state of the Church of Scotland was read in the pulpits of the Established Churches on Sunday. It is a long document; and it comments at some length on the nature of affairs, and the difficulty of properly filling so many vacancies; asserting the intention of the Assembly "to maintain that in all questions purely spiritual the judicatories of the Church have sole right of judging." Of the Seceders it speaks in such terms as these:—

"Towards our brethren who have gone out from us, it is our earnest desire to let brotherly love continue. We cannot admit that the course which they have followed is one to which they have been impelled by an irresistible necessity; but such appears to be their deliberate conviction, and we give them credit for their sincerity. * * * Earnestly as we desire that you may be established in the present truth, we trust that you will be on your guard against all animosity and unbecoming vehemence in the discussion of questions which are apt to engender angry strife. We do not apprehend that you will fail to observe the courtesies of life in all your intercourse with those who have renounced our communion. We trust that you will cherish towards them the most cordial kindness. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice." If you should ever be assailed with reviling, revile not again."

The Seceders appear to be animated by a different spirit—

"In contrast with the foregoing," says the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, "we append the directions of the *Witness* of Saturday, respecting the way in which the clergy of the establishment are to be regarded. The Established clergyman is to be 'the man with whom no one is to join in prayer'—whose church is to be avoided as an impure and unholy place—whose addresses are not to be listened to—whose visits are not to be received—who is everywhere to be put under the ban of the community."—(Spectator.)

SECESSIONS FROM THE FREE SCOTCH PROTESTANTS.—The Rev. Peter Chalmers, first minister of Dunfermline; the Rev. Peter Proudfoot, minister of Arbroath; and the Rev. Colin Hunter, minister of Portmahaven, Inlay, have withdrawn their adherence from the Free Protestant Presbyterians, and sought admission into the Established Church of Scotland. The unchristian conduct of the Protesters, and their identifying themselves everywhere with the Radicals and Voluntaries, all contribute to separate from them the wise and good. The Rev. Robert Kirkwood minister of Holywood has also joined the Established Church.

"Spain at present exhibits a singular spectacle. On all its surface battleships are in movement; armies place themselves in front of other armies; all the towns are preparing to support a siege or suffer a bombardment; generaliose proclamations; the soldiery excite each other to bravery; citizens swear to die for their country; arms are collected; cartridges are made; cannons are drawn out; old colours are unfurled; the heroism of warriors is excited; and the *Tu Deus* is sung; military promotions take place; national recompenses are awarded; all this has been going on for a length of time, and yet scarcely a few shots have been fired. This civil war hitherto has been a game of chess! God grant that it may not change its character! While arms advance, others retire; when a general is engaged in a bad position, he retires to avoid an effusion of blood; the battle takes place by correspondence. Espinosa himself leaves Madrid like a thunderbolt, and then suddenly appears at Valencia, and looks about him. In order that confusion may be as to height, the government encourages the local authorities to fight, in order to remain capable of directing the movement at a future moment; fear of the people, secretly opposed to each other, comes to an un-

contending for the time being, to overthrow, as soon as possible a regency which has only a few months' legal existence. The present contending for, and the action to be taken enough to answer for the future. If the two parties were sufficiently prominent to think of it, the *Gazette de Madrid* has the following declaration: "The Regent Espartero does not pretend to preserve even until the majority of the Glorious the power which the Constitution has confided to him. He will deliver up his power into the hands of the Cortes, who are to be assembled in two months. He speaks thus from the insurrection to the rule of Espartero. On the other hand, the young General Serrano, who was Minister of War in the Lopez Ministry, has just proclaimed, in the name of the provisional government, the overthrow of Espartero. As may be seen, the confusion is extreme. But, in the midst of the troubles of Spain, the gravest of all the evils, perhaps, is the division which reigns in the army. This division causes formidable chiefs and partisans to the conquered party, whatever it may be. We are much afraid that a long time will elapse before anything stable shall be arranged in the Peninsula. The ardent and passionate imagination of the people attaches to the success of the cause for which they are on fire, the most magnificent hopes. Should the insurrection triumph, the day of victory will be terrible for the revolvers. They will be obliged to come to an understanding, and decide something. The Cortes will make speeches, will crown the victors, and will pass laws; but who is to give to Spain order, force of power, the obedience of the towns and of the army, national unity, the agreement between the interests of Catalonia and the other provinces, internal peace, and national prosperity!"

COOPER VS. WEBB.—James Watson Webb, Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, was tried at Cooperstown last week, for a libel on J. Fenimore Cooper. The alleged libel was contained in a pungent review of Mr. Cooper's *Home as Found*.

The Jury could not agree on a verdict—free for conviction, open for acquittal. By the way, these suits brought by Mr. Cooper in behalf of "the People" for libels on himself, remind us of the client, who said he never knew how much he had been injured till he heard his lawyer state the case in Court. —(N. Y. Tribune.)

MEXICANISM.—The *Latent*.—The Banker Hill Aurora, under the head of "News of the Week," has the following on dit: "A lover recently entered a house which he had been forbidden to visit, magnified the old folks and then ran off with the daughter, at his leisure."

PIRATES IN BORNEO.

Concluded from No. 37, page 164.

The judgement and forbearance of Mr. Honor, the 1st Lieutenant were conspicuous, for on learning that the attack had been made by the Islanders, he consented on their properly applying to him, to give back the *Pinas* and allowed the Assistant Surgeon to assist the wounded. These Islanders are a trading people, combining occasional acts of piracy with their more peaceful occupations and the severe example they received together with the subsequent humane and conciliatory conduct towards them, is calculated to produce the best effects and instead of commencing their attacks upon Europeans in general is likely to produce a favorable impression of the British character and to convince them how superior we are in humanity as well as valor. Under the circumstances, a course of undistinguishing severity would have been making Pirates rather than curing the evil habits of education and impunity, amongst a people and otherwise bad. The effects of Mr. Honor's leniency were not long before they became apparent, as letters were received from the principal men of the Islands of Sulu and Jolo, admitting their wrong they had done, expressing their gratitude for the pardon shown them, promising in future never to commit any act of Piracy and requesting if possible that the boats might be sent again to their Islands to drive away the *Belahagans*.

Whilst the boats were thus employed, the *Dido* of Tungkong had still in with three more *Belahagan* Tribes which after a narrow chase from her ship, were all away. On the arrival of the *Dido* at Tungkong a native boat belonging to the *Belahagan* was captured by her crew and was again to cross the *Dido* and a large party after was directed before the ship by two *Belahagan* Prins, while a third remained a witness of the engagement. The two Prins soon discovered their fatal mistake, and after a brief and sharp struggle one was captured, her crew killed or driven into the jungle and the other barely effected her escape with a severe loss in killed and wounded.

At Sarawak Captain Keppel having made himself acquainted with the state of the Coast, its various Rivers, the character of the Chiefs governing each, and how far they encouraged Piracy, and having satisfied himself of the character of the *Serabas* and *Sakrah* Tribes, and the frightful amount of their depredations, resolved to attack the former place as the most powerful and the most lawless of the two. To have attempted the suppression of Piracy without this attack would have been entirely useless and on the result depended the native opinion of British prowess. The natives generally, more especially those interested in the fate of *Serabas*, derided the idea that a mere handful of men could in open day take places which for years had defied the assaults and the power of Borneo.

The *Pinnace*, the two *Cutters* and the native boat already mentioned, manned from the *Dido* were accompanied by a few native *Prins* and started for the *Serabas* River, leaving the Ship (on account of the shoalness of the water) anchored at *Ser*. On the day following, at the entrance of the River, seven piratical *Prins* were seen and chased by the native boats, one captured and the rest driven back.

The *Serabas* River may be described as a fine broad and deep stream as far as fifty miles from the sea, with rapid tides and level banks. About thirty miles from the entrance, is the mouth of the small river *Rembas* with a town of the same name situated on its banks, and about the same distance beyond *Rembas*, is the River of *Paku*, with the town so called nearly a flood-tide distant from its junction with the main stream. The main stream after passing *Paku* becomes shoal and narrow and the *Foris* and *Town of Paddy* are situated up it about twenty-five miles.

Paddy was pitched upon as the point to be first attacked, on account of its being the residence of the most powerful and the most notorious of the piratical Chiefs, and reported to be stronger than the other places.

Being ignorant of the locality, the boats ascended the river steadily and towards sunset of June 11th advanced to the attack of *Paddy*.

The town was defended by two *Foris* standing on a tongue of slightly raised Land at the confluence of the two narrow streams *Paddy* and *Liar*. The river was crossed by two booms formed of forest trees made fast with plaited rattans and the sides spiked with strong wooden posts. The *Foris* were crowded with men, with a large body ready to assist either, whilst either bank was lined and each eminence crowned with *Dyaks* lying in wait to throw their spears, or with the wildest yells and threats hoping to deter the advance.

The boats dashing at the first boom were brought up by it, and received the enemy's fire returning it with musketry; when, after a time breaking their way through, they advanced firing up to the forts with considerable execution, and the enemy landing took possession—the enemy having evacuated the place.

On the following day the *Pinnace* and the two cutters with some small native boats in company, proceeded up the River and after evening many obstacles caused by trees felled across the stream, arrived at *Paku* at a dead lock with a strong barrier of wood behind it. The enemy here made a stand and the tide being at ebb and the water too shoal for the boats to pass, a position was taken up for the night under the left bank of the narrow river.

The night was one of excitement, as the Native arrows often stole down to the edge of the jungle and attacked the boats whilst an occasional fire was kept up from their position on the wooded hill-head. Few of the party will forget the interest of the scene; the rapid and effectual supply of musketry to their native assistants—the wild yells—the officers presenting themselves amidst the confusion—the shouting of the boats and the lightning of the shot and the effect of the scene.

On the morning following this night of excitement the enemy fled for ever and it was gratifying they had been made to understand

that it was in consequence of their acts of piracy that they had been punished.

When it was proposed to spare the *Towns of Paku* and *Rembas* on their giving a proper guarantee for their future good conduct, it was coolly answered by the *Malangs* and *Dyaks* of *Paddy*, that those people pleased as much as themselves and that they had better be punished in the same way.

In the night the boats dropped down the river and on the following evening reached *Paku*, situated in a clear country and on a narrow river.

The disaster of *Paddy* had evidently produced its effect; the resistance was less stout, and the two forts were carried after the pirates had lost a few men.

The *Paku* river was ascended for a flood tide beyond the town and the *Dyaks* seeing their means of defence well-nigh used for truce, which was granted after a similar warning being given as at *Paddy*.

From *Paku* the boats proceeded to *Rembas* and after ascending that narrow and winding river for a flood tide found the place evacuated: the same severe example was made and the same measures pursued in the interior.

Having thus in seven days destroyed the haunts of the most dreaded pirates on the north west coast of Borneo, the party quitted the *Serabas* river and having rejoined, the *Dido* sailed for Singapore.

It is needless to speak of the gallantry of the officers and men of her Majesty's ship, but I may venture to point out what was done and the beneficial consequences likely to result or which would have resulted had captain Keppel been enabled to remain longer to perfect the work so well begun. A party of eighty men accompanied (for I cannot say assisted) by a few native boats penetrated 150 miles or more up rivers totally unknown, formidable from their rapid tides and dangerous sandbanks and occasionally subject to a severe bore, in defiance of a population of many thousands. In seven days they attacked three places protected by forts and in two instances defeated by large bodies of men provided with fire arms, and forced the boats up narrow streams in spite of every obstacle from shallow water and barriers of felled trees, reaching from bank to bank, thus convincing the natives that in their least accessible haunts they were not secure from the punishment they merited. The fall of *Serabas* produced an impression along the coasts which it would be difficult to convey a just idea of.

Sakrah—the neighbouring piratical Tribe implored that they might not be attacked—promised to forbear from piracy and offered to deliver up a hundred women and children whom they had captured on a piratical cruise and whom they held on slavery. Two Arab Sheriffs well known as the shoiters both of *Dyaks* and *Manan* pirates sought to avert the blow their consciences told them they deserved and were not wanting in professions of future good conduct. Though these professions are little to be relied on, they offer a secure test of the effect produced on the native mind, and the example thus made on the worst and strongest of the offenders has done more to exterminate *Dyaks* Piracy and the frightful loss of human life which it causes, than any lengthened training alone.

Under proper superintendence in future the *Pinnace* by the *Dyaks* Tribes would be at an end, and by firm but conciliatory conduct to the natives which a hereditary change might be worked on the native character.

Under the circumstances, the return of the *Dido* to China, necessarily causes regret, as captain Keppel with a knowledge of the coast and its chiefs, would readily have been enabled to gain an influence over them, to check any piracy being committed or started, and to extend his measures so highly successful with the *Dyaks*, to the country of the *Manan* in the northward of Borneo, and thus have effected permanent protection to the trade and to the unfortunate natives from another race of murderers.

The *Dido* carries many more visitors on her voyage and even a hope that we may see her once more.

Singapore, July 1843.

—Singapore Free Press, August 3.

The brigantine *Harvesting*, Captain Horner, was lost on the Coast of Africa, about 14 miles to the South West of St. Joseph's Point which forms the Southern headland of the Bay of Ben-

guels; having struck on a Sandbank, not laid down in the Charts as mentioned in any of the most recent publications. The *Crow* got info on board the Portuguese Corvette, *Eight* of July, whence they were taken on board H. M. S. *Acorn*, and on the 15th March they embarked on board H. M. S. *Grecian*, which brought them to St. Helena. Captain Mercer, the Commander, speaks in the highest terms of the kind treatment himself, his family, and Crew, experienced from the Captains, Officers, and Men of the *Acorn* and *Grecian*, during the time they were on board of these two Vessels.—St. Helena Shipping List, April 11.

TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

We publish a Table showing the numbers of Square-rigged vessels which have imported into and exported from Singapore during the Official year 1842-43 compared with the preceding, and a similar table with regard to Native Vessels, Prahu and Junka. These statements are sufficiently plain and do not seem to require any elucidation at our hands and we shall therefore only make one or two remarks which suggest themselves on looking them over. In the trade with Great Britain there seems to be an increase the number of importing vessels in 1842-43 being 11 more than in the preceding year and of exporting vessels 5. With China the increase is much greater—the importing vessels of 1842-43 exceeding those of the previous year by 45—equal to a tonnage of 26,165 and the exporting vessels by 21 with tonnage of 11,602. With Calcutta there seems a falling off in the intercourse the arrivals from that place in the year 1842-43 being less than in 1841-42 by 12 vessels with a tonnage of 6,778—the number of exporting vessels to Calcutta also exhibits a deficiency of 5 vessels amounting to 2,350 tons. With Bombay on the other hand there appears to be a great improvement in the traffic—34 importing vessels with a tonnage of 25,293—being the excess of 1842-43 over 1841-42—and the exporting vessels amount to nearly the same. With Pinang there is also an increase of communication and the same remark applies to Sumatra, Bally, and the neighbouring Islands. The increase on the whole in importing vessels 96—tonnage 43,800, exporting vessels 73, tonnage 30,212. The foregoing is in reference to square rigged vessels. The places the intercourse with which by means of Native vessels appears most increased are the following—China increase 31 vessels—tonnage 4,124; Cochin-China vessels 30 tonnage 1,063; East Side of Peninsula 84 vessels—tonnage 1,335; Sumatra 26 vessels—tonnage 776; Rho 31 vessels—tonnage 2,635. These are all importing vessels but the exporting vessels are equally if not more numerous. The greatest decrease is in the case of the Bugis countries, which is owing to the Bugis boats not having been able to reach Singapore from the contrary winds which prevailed at the time they attempted to make this port. There is on the whole a decrease of the traffic by means of native craft amounting to—14 importing vessels 38 tonnage 4,978—and exporting vessels 20, tonnage 3,257.—(Free Press, June 22.)

From the Supplement to the Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register, 9th August.

Cotton.—There is not much doing in Cotton, but prices are maintained, in consequence of the stocks being light and the absence of further supplies till after the monsoon. As however tomorrow will be Canton Net day, the coasting trade may be expected to be resumed within a fortnight hence, to some extent, and as stocks of last year's growth are large in the districts, prices may probably recede on the arrival of fresh imports. The prospects of the crop this year are expected to be favorable in almost all quarters, and will further tend to lower present prices, which are so under.

PRICES CURRENT OF RAW COTTON.

Best, Branch	Rs. 56 a 60 Per Spun Candy of 7 cwt.
Good, Branch	Rs. 54 a 58
Common, Branch	Rs. 52 a 56
Good, Indian	Rs. 50 a 54
Common, Indian	Rs. 48 a 52
Good, Egyptian	Rs. 46 a 50
Common, Egyptian	Rs. 44 a 48

Cover.—(Malacca).—Rs. 1225 a 1250 per cwt. and continues to decline on advanced quotations. The Calcutta market for the drug has undergone great fluctuations lately and prices are for Patna, Rs. 1250, and the Shewet, Rs. 1245 per cwt. The stock in the Opium Co.

down at the end of last month was Patna, 3,070 and Benares, 1,361 chests. Total chests 4,271.

Silk.—The following are the prices of all qualities and descriptions of Raw Silk of which sales continue to be made to some extent notwithstanding recent rather heavy arrivals.

Canton.—No. 1.	Rs. 105 a 110 of 1500 M.
Do. 2.	100 a 105
Do. 3.	95 a 100
Do. 4.	90 a 95
Bengal (Rahogore, &c.).	75 a 80
Perman.	70 a 75

SUGAR.—There has been a fair demand in the Bazaar during the last fortnight; and as stocks are running low and the crop of *Siam* is expected to be short this season, we expect that our quotations will be fully maintained for some time to come.

Bengal Sugar, (Fine qualities).	Rs. 19 a 23 Per bag of 100 lbs.
China Sugar.	41 a 51 per maund of 30 lbs.
Manila.	3 a 3 1/2
Siam.	34 a 44

FREIGHTS.—Freights are very scarce, and our Harbour is quite full of shipping. We have heard of one or two vessels being taken up for the Mauritius, and one, the "*Westmorland*," that has been here upwards of 14 months, we believe is engaged for Moulemau. The following are the present rates at which Tonnage was engaged during last week.

To London & Liverpool.—37s. 1/2. 6d. a 30s. 1/2 per Ton. Clyde.—No vessel on the berth.

China.—11 Rs. per Candy for Cotton to Whampoa.

Optim Freight, by ordinary sailing vessels, is 3 a 4 Dollars, and by clipper craft, 6 a 7 Dollars per chest, deliverable in the Type or at Hongkong.

VESSELS LOADING TO CHINA.

Pearl, to-morrow; Lucy Wright, uncertain; Bombay, despatch; Chusan, do; La Belle Alliance, 10th inst; Anonyme, on arrival of Overland Mail; Ceylon, 10th Aug; Scotia, despatch; Thomas Coats, do; Andascer, do; Westminster, 24th Aug; Sir Herbert Compton, despatch.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1845.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	24th Aug.
U. States	15th June	Straits	25th Aug.
Calcutta	25th July	Java	9th Aug.
Bombay	8th Aug.	Manila	2nd Sept.
Madras	4th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
Chusan	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

From the Bombay Papers brought by the Overland mail we learn that an extensive association of smugglers and Robbers had been discovered there. One of the confederates had given information to Government, the Custom-house and the Police, but little attention was for a considerable time paid to his communications. He therefore addressed the Editor of the *Chabok* on whose application the case was taken up by the Police and proceeding by the advice of the Informer on the 15th July a seizure was made of their books and a number of the heads of the gang who had there met, as well as a large quantity of goods of all sorts. The Books having been translated and examined warrants have been issued against forty of their associates a good many of whom have been apprehended. The amount of their depredations in the harbour is said to have been beyond calculation and the books unfold a most complicated system of plunder and robbery, smuggling and bribery. The number of Partners is by some ascribed to amount to ninety, who after paying liberally their numerous agents were able to divide amongst themselves four lakhs of rupees every half-year. Great activity was being employed by the Police in tracing out and apprehending the Confederates.

Various grievances were complained of at Moulemau and instances of aggression on the part of the Burman which it was supposed might lead to a collision with that state. But as our Commissioner Major Broadfoot had shown great promptitude in repelling all attempts to interfere with our rights, and the Governor of Martaban had evinced a disposition to give such explanations as were demanded of him and to discontinue unlawful acts perpetrated on British subjects, it was hoped peace would be preserved.

After a short interval of repose Spain has relapsed into the same state of anarchy from which she was saved by the ability of Espartero, whose authority is now sought to be subverted. Up to the latest dates no engagement had taken place between the contending factions, but apparently it could not be long avoided as each party was concentrating its forces. Should the regent be compelled to retire as seems most probable we may expect to see this unfortunate country a scene of devastating warfare; for however they may agree in dislike to the only man capable of governing the state, no two leaders are agreed in the ulterior objects to be gained by his overthrow. By many the blame of this state of affairs is laid upon Louis Philippe, who would gladly see one of his family seated on the throne as the husband of Queen Isabella, and for this purpose encourages the adherents of Christina. Indeed it is openly asserted that the news conveyed by telegraph to Paris are known to the late Queen almost as soon as to the French government while the Spanish ambassador is studiously kept in ignorance. If it yet to be seen whether the other sovereigns of Europe will quietly remain as onlookers upon such a transaction. It has been avowed that the powerful armament collecting on the coast of Ireland has more connection with the affairs of the Peninsula than with the Repeal agitation. It is to be hoped that it will not be required and that the success of Espartero will put an end to a state of affairs which may embroil all Europe.

Having now published all the numbers of the Register which had fallen in arrear in consequence of Mr. Slade's death the "*Price Current*" will be commenced and carried on as before. The next number will be published on Thursday.

In the *Semanario Filipino* of the 20th August, it is said, the American ship *Wales* of 440 Tons has been lost on the Island off the west of Busu on the 1st instant; she sailed from Manila on the 22nd July for New York, with a cargo of sugar on board. All the crew were saved in the same Island.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sept.	ARRIVED.	From
12.	URGENT, <i>Sutherland</i> .	Macao.
12.	CLOWN, <i>Morris</i> .	Macao.
12.	BRITWANT, <i>Kidd</i> .	Singapore.
12.	H. M. M. DRIVER, <i>Com. Hayes</i> .	Macao.
12.	PARADOX, (Sch.).	Macao.
12.	ANGLONA, (Sch.).	Macao.
13.	VISCOUNT SANDON, <i>Lancaster</i> .	Liverpool.
13.	CHARLES FORBES, <i>Wills</i> .	Madras.
13.	Wm. JAMES, <i>Jones</i> .	Madras.
13.	BURGESS MERCHANT, <i>Forrier</i> .	Calcutta.
13.	JANE, (Dutch).	Berg.
13.	WANDERER, <i>Smith</i> .	Chusan.
13.	HARLEQUIN, <i>White</i> .	Chinan.
13.	CACQUE, <i>Eldred</i> .	Chinan.
14.	MARSH, <i>Dore</i> .	Chinan.
14.	ARNA, <i>Kelling</i> .	Chinan.
14.	H. M. S. PROSERPINE, <i>Com. Haugh</i> .	Macao.
14.	H. M. S. SANGAR, <i>Capt. Bulker</i> .	Borneo.
15.	PRINCE ROYAL, <i>Clay</i> .	Amoy.
15.	AMARON, <i>McFarlane</i> .	Macao.
15.	MAYARAH DATARAH, <i>Publichouse</i> .	Calcutta.
15.	ARNA, (Sch.).	Macao.
15.	ANGLONA, (Sch.).	Macao.
15.	BERMAVER, <i>Watt</i> .	Macao.
15.	Hops, (Cutler).	Macao.

The Brig Harlequin spoken of by the Brothers on the 9th by the Wanderer.

Sept.	SAILED.	For
12.	SARAH, <i>Macdon</i> .	Macao.
12.	MARY CATHERINE, <i>Taylor</i> .	Macao.
12.	ANGLONA, (Sch.).	Macao.
14.	CACQUE, <i>Eldred</i> .	Macao.
14.	CLADPATRA, <i>Early</i> .	Whampoa.
14.	H. M. S. DRIVER, <i>Com. Hayes</i> .	Macao.
15.	CLOWN, <i>Morris</i> .	Amoy and Chusan.
15.	MARSH, <i>Dore</i> .	Macao.
15.	ARNA, (Sch.).	Macao.
15.	EUPEPATE, <i>Wills</i> .	Whampoa.
15.	IVANHOE, <i>McFarlane</i> .	Whampoa.
17.	AMARON, <i>McFarlane</i> .	Chusan.
17.	MAYARAH DATARAH, <i>Publichouse</i> .	Amoy.
17.	BURGESS MERCHANT, <i>Forrier</i> .	Amoy.
17.	BRITWANT, <i>Kidd</i> .	Amoy and Chusan.
17.	JANE, (Dutch).	Berg.
18.	ELIZABETH MOORE, <i>Macdon</i> .	Macao & Batavia.

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THE HONGKONG, KOWLOON & CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISING MENTS.—INSTRUCTIONS to appear in the Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions be noted on the face of the advertisement.
 Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisement when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publication inserted from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 39. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1843. No. 667

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTH & SAMUEL DREW, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTH and DREW, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ASHEN FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARSEN & CO., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GIBBS, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GIBBS & CO., at Hongkong; And all suits in, of, or by, or against either or either of them are duly apprized thereof.

By order, **CHARLES E. STEWART.**

Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
 Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong).
 17th August, 1843.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, M. CHALLAT, élève consul, a été nommé plus au Consulat de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTLEMENTON.
 Macao, le 17 Août, 1843.

AVIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent ou se trouveront en Chine, sont prévenus qu'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges de la nation, au qui pourront être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances, sous le nom de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du Consulat, en se présentant sans armes, en cas d'impossibilité, en adressant au Consul une requête, où ils déclarent, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la nationalité, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTLEMENTON.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain James, will be despatched on 1st October. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS", Captain Black, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain BATES, will be despatched on 15th October. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.

THE CLAUDINE, Captain NOLAN, will receive quick despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "ARONIMA", in few days of this month.

THE "GOOD SUCCESS."

from Whampoa on the 14th October. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SALE.

THE "SWALLOW", 120 tons register, built in 1842, of the best seasoned timber, in the month of 1843, heavily copper bottomed, with 20, 22 and 24 inch copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built especially for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 50 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to **W. P. PIERCE.**
 Macao, May 26, 1843.

FOR SALE.
GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 120 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1832, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables standing and running, compass, binnacle, MARY'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at **MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's**, Godown, Hongkong.

FOR LONDON.
THE A.1. British built Ship, MARY, 1000 tons, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMER, HERRAT, Canton, or HERBERT RUST-MEE, Macao.**
 Macao, 27th February, 1843.

M. M. FORD, requests that all persons having claims upon **M. J. W. BENNETT**, will send in their accounts to him by Saturday the 30th inst., that he may be able to form a just idea of the state of **M. BENNETT'S** affairs.
 Victoria, September 23rd, 1843.

NOTICE.—I hereby give that all parties having claims on the Estate of **JACOB'S AMOON** of the **Prince Albert Hotel**, will lose all benefit in the Sale of their Effects, unless those claims are sent in to **M. M. FORD** at **BENNETT'S** Auction Rooms, by Saturday the 30th inst.
 Victoria, September 23rd, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 20 to No. 13 **Queens Road**, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with **M. WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREY & Co.**
ALFRED HUMPHREY.
 8th Sept. 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firm in Calcutta and China, are from this date, made separate and distinct.
CHARLES HUGHESON, of the Firm of **JOSEPH HUGHESON & Co.**, Messrs. **HUGHESON & Co.**, by his attorney, **CHARLES HUGHESON**, of Calcutta and China.
 Macao, China, 21st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **M. JOSEPH HUGHESON** in our Firm ceased yesterday, **M. ALEXANDER CALDER** and **M. HENRY BUTLER** are this day admitted partners therein, and our business in future will be conducted under the style of **HUGHESON, CALDER & Co.**
HUGHESON BRS.
 Macao, China, 1st Sept. 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **M. JAMES MATHESON**, in our establishment ceased on 20th ultimo, and **M. DONALD MATHESON** and **M. DAVID JARDINE** are this day admitted partners.
 Our Firm now consists of **ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.**
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 China, 1st July, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.** and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**
DIROM & Co.
 Macao, 1st August, 1843.

The following works are expected shortly.

Translations from Schiller.
WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Perkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFF OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. WALTER, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds, procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order.

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remitted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignors may require.
WILLIAM PETER & Co.
 Philadelphia, U. S.
 January, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
 1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other combustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all risks.
 2nd.—On each Building and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.
 Assurances for 6 months 2 of the annual rate will be and for 3 months 1 charged.
 Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only and one risk.
 And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.
 A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. Thus the above sums may be so distributed either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or part on the Building, and part on the contents.
 No Assurances to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
 Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after first successive payments.
 For application for Assurances, please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will void the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Agents in China.
 Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
 Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MAVVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—BROKEN can be obtained at low rates in

GRAVITY CONCRETE, situated where then can be no risk, on application to **G. V. CHLESPIE.**
 Hongkong, 23rd Dec. 1842. 46 Queen Road.

FOR SALE.—At Whampoa.—A China, 100-tonner,

15 diameter. Apply on board the "HELEN."

FOR SALE.—Broomed Federal Table Large, do.

Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with shades complete. China Stoves and Animals Compared. Hour and Half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Glass, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish Table Glasses and Nappies. Apply to **W. LANE.**
 Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Broomed and Knapweed Carpet

PARQUET (ARTIFICIAL) TURKEY, PERIAN and Broomed Room, also a few "Broomed" Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
 Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Nappa, Goats, "Comet & Co's"

and known **MADRID**, in Elda Quarter and Half Cords, and in Buff. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKIN & Co.**
 Macao, 20th December, 1842.

Petition of Wā Tanyuen.

A prepared paper of evidence. I, the senior hong-merchant Wā Tanyuen, am now 75 years of age, and was heretofore established as a merchant for foreign trade in the I'wo hong; but because of my age, I begged permission to retire. My son Shau-chang and my grandson Shing-yung, successively dying, and my son Tsung-yun and his brothers being at school and unacquainted with foreign business, could not succeed them, wherefore I have been obliged as before to manage the business of the hong. In the 17th year of Taikwang, the Hingtai hong failed, owing 70,000 taels and over for duties &c., and to foreigners \$2,470,000 or so, for which the English merchants have again and again handed up petitions. The Commands of the former Governor were repeatedly conveyed to us thro' the Treasurer and Judge that we consult together how best to clear off these sums. Moreover it is known that Yen Kee-chang (Hingtai) requested that sums might be taken from the surplus of the consou fund to help to pay off his debts, and upon this matter we received orders to deliberate and settle the mode. At that time, I with the other merchants repeatedly represented regarding the great difficulty of executing his excellency's commands, and that we had not funds for our own business; and we repeatedly received the strictest orders as well as personal commands to do them; so that we were compelled to carry H. E. orders into execution, and decide upon the time and mode of paying the sums, by taking a portion from the Consou fund. But because the foreign debts were enormous, we requested that from the profits of all of the hong and might be derived to supply the deficiency; these sums were derived from the tea and raw silk exported and the cotton and woollens imported.

We also petitioned and received H. E. the former governor's commands delivered to the Treasurer that he at the same time attend to the examination of the debts due to foreigners by the Tung-chang hong, and from the Hoppo that we (the hong-merchants) also attend to these matters. But since Lo Futai of the Tung-chang hong had ran away, and time was wanted to settle him, we again petitioned and received H. E. orders delivered to the paching ize, that he attend to the affairs of the Hingtai hong by itself, and report. We also received orders to inform the English merchants fully of these arrangements, that they need no more trouble H. E. with their petitions.

These were the circumstances, and reasons of our taking from the consou fund and from the surplus of the hong-merchants, when Fan Shau-ching and others trumped up a story that we had, in opposition to imperial orders, added to the tariff;—he did not know that this surplus was derived from the profits of each hong in their trade; while the consou fund was, according to orders of the Board of Revenue, made up from three per cent added, than which nothing more could be taken, and this in any year did not exceed 300,000 taels, with which public liabilities must be met, and instalments on debts paid, and which was not nearly enough to meet them all, so that we had to consult how best to supply the deficiency. There was no adding to the tariff in contravention of the imperial orders.

Each hong having contributed all their surplus to the general fund, not leaving anything for their own use, they must needs reclaim part for the personal expenses of their establishments. Now there are not less than a hundred persons in a hong, and even more, who want food and wages; there is also packhouse rent, entertainments to visitors, support of family and domestics, so that the total expenses are not less than 2 or 3.0 taels per man-month. Moreover, each merchant had already petitioned government requesting its own foreign debts and its unliquidated liabilities to government, both of which must also be paid out of this surplus. Taking one's own surplus and putting it all into the public sum, and then consuming a part of it for one's necessary uses:—where and how could we privately amuse ourselves?

The hong merchants have managed the whole of the trade between natives and foreigners themselves, trading according to the market prices, not in any instance exacting more than was agreed upon mutually by the trading parties. For instance in the article of tea: During each of the last three years there has not been exported much more than 600,000 piculs, which can be

learned from the hoppo's books and which I cannot well deceive in; the duties and expenses upon each picul were about 5 or 6 taels, as was long since settled by the E. I. Co.'s factory, so that upon whatever tea was brought by foreigners the duties, lighterage and all expenses could not exceed 6 or 5 taels per picul. Setting aside the duties, and expenses &c., the profits to each hong were but little. Added to this, the tea returned to us as damaged and which we had to replace when water-spoiled, often caused loss upon capital, as we have repeatedly represented to the hoppo, and as is on record. Tea is the largest article in the trade of the hong, and from this statement the value, &c., of other articles can be determined. Whence then can 30 or 30 millions come for us to pocket ourselves?

From the 3 month of the 13th of Taikwang to the end of last year, the total amount paid by the hong from their surplus to the consou fund, was 8,300,000 taels or so, and the sums paid for liquidating foreign debt and public liabilities in that period, were 8,300,000 taels, or very nearly as much as was paid in. Besides this, we look upon us to pay the debts due to English merchants, about 3,000,000 and to American merchants about \$190,000, and also to pay the losses by fire and riot of the foreign factories, about \$310,000, all of which made our accounts still heavier.

Added to all these successive payments, there have been several defalcations which we have been ordered to make up; as, on the first of last month, the Kwangchau fu called upon us to subscribe, and each one was obliged to give as he could, borrowing sums or mortgaging his property, so as to be able to give in the required sum. How can any one say then, "that we have used the public money to fatten our own purses?" I and the other hong merchants have attended to these public affairs for these past years with the utmost diligence simply to relieve the authorities of their anxieties. But the co-hong has now by edict been dissolved; and now that our business is at an end, to have these vagrants and sharpers, who know nothing of our affairs, trump up such a false story to implicate us is by no means pleasant. On a former occasion we were indebted to the authorities for examining the account books of the consou house which we handed in, and which were returned to us after a thorough inspection. We have now again to thank the authorities for another examination, and the accounts have really been found just as we now represent them. We have only to request that Fan Shau-ching and the others may be convicted and punished according to the law against making false accusations. For this I will be exceedingly grateful, and it is for this object that this paper is prepared and handed up.—August 1843.

A friend has requested us to insert the following Extract from an excellent article in the Quarterly Review of last March, as farther illustrative of the subject of Malaria, and the article we inserted in our number of the 1st August last.

In the continent of America, even in healthy parts, wherever the land has been wilfully flooded for the purpose of canal navigation, the trees all die, and as the passenger-barge winds its way by moonlight through these pale, barkless corpses, a green coating of vegetable matter, about as thick as a blanket, and very appropriately called by the inhabitants 'fever and ague,' is seen writhing in folds before the prow.

Even in the most salubrious of the new settlements, where the air is dry, exhilarating, and the sky as blue as in Italy, the moment the virgin earth is turned up for the first time, the decomposition of vegetable matter brought to the surface invariably produces sickness; and thus a whole family of little English children, with their teeth chattering from ague, have too often been found mourning in the wilderness, on an oasis, 'the garden and the grave' of their father who made it.

In like manner, in this country, it has been shown by abundant evidence that on whatever patch of land, especially in towns, vegetable or animal matter is allowed to rotify, there disease, more or less virulent, is engendered; indeed it has been repeatedly observed that the family of a particular house has continued for years to be constantly afflicted with the very languor and fever described by every African

traveller, which at last has been ascertained to have been caused by the introduction into the immediate neighbourhood of a couple of square feet of Sierra Leone, or, in plainer terms, by a grated untrapped gully-drain, from which there has been constantly arising a putrid gas; and yet, instead of a few square feet, how many acres of Sierra Leone are, to our shame, existing at this moment in our metropolis in the shape of churchyards! There is one burial-ground, now or very lately in use in London, which contains, under one acre of surface, 60,000 corpses! There is in London a place where a crowd of young children learn their lessons for six hours daily over a floor under which 12,000 dead bodies are festering!

Charles Wheeler, the keeper of Thatcher's Island lights, in a letter to Capt. Sturgis, published in the Boston Post, thus describes the piece of plank picked up on the island last Fall, and which it was thought might have been a piece of the ill-fated ship President.

"Soon after the October gale, in 1841, I discovered, on the South part of the island, thrown up by the surf, a piece of plank of soft wood, about five feet long, five or six inches wide, and two and a half thick; painted green on the inside and black on the outside; a little curved, as if it came from the bluff of the bow of some large vessel's bulwarks, and broken off by force, the fractured end being broken diagonally across the nail holes, and presenting the appearance of having rested on three timbers. On the side painted green there were cut in letters about an inch long the words 'Steam ship President,' and done apparently with a jack knife, or some similar instrument. Not thinking much of the circumstance at the time, the plank, after lying some months, was burnt up."

THE ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA.—We subjoin a copy of the letter from Baron Humboldt to M. Salomon, read by M. Guizot:—"August, 1842. Sir,—I learn with regret that you are not more advanced in your interesting enterprise than you were when I last had the pleasure of seeing you at Paris. It is twenty-five years since a project for a communication between the two oceans, either by the Isthmus of Panama, by the Lake Nicaragua, or by the Isthmus of Capica, has been proposed and topographically discussed, and yet nothing has been yet commenced. I had believed that the English embassy would have found the means of inspiring confidence, by sending an engineer to survey the valley which separates the two seas, and across which a canal might be cut. Be assured that the parties who have made use of my name in saying that the two seas have not the same level, have done so for the purpose of an excuse for not entering on the undertaking." We likewise subjoin the extract from the document addressed to the Academy of Sciences on the subject, by an American gentleman, Mr. Warden:—"The cutting necessary to unite the two seas by means of the three rivers, Vinto, Bernardino, and Furzen, is only 124 miles in length. The canal, in all, would be 29 miles in length. It might be made navigable for vessels of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons burden, and the water may be kept at its proper level by means of only two locks. All the materials necessary for the construction of the canal are found in abundance on the spot. The total expense is estimated at 2,778,615 dollars (4,811,800*l.*). Including the expense of four steam-boats and two iron bridges, to open for the passage of ships." (It is much to be regretted that such an important work as uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has hitherto occupied so little of the public attention in England; particularly when we look at the rising importance of our Australian possessions, destined as they appear to be, at no very remote period, to become powerful and independent of the mother country. By the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, Australia would be brought within less than fifty days of England, and as there appears to be no very serious engineering difficulties in the way, money is all that is required to accomplish such a desirable event as the connection of the two seas.) At the same time we must remark that the estimate of the cost of the undertaking, as quoted above, appears to be much too small for so mighty a work.)—Atlas.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—*Sitting of July 3.*—M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring & Co., of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which the republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 20,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 100,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring & Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exorbitant price of 15fr. per ton, but they have reduced it to 5fr. The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.—*Galignani, 8th July.*

DEATH OF NOAR WEBSTER, LL. D.—This celebrated lexicographer died on Sunday night, 25th inst., at his residence in New Haven, Conn., in the 55th year of his age, after a sickness of only three or four days, which assumed the form of pleurisy. His talents were known and appreciated in the United States; by almost every individual who has had occasion to use an English spelling book or an English Dictionary.

The news which have reached us from Batavia, represent the state of that colony as desperate. The Dutch government, wishing to reserve to its subjects all the advantages of the trade, has in a great measure excluded from its Ports foreign vessels, while it, at the same time, caused extraordinary efforts to be made for the cultivation of the Island, by the grant of lands. From this hybrid system of restrictions and encouragements, it follows that the Stores of the Company are overstocked with products which they cannot dispose of, and that their affairs are in complete stagnation, and that gold, silver and copper have disappeared altogether from the circulation. The only mode of exchange consists in Bank paper and Notes. In this respect Java is approaching fast to the state of Mauritius. The fall of this rich colony, under the empire of the prohibitive laws by which it is governed, was long since foreseen, and many cautions as to the fate which would infallibly befall it, have not been wanted to the Dutch Government. A traveller who visited those countries nearly ten years ago describes the situation of Java in the following words.

"Batavia is the seat of the Supreme Government of the Dutch India, and serves as an entrepot, of all products of the Oriental Archipelago. In former times this Port was frequented by a number of Junks, coming from Siam and China and of Brabus coming from all parts of the Archipelago; but since the foundation of the English Colony at Singapore, the unlimited freedom of this port has attracted to it, the greater portion of the Native Commerce, which used to be carried on between Batavia and China. The Government has therefore been obliged to draw its revenues solely from the products of its own possession.

The articles most in request for the consumption of Europe, are, as every one knows, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar: the Government keeps to itself the monopoly of the two first, and very heavy taxes are levied on such cultivators as sell their products elsewhere, and for which the Government pays whatever it chooses and which it afterwards re-sells to the Merchants at very high prices. The consequence of this oppressive system has often been that the natives, driven to despair, destroy their own plantations, for they prefer by far to beg, rather than support by means of taxes, the officers of a Government, whose sole object seems to be, to grow rich without once deigning to think of the welfare and prosperity of those who live under its laws. Such acts are severely punished, but they, nevertheless, occur very frequently. Every article of primary necessity is obliged to pay a very heavy duty. Fish and salt which form the principal food of the Natives, are kept in monopoly by the Government; the only exception is Rice. The administration at its various self sells at a price never times above its real value; and all the fish brought in by the Fishermen, is first sold in large lots by an official auctioneer, and cannot be purchased but by very rich Chinese mer-

chants who make enormous profits by selling it in retail.

So much to be regretted that the Dutch have not adopted another system with regard to Java. Instead of those monopolies, which have caused blood to flow in torrents and which produced the misery of thousands of individuals, they had encouraged native industry and foreign Commerce by a Tariff of moderate duties. Java would be to-day for the mother country, an inexhaustible source of Profit, and would at the same time increase its power and its riches. Nothing was wanting to the Dutch to insure success, but the will. They are in possession of an island having perhaps the richest soil to be found in the whole world, placed in such a situation as to have quick communications with every other part of the globe—and inhabited by an industrious and peaceable population, who are disposed to admit the superiority of Europeans. With all these advantages they could make of their colony a real paradise, but they have made it a desert. This lamentable policy is now producing its fruit; while looking at their empty coffers, the Dutch authorities perceive their mistake, but it is too late for them to apply a remedy, for the Inhabitants of Java must expect a relief from their sufferings from some other hands than those of their present rulers."

To this rapid fall it is curious to oppose by way of contrast the remarkable rise of Sing., which, at the time that this description of Java was written, was little more than formed, and which this day is on the true road for reaching the height of prosperity, because freedom of Commerce and true and just policy are practised there.—*Gentleman's Gazette.*

It is impossible to contemplate the state of prosperity which this colony has now reached without a strong feeling of exultation. Here is a maritime entrepot, in one of the most advantageous commercial positions in the world, to which during the past year 952 square rigged vessels resorted and 2524 native vessels, from the various ports and islands in the Archipelago. The burden of these vessels was 363 600 tons, and the value of the goods they imported and exported amounted to five crores of Rupees. This settlement is maintained at an expense not exceeding 50,000 l. a year! and this sum is raised on the island itself. All the advantages which it confers, directly and collaterally, on British commerce in the Eastern seas, are gained without one farthing of expense to the mother country. We question whether the records of the Colonial office could show us any Crown colony, of equal importance and value, which is managed with the same economy; or which makes no annual demand on the British Exchequer. Singapore stands almost alone in our colonial establishments, as a self-supporting colony.—*Ibid.*

(From the Bombay Price Current, August 12.)

EASTERN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple continues in a very inactive state; and prices are rather lower. The discouraging advices received by the Overland Mail on Tuesday last will probably cause a further decline.

PRICES CURRENT OF RAW COTTON.

Surat, Branch, and Jambooseer. Rs. 91 a 92 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Oomrawutty. Rs. 79 a 82 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Gogo, Dholera, and Shownuggur. Rs. 82 a 83 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Kompah. Rs. 76 a 78 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.
Mangalore, and Porebunder. Rs. 79 a 80 Per Surat Candy of 7 Cwt.

OPUM.—(Malwa.) Opium has again advanced, and cannot be purchased below Rs. 1245 at 1250 per chest for pure at delivery, and Rs. 1130 a 1155 per chest deliverable in February next.—Prices in Calcutta have also advanced, and the rates now ruling there are, for Pathe, Rs. 1600, and Benares, Rs. 1520 per chest. Accounts from Singapore report a further improvement in the drug.

SAILED FOR CHINA FROM BOMBAY.

Aug.

8, Ship John Mitchell, D. Cable Commander with Cotton &c.
9, Ship Scotia, W. Dryner with Opium, Cotton, Sundelwood &c.
11, Schooner Pearl, A. J. Morrison, to Macao

and Singapore with Opium and other merchandise.

12, Westonscheld, Emory Commander, Miscellaneous cargo.
14, Chuanh, J. Laird, with Cotton and Gum.
14, Lucy Wright, W. Fellock Commander.

ARRIVED AT BOMBAY.

Aug.

15, Barque Arun, J. Killock Master from Macao, 3d June.
15, Anne Eliza, George Greninger Commander, with Silver, Tea, Silk &c. from Macao 16 June and Anjoir 23d July. —*Ibid.*

The Australian papers of the 13th of May show that the commercial distress which has prevailed throughout those colonies for sometime past has not yet ceased. The failures in little more than a year are stated to amount to the very large sum of £1,754,577-5-11. The causes of this embarrassment are probably in part connected with that general depression of commerce which has afflicted the whole empire, and which, from the intimate commercial relations of the most distant parts of the world, is sure to be felt in the most remote regions. A bad harvest in England is said to have stopped many of the American Banks, and a depression in the price of raw produce affecting the staples of Australia, must be severely felt there. The present distress is, however, too general and too long continued to have been alone caused by the state of English trade, and it is probably in a great degree the result of over speculation in land, which has been carried to the utmost excess.

There can be no fear for the ultimate prosperity of such a colony as Australia, but it is a pity that it should be kept back by these sudden ebbs and flows of commerce. The immense emigration which is now taking place to its various provinces, will soon make it the most important Colony of the British Empire. There is nothing like its progress in the history of colonization, and it may continue to expand in the same proportion for centuries if we may judge from the immense tracts yet unexplored.

From the returns published in the *Emigration Gazette*, it appears that there is still plenty of good employment for the labourer and mechanic, and so long as that is the case the temporary distress of the trading classes will not be of serious importance. The heavy losses above mentioned may throw a gloom over the colony for the time, but it is probable that they will induce a more careful system of business, and discourage that gambling in land which, though it may have made the fortunes of a few, has been exceedingly prejudicial to the industrious emigrant, seeking a home, where his little capital may be laid out to advantage.—*Englishman, Aug. 4.*

MATCHESTER.

STATE OF TRADE.—Our market has been a little more lively since the contents of the India mail, which has so unexpectedly arrived, became known; and if we cannot note any decided improvement in price, we can of demand for that kind of cloth suitable for our eastern empire, &c. This is evidently an increasing trade, and proves at the present moment a most reasonable and indeed indispensable outlet for our productions. Without these new markets, we should be in a most pitiable plight indeed. Last week's rates were very well supported. There has also been a very extensive demand for twist for these markets, confined, however, to the very low numbers and of middling qualities, prices for which have been readily what were paid this day week. The market generally, for yarns, has been dull, and perhaps a shade lower. Times.

Calcutta, Saturday, August 5.

Exchange has for the last week been from 1-11 1/2 to 2 for bills at 10 months' date with but few buyers at these rates, and better prices are looked for before the close of the Mail. In produce generally the market has been quiet with a tendency to decline.

RAW SILK.—During the past week but few parcels have changed hands, and a further reduction in price may be observed:

Coolimbar, 6 12 to 10 4 per fy. mer
Gonates, 8 12 to 9 12 do
Horripaul, 8 0 to 10 0 do
Junghypore & Benalsh, 6 8 to 10 0 do
Redashang, 6 0 to 6 0 do

COAL.—A few sales are reported at from 119 to 121.

China and other Oriental Produce.
 Nut Megs, 150 to 210 per ft. and
 Manila Batts, 4.00 to 4.120 per cut.
 Black Pepper, 7.00 to 8.00 per ft. my.
 Betel Nut, 3.00 to 3.00 do
 —Englishmen, August 7.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	31st Aug.
U. States	15th June	Strait	25th Aug.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Java	8th Aug.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manila	2nd Sept.
Madras	4th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
China	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

Since last week we have received Papers from Calcutta to the 9th August and from Bombay to the 17th. Neither communicate any thing of much importance. We have given several extracts from the Shipping lists, rate of markets &c.

At Canton affairs are getting more and more embroiled. We published lately a petition from the Chinese Linguists setting forth their claims for compensation, and our authorities have declared that they must be submitted to, and that as they are employed by us we must also pay them. So far this carries a show of reason, and several of the duties which they detail are such as naturally fall to be paid by the owner of the goods imported. It does not appear that it would be difficult to make an equitable arrangement if the Chinese officials were seriously inclined to it by disjoining the incongruous occupations of the Linguists. As servants of the Chinese Custom house they can have no claim upon any one but their employers, and it is clear that every claim made in any other quarter by an official, for compensation for performing the duties of his office ought to be resisted to the utmost. Besides it is expressly stipulated by the Treaty that the Custom house officers sent on board a vessel on her arrival, whose duty it is to watch against frauds on the revenue shall be paid by the Custom house: and if these officers perform their duty properly it will obviate a great part of the employment for which the linguists claim remuneration. On the other hand if it is reasonable that the merchant or importer should pay for the extra official services rendered him, it is most unreasonable and contrary to the spirit at least of the Treaty that he should be obliged to employ only one class of persons, who from their small number can easily enter into combinations to exact exorbitant wages, or by refusing their services can at any time stop the trade altogether. The Treaty provides that there should be no monopoly of boats, or lighters, but that the merchant might employ any one he chose: Is it improving the matter to throw a similar monopoly into the hands of Clerks, Interpreters, Linguists, or by whatever name they may be called? The evil of itself calls loudly for redress; but still more so when considered as only the first of a series of encroachments, as we have no doubt is, which unless vigorously repressed will lead to a state worse than that we have for some time been congratulating ourselves at having escaped from.

While a spirit so unfavorable to us is so strikingly manifested at Canton, it is with great satisfaction we learn that a much more kindly feeling is expressed at the northern Ports soon to be opened for our trade. We shall there also have to contend against none of the old prejudices arising from long established customs, from long overbearing and blustering on one side, too long and tamely submitted to on the other. It has all a long been understood that the whole of the green teas would be shipped from that quarter in future; and we are happy to learn that scarce a doubt remains that much the greater part of the black teas will be so too; being indeed not above a third of the distance of

land carriage. It may reasonably be expected that the principal Imports will naturally flow toward the point from which the principal exports come other things being equal and it seems to us probable that before many years elapse our neighbours at Canton will be as anxious to recall the traders who have left them for more favorable emporiums as they now are to annoy and over reach them.

We beg leave to call the attention of our advertising friends to the following notice.

When the present Editor undertook the management of this Paper a few weeks since, the directions received from the Proprietors were that he should make his charges for Job Printing, advertising, &c., the same as was usual with the other Papers published here. From inadvertence the rates at the head of the Paper which were already in type have been allowed to remain unaltered up to this publication; but such of our Friends as have favoured us with communications will only be charged according to the amended rate now published.

Register Office, 26th Sept., 1843.

From the Canton Press, Sept., 16.

The following particulars of gales at and near Chusan have been kindly sent us. Typhoons we believe have not hitherto been experienced by foreign vessels in those high northern latitudes; they were generally supposed not to extend beyond the 23rd or 24th degrees.

"On the night of the 1st instant while at anchor in Chusan Harbour, a strong gale sprung up which shortly increased to a Typhoon blowing heavily from the N. E. for about 6 hours; towards daylight on the 2nd a short interval of calm ensued, after which the wind shifted round to the S. W. and blew with redoubled violence. When the weather moderated, they found that several houses on the beach had been blown down, the "Moirs" driven upon Toa Island, and the "Ino" on the Rocks north of Macclesfield Island. The former may be got off without damage by discharging her Cargo, but for the latter there appeared but little chance. * During the gale, the "Cacique's" barometer went down to 28". 30".

"The "Cacique" sailed from Chusan on the 4th inst., and on the 5th, about 100 miles North of Formosa, again encountered a heavy Typhoon commencing with a N. E. gale which continued with a heavy sea from the Eastward until 1 p. m., when as at Chusan, it fell suddenly calm, during which thousands of birds threw themselves on the deck. In a short time the winds rose again from the S. W. and soon increased to a terrific hurricane. Anticipating the change of wind, they set the close reefed foretopail and foretopmast stayail just in time to catch the wind as it struck the vessel, by which means she was payed off before the wind, when all sail was taken in, leaving her scudding under barepoles till 5 30 p. m., when the easterly swell having gone down considerably, and the wind abating a little, the "Cacique" was hove to with her head to the S. S. E. under a close reefed main topail and balanced mizen. At midnight the weather became moderate, and the barometer, which at 1 p. m. was down to 28". 25' had risen to 29". 30". The "Cacique" stood the tempest remarkably well, and lost nothing of consequence made no water, and did not ship a single sea. She saw the Brig "William" off Ockau apparently bearing away for Chimoa, and arrived at Hongkong on the 13th, after a remarkably short passage of 9 days.

COMMUNICATED.—We learn by letters from Canton that the French Consul, Count de Retzius, presented his credentials to the Viceroy of Canton at the country house of Pwan-kingyue.

This ceremony, which was preceded by several visits to the French Consul and Captain Firmin Duplan from the Kwangchowfoo and a delegate from the Imperial Commissioner, may be considered another progressive step in the

* We are glad to learn that letters have since been received stating that the Ino has been got off, and sustained but little damage in hull or cargo.

events which have lately taken place. Towards 8 o'clock of the morning of the 6th inst., two boats belonging to the French Corvette *Alouette* left Canton for the place of meeting. They contained the French Consul, Captain Duplan, the *Chancelier* or Consul, eight officers of the Corvette, an interpreter and several private gentlemen, and reached the house of Pwan-kingyue after an hour's pull. There the Commandant and Consul were shown into the large hall, and a delegate of the Imperial Commissioner, the Kwangchowfoo and several other mandarins paid their respects to them. At near the hour fixed upon an officer wearing a crystal button announced that the Imperial Commissioner was prepared for the interview, when the Consul and Captain with the others before mentioned descended to the reception room and there found the high Chinese officers and a number of other functionaries wearing white and blue buttons.

Some compliments having passed, the French Consul presented his credentials from the minister of Foreign affairs, to the Vice-roy, who handed them to the Imperial Commissioner, and the latter took note of and returned them to him. After this many questions were put, concerning his Majesty the King of the French, about France, and her ministers generally, and more particularly M. Guizot became the subject of conversation, which continued for more than an hour, during which a collation was offered by the high Chinese officers to their guests. This intercourse between the high Chinese functionaries and officers of foreign nations would lead us to suppose that an important change is beginning to operate with regard to Europeans—a change, which managed with care, would appear to augur an approach to an entirely friendly understanding between the celestial Empire and the various European governments.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September.	ARRIVED.	1843.
20.	BRITOMART, <i>Keld</i> , from Sea with loss of sails.	
20.	ANGELINA, <i>Abbott</i> , from Macao.	
20.	BOMBAYE, <i>Hornumeyer</i> , <i>Leman</i> , from Calcutta.	
20.	PERRIAN, <i>Edington</i> , from Calcutta.	
20.	SCOTIA, <i>Drayner</i> , from Bombay.	
20.	MAIL OF ATHENS, <i>Hess</i> , from Lond-on-Lisbon.	
21.	H. M. S. VIKER, <i>com. Gifford</i> , from Manila.	
21.	YOUNG QUEEN, <i>Lewis</i> , from Macao.	
22.	CACIQUE, <i>Eldred</i> , from Macao.	
22.	PRIMA DONNA, <i>Kell</i> , from Singapore.	
22.	FOLKSTONE, <i>Beggs</i> , from Nankin.	
23.	VALPARAISO, <i>Am. Lockwood</i> , from Macao.	
24.	JULIA, <i>Jennings</i> , from Amoy.	
24.	BENTON, <i>Wright</i> , from Singapore and Macao.	
September.	SAILED.	1843.
19.	IVANHOE, <i>Kilgour</i> , for Whampoa.	
20.	FRANKLAND, <i>Christie</i> , for Chusan.	
21.	ANGLOVA, <i>Abbott</i> , for Macao.	
22.	JOHN LAIRD, <i>St. Croix</i> , for Whampoa.	
23.	VALPARAISO, <i>Am. Lockwood</i> , for Chusan.	
23.	H. C. ST. PIERRE, <i>com. Hough</i> , for Macao.	
23.	H. M. S. DRIVER, <i>com. Hayes</i> , for Macao.	

For the East Coast shortly reports, Eliza Stewart, Britomart, Anna Maria, Omega. Bunting for Macao on the 27th. Nautilus and Iris for Manila and Juliet for Whampoa to-day.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay—Anonyous, Will o'the Wisp, Royal Exchange.

For Calcutta—Rob Roy, Rustomjee Cowages.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Lady Anherst, Canton, Emerald Isle, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Lady McNaughten, Roly, Cornwall, Fairlie, Foam, Orlov, Tucson.
 From Liverpool—Litherland, Helen Stewart, Emperor, John O'Gaunt, Cincinnati, Penelope, Crispen, Ann Birdin, John Bull, John Dalton, Flora Muir.
 From the Clyde—Mercury, Orion.
 From Calcutta—Bygh, Andave, Mary Bulmer, Countess of Minto, Algerine.
 From Bombay—Pearl, Lucy Wright, Bombay, La Belle Alliance, Chusan, Ceylon, Lord Lowther, Thomas Coutin, Ardmore, Sir Herbert Compton, Westminster, Coren, Nov, Lonic.
 From Madras—Thomas Arbutnot, Stain Castle, Waverly, Castle Eden.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
 Calcutta.—Messrs. Laid, Matheson & Co.
 Bombay.—Messrs. Ramage & Co.
 Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
 Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
 JOHN CAIRNS,
 AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurance at Hongkong, as under:—

1st.—In Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are situated from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.
Assurances for 6 months } of the annual rate will be
and for 3 months } charged.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £3,000.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium is paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Policies applying for Assurance will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1913.

NOTICE—WILLIAM DROUET, begs respectfully to inform the Public, &c., of Hongkong, that he has commenced business in the ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, *Morgan's Bazaar*, and trusts, that the accommodations, which he is always enabled to afford those who may favour him with their support, will be sufficient to entitle him to a share of public patronage.

Victoria, 29th September, 1913.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1912. MAI VICAR & Co.

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE Godowns, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1912. 46 Queen Roads.

HORNBY'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 29th Sept., 1913.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 10th August, 1913.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dressing for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 25th August, 1913.

TO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio paper. Apply to JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 18th August, 1913.

FOR SALE—At Whampoa—A Chain, 105 fathoms, 12 diameter. Apply on board the "HELEN."

FOR SALE—Reverend Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of various Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table Glasses and Napkins. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 13th February, 1913.

FOR SALE—BROSSE and KIDDERMINSTER CHINA PATTERNS CAMPBELL TURKEY, POMMES and BAYON ROUS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1913.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GARDIN, COMBART & Co's, well known MACHINES, in India, Quarters and Hall Cakes, and in Bells. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1912.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHARTER PARTY, Sp. Dis., &c., &c., &c., in Chinese. Price \$2 per copy. Both designed to assist legation in dealing Chinese.

ANDALUSIAN CALENDAR, 1913.

THE ANDALUSIAN CALENDAR for 1913, is on sale at the G. R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VINTAGE Hotel, Hongkong. Price \$2 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged 90 per cent.

From the Canton Press, Sept., 30.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c., &c., Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., in China, is pleased to direct that the enclosed documents be published for general information.

By Order,

RICHARD WOODMAN.

Macao, 27th September, 1913.

Macao, 23rd September, 1913.

G. T. LAY, Esq.

Officiating Consul, Canton.

Sir,—I deem it advisable to reply in an official form to your private letters of the — and — instant, with the two fold object of placing my sentiments on record for the future guidance of yourself and her Majesty's other Consuls in China, as far as they may be applicable to their stations, and of making those sentiments public, for general information.

You will see from the Notification which I have published in all the newspapers under the 14th instant, that I highly approve of your Circular dated the 28th of July, regarding ship's Manifests, and that some are to be received in which the rules you have laid down shall be omitted.

I am glad to find from your recent letters that such a change for the better had taken place, that you and Mr. Thom had considered it unnecessary to deliver my letter to the Imperial Commissioner, regarding the delays in the Hopo's establishment. I need hardly say, that I quite concur in the opinion you express, and the answer you gave, when referred to, respecting the Linguists. I told you in my original instructions, to bear in mind "That it is no part of the duty of the British Government or its officers to render mercantile firms or individuals any assistance in conducting their business, beyond what is laid down expressly in the General Regulations," and I remarked, that I considered it advisable and right to draw your particular attention to this fact, as I had reason to believe, that an impression had been imbibed, that Government was bound by its officers and establishments to supply, in some measure, the loss of the agency of the abolished Hong Merchants. I also pointed out, that such an impression was equally erroneous and absurd, as demonstrated by the General Regulations and Tariff being applicable to the free ports, at four of which no such thing as licensed merchants had to my knowledge ever existed.

You were quite right to submit Mr. Coolidge's petition to the Imperial Commissioner, but, in doing so, you ought to have particularly explained, that it was handed up by him in his capacity of agent to a British firm, and not as an 'American merchant,' which His Excellency appears to have understood from his reply. That reply is, in my estimation, highly satisfactory; for although it does not immediately remove the obstacles to trade of which Mr. Coolidge had complained, it distinctly admits, that the late Hong Merchants are no longer the servants of, or under the dictation of, the Chinese Government; and could the pecuniary demand which is hanging over those individuals on behalf of the Imperial government only be adjusted to their satisfaction, or altogether removed, they would stand as merchants in a position of independence and stability, which they have never before enjoyed at any period of our connection with China.

I propose to publish this letter, as well as the Imperial Commissioner's reply to Mr. Coolidge's petition; and advertising to the matters and occurrences to which they refer, and the consequent disappointment and clamor which has been felt and raised, I likewise think it expedient to append to them a passage of my original instructions to you, from which it will be seen, that from the first, I considered the delays and trouble that have arisen, to be inseparable from the introduction of the new system in the commerce of Canton.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
(True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN.

Reply of the Imperial Commissioner.

Keying, of the Imperial Family, High Commissioner, Guardian of the Her Apparent, Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, &c., &c., hereby sends this official reply.

The Honorable English Consul having officially stated to me, that the American merchant Coolidge had sent in a petition to be transmitted through him, (the Consul) of which the following is a copy (here follows a copy of Mr. Coolidge's petition); and this coming before me, it behoves me now to give the following reply:—

The new Regulations for commercial intercourse just agreed upon and settled, clearly state, "That the Hong merchants are to be done away with, and that henceforward the English mer-

chants are to be allowed to deal with whatever native merchants they please; there will be no restriction for officers of government to interfere in the matter," &c. words to that effect, which places the present commercial intercourse on a very different footing from what it was previously, when government merchants carried on the trade in behalf of the foreign merchants of all nations. As regards the question of renting hongs and godowns, the Plenipotentiary of your honorable nation already communicated with us officially upon that subject, and we gave an official reply, commanding the ill-devised Hong merchants to rent such hongs or godowns at just and fair prices, (both parties being agreed thereon), as is recorded.

But now the said merchant Coolidge having set forth in his petition the various difficulties of his position, and his inability to extricate himself, if I, the said high commissioner, were to abide by the strict letter of the regulations and do nothing for him, it would not be acting upon a proper principle of kindness; and yet the Hong merchants being abolished, these people are not now under the same constraint that they were when government merchants; if they like, or do not like, to buy or sell—if they choose, or do not choose, to rent their hongs and godowns, it depends entirely upon their own will and pleasure; they are exactly in the same position as English merchants who may, or may not, trade with whom they please.

If we were to use compulsion in the matter, not only would that be contrary to every principle of reason and justice, but it would no less be attended with great inconveniences; it would set the Chinese merchants and English merchants at variance, and would throw infinitely more difficulties in the way of your commerce. Therefore, the utmost we can do under present circumstances, is to depute a special officer to call upon the late Hong Merchants, and admonish them on the subject; and further we shall issue a Proclamation showing both the late Hong merchants and the new free-trading merchants that they should on one and the same principle, proceed to do business, hoping thereby to widen the door of communication.

For as much I, the Imperial Commissioner, now reply to the Honorable Consul, that he may act in conformity, and at the same time impress upon the English merchants that the principle of trading depends entirely upon a mutual willingness—if a field of profit is to be reaped, there is no occasion to beg people to go to reap it, they will certainly reap it of their own accord. The English merchants and others must carry on their business with our native merchants in a spirit, and according to a sense, of justice, laying their plans for a long continuance of beneficial intercourse, and thus it is to be hoped that day by day the aspect of affairs may brighten, and all kinds of goods expand in their consumption. Although I have no means of looking after such matters in behalf of the foreign merchants, yet I, the Imperial Commissioner, do really day and night, indulge in the fervent hope of an improved commercial intercourse, beneficial to all parties. An important official reply.

To Mr. I. v. H. B. M.'s Consul at Canton
Tanukwang, 23d day, 7th intercalary month, 22d day. (September, 15th 1893.)
(A true translation.) (Signed) ROBERT THOM.
(True copy) RICHARD WOODMAN.

EXTRACT.

"The General Regulations for Trade and the Tariff appear to me to combine all the advantage of conciseness and perspicuity, with provision for every possible contingency that can arise in the common course of trade; and I confidently trust that in due season, their practical application will realize the hopes I have formed of them. At the same time, I by no means disguise from myself, that the first introduction of such sweeping innovations and changes in the commerce of any country, and more especially in one like China—which has not, from causes which it is needless to dilate upon, kept pace in advancement with the other nations of the earth—must be attended with unforeseen difficulties and trouble, must call for exercise of great patience and forbearance on both sides, and amongst all parties, and must only by expected to come into full and beneficial operation when the government of China shall find, from actual experience, that the new system is better, more simple, and more profitable to the revenue than the one it has

expended. I am therefore prepared to expect delays and causes for reference at the outset of my duties at Canton, but I rely on your meeting these drawbacks with calmness and firmness, and allowing any interested persons, whether English or Chinese subjects to bias your proceedings, or even advise you as to what you should do.

(True extract) RICHARD WOODMAN.

It is said that the various provisions of the supplementary treaty have been agreed upon between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner, and that it will be signed in the course of next week. H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger will proceed in H. M. Steamer *Driver* to the Bogue, where Keying will meet him, but it is uncertain as yet we believe whether it will be signed on terra firma at Amoy or on board of the Steamer. Mr. Thom arrived here from Canton on Saturday last in the *Proserpine* Steamer and left again on Monday; he is expected to be back again every moment. On the 10th H. M. *St. Driver* is to proceed to Amoy and the North, to leave Consuls at Amoy and Shanghai; whether those for Ningpo and Fuchow have yet been appointed has not transpired. It is said that a Steamer will be despatched to Calcutta about the middle of next month.

The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the application for a grant for the new colonies of the Marquesas and Society Islands forms the leading and almost exclusive topic of comment in the Paris journals of this morning. The *Debate* says:—

"The opposition did not expect the bold and clever stroke which has placed the Society Islands and the Marquesas under French protection. In proportion as the country has received this news with satisfaction, the opposition have been surprised and disconcerted. The first idea was that England would remonstrate, in which case they would have represented these possessions as being of enormous value to France. They would have said that rather than give way to England, we should risk a maritime war, and if necessary even a general war. We are not raising an imaginary supposition. A report was current some time ago, that England had remonstrated, and that a threatening discussion on the subject would take place in the English Parliament. It was added, that a note had been delivered to M. Guizot by the English Ambassador, and that M. Guizot had given way. The opposition then raised a cry of indignation, but unfortunately for their tactics the report was unfounded. M. Guizot has not yielded, and no opposition has even presented itself for him to display resistance. The opposition therefore had to shift their ground. England, they said, had offered no remonstrance, for she knew that France could derive no advantage from these possessions. They were lost in the middle of the Pacific Ocean; no trade of importance could ever be carried on with them; their produce would hardly suffice to feed our soldiers and sailors, and in case of war they would only be an embarrassment to us—in a word, a new *Algeria*. This is what the opposition have said, and they have at the same time added considerations about the pressure of the budget. This they say is not the moment for extending the power of France. This is quite natural, for the honour of having placed them under the protectorate of France belongs to the Cabinet of the 29th October. If, however, the flag of England, instead of that of France, were floating over these islands, now so much despised by the Opposition, what an outcry the Opposition would raise.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE PROGRESS OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Never has a single week exhibited so many signs of growing greatness to a locality as the last week has done for Southampton. It has been authoritatively announced that this port is finally fixed upon as the starting-point of the steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and all parts of Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them. In future, all the mails, with the passengers, are to be despatched from this port, and landed here on their return. The *Thames* steamer takes her departure on day (Saturday) for the West Indies, and to-day also the *Oriental* sails for the East,

calling for the last time at Falmouth for the mails. The docks are to be opened to-day also for the "dispatch of business," as they say in Parliament.—(*Southampton Journal*.)

The tolls on toll-roads have comparatively subsided; it appears that the military will not be resisted, and positive intervention is spelt. It is unfortunate that positive intervention seems to have been the only thing to draw attention to the real and galling grievances that provoked it. From phony explanations that have resulted from the disturbance, and the curiosity which it excited, we learn the nature of an oppression which amounted pretty enough. The tolls of that part of the country are farmed, and it is so that the toll-contraband must compete very much for very small profits; for they can only pay themselves by screwing the last farthing out of the passengers. In order to that, they not only put up so many toll-gates that the average is one to three miles—in one place there are eleven toll-gates within sixteen miles—but every by-road and outlet from the main way has its toll. The consequence is, that the operations of the farmers—their removal of produce, nay, the very making of their own lime for manure, and its carriage to the field—subject them at every turn to the payment of very high tolls. In some instances the by-roads are paid for by rates and again in these tolls! It is a kind of tax manifestly ill-contrived, and venally exacted, in palpable money, many times a week, or even many times in one day. We grumble at the Income-tax twice or four times a year; but this toll is something like an income-tax, or at least a produce-tax levied daily. The payers resent it; "sympathizers" fan the flame; they raise a general commotion; and then they are attended to. What a lesson to teach the people, while they are preached to in Northern England and Ireland about the needlessness and profitlessness of popular commotion.—*Spectator*.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING.—It is only a short time since our docks had an unusual number of vessels at whose mast heads a broom was fixed, denoting them on sale; but within the last week this sign of depressed times has so rapidly decreased that there are now scarcely a dozen vessels advertised for sale; the other having been either advantageously chartered or sold. From this we may contemplate a speedy increase in the demand for export goods.—*Liverpool Standard*.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—H. M.'s first-class st.-frigate "Cyclops" was lying totally dismantled on Saturday last at Woolwich, and the Engineers of the dockyard had disconnected part of her machinery for the purpose of effectually repairing her. On Sunday morning, at four o'clock, she was commissioned by Capt. Austin, C. B., and the following day, Monday by four o'clock, P. M., she was completely rigged, had got her large guns with ammunition and stores from the Royal Arsenal, her provisions and tins of water from Deptford, including 300 tons of coals, and was in every respect ready for sea within the short space of thirty-six hours. The completing this vessel in such an incredibly short space of time is unexampled in the history of the British Navy.—*Malta Mail*, June 16.

NOVEL STEEPLE CHASE.

To the Editor of the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*.
Mr. Editor,—By giving the following communication a place in your valuable columns you will much oblige some of your constant readers and friends:—

A beg leave to send you an account of an event, which had it been publicly known, would have afforded much interest and amusement to the sporting inhabitants of Bombay and Calcutta; as it was, the sprinkling of gratified spectators was not small. On Friday evening a match was made between two Yars lately belonging to the Crack Steam Frigate bearing the name of the wise Egyptian King, to run a foot race, starting from Back Bay Beach at the foot of New Sonapoor Road, round the Light House at Calcutta and back again. One of the candidates claims his birth from the Land of Cakes and the other is a descendant of the Ancient Britons. The time appointed for starting was 6 A. M. on Saturday morning, but owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, it was delayed until 20 minutes before seven, at that time the signal was given

and the runners were off. The odds at starting were various, some backing the Scot as long odds, which the friend of Taffy were not slow to take up, as they said that he rivaled one of his own countrymen in activity. However, the Calcuttians were decidedly the favorites. The appearance of the new man truly striking, the Ancient Briton was arrayed in a white shirt and trousers with a blue skull cap on his head, and his aspect bore the appearance of determined resolution, while the son of Scotia appeared in the national buff coat, blue trousers and striped shirt, his sinewy form giving every evidence of leg wind, combined with speed.

THE RACE.

The Scot at starting took the Beach Road, whilst at the establishment of all Taffy proceeded leisurely up New Sonapoor Road and passed the Buffalo Tank without putting forth any of his powers of speed. The carriage containing the Judges and umpire had already gone ahead, and were stationed at the entrance of Calcutta, and at the Light House, to await the arrival of the two pedestrians. To the surprise of all who had seen the start, Taffy first hove in sight, and kept the lead round the Light House, where, slightly increasing his pace, he made for home. But the wily Scot was not far behind and working a traverse which never entered the brain of Davey, he hauled his wind and stood across the green through marsh and mire, shortening his distance by some hundred yards, and loud cries of "take the beach for it Jim" resounded in all quarters. Taffy at this moment far astern, desisted his rival, and knew that he was doubled. The spectators who were near him describe his appearance at this time as truly awful—the fire flashed from his eyes, and the foam fled from his mouth, at each bound his speed increased, and when the crowd now loudly cheered him, and again sang out "the Beach, the Beach," his leaps resembled those of a frightened deer or an antelope. Horses were lashed and the carriages fled along the road, their inmates hoping to be in time to witness the coming in—as they turned the corner of New Sonapoor Road. The Bells sounded eight and in two minutes more up came Taffy from the Beach followed at a few lengths distance by the Scot, thus accomplishing the distance in the short space of one hundred and 22 minutes. In returning along the Beach, it being high water, the Racers were often up to the knees in water, and the dash of spray as they spurned the wave at each bound, rendered the sight quite amusing.—*Englishman*, Aug. 7.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

OCTOBER FEB. 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Straits	28th Aug.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Java	8th Aug.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manila	2nd Sept.
Madras	4th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
Canton	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September. ARRIVED. 1843.

26. QUENTIN LEITCH, *Gray*, from Whampoa.
27. LA BELLE AMALANCE, *Prize*, from Bombay.
28. ENL, *Scouten*, from Macao.
29. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, *Smith*, from Madras.
30. CASTLE HUNTER, *Riddle*, from Whampoa.
31. CHURCH, *Laird*, from Bombay.
32. SWALLOW, (A.M.) *Williams*, from Macao.
33. WARLOCK, *Jennery*, from Macao.
34. BOMBAY, *Farley*, from Calcutta.

- October.
1. DAVID CLARK, *Mills*, from Whampoa.
 1. CORNWALL, *Masted*, from Singapore.
 2. H. ST. PROSPERITY, *com. Hugh*, from Macao.
 2. ARDEN, *Macinire*, from Bombay.
 2. THERRA, ———, from Macao.

September. Sailed. 1843.

26. JULIE, *Alexander*, for Macao.
27. ELIZA STEWART, *Macdon*, for China.
28. JULIA, *Jennings*, for Whampoa.
29. MARSHALL, *Fraser*, for Macao.
30. FRANK DONNA, *Kill*, for Macao.
31. THE SINGAPORE, *Farman*, for East Coast.
32. OREGON, *White*, for East Coast.
33. UGENT, *Sutherland*, for Macao.

October.

1. WARLOCK, *Jennery*, for China.
2. H.M. S. STARLING, *capt. Kellott*, for Whampoa.

We have lately received copies of the American Papers from which we subjoin a

few extracts. They are as usual full of discussions about the local elections, and party shortness preparing for the next election of a President. Mr. Webster's late speech, and the proposed remodeling of the tariff upon more liberal principles, also engages a great deal of public attention, and generally seems to meet with approbation.

In general a much more kindly feeling towards Britain pervades the Press, since the conclusion of the late Treaty. The pacific language employed by all parties whilst the negotiations were pending, and also by men of all grades of politics in the British Parliament, when the articles of the Treaty came under discussion, seem to have produced the most beneficial effects upon our Trans-Atlantic brethren. An American fishing vessel had been seized, trespassing as was alleged upon the grounds reserved exclusively for our Colonies; and this trespass appears to have been severely animalvered on by a Provincial Paper. It is strongly characteristic of the times to find the American Press taking no notice of the fact, and at the same time lecturing the fiery Editor to patience and forbearance; stating that if their countryman had offended, he had been seized, and would be punished for his offence; and that nothing was to be gained by intemperate language. It is amusing as well as pleasing to contrast such language with that used but a few months ago, when matters of no greater importance seemed several times on the very point of producing a general war.

A fanatic of the name of Miller, who has for some time traversed the States as a Preacher, had seriously frightened many by declaring the world was in the last year of its existence. Indeed he seems at one time to have fixed its termination very closely to the 15th April at 40 minutes past 7 in the morning, (American time) but as that time approached we find he has allowed another year to elapse before the period pointed out by his calculations. Meantime we are told "his movements accompanied by a large tent under which 3,000 people have at one time been seated to hear him, has attracted more than usual attention. Large numbers of persons have followed him from place to place, many have given up their pursuits in life, and some have lost their reason under the influence of his doctrines."

We regret to learn that two melancholy accidents occurred last week at Whampoa. Captain Wilson of the Bombay ship *Sultana* fell overboard and was drowned; and Mr. T. J. Dixon chief mate of the *Helen* belonging to the same port fell overboard from a boat and was also drowned.

A private letter dated the 30th ulto. from Macao mentions the arrival of the Portuguese war brig *Tejo*, from Lisbon, with H. E. the new Governor of Macao.

MACAO.—A serious disturbance occurred here on Thursday evening last. At about seven o'clock the match and houses outside, but adjoining the city wall, near the Casa garden and San Antonio gate, were seen to be on fire, and measures to extinguish it were immediately taken, but when the Portuguese and other inhabitants went to the spot to assist in putting out the fire they were driven back by a great number of Chinese who had collected on the spot, and who threw stones at all who attempted to approach. Of the small guard of soldiers at the gate, Europeans belonging to the garrison, two incautiously and without waiting for the support of their comrades, rushed among the rioters, when one was killed by having a spear or sword run through him, and the other badly wounded. A reinforcement of the garrison soon arrived, and as the Chinese were about making a rush upon the soldiers, these were ordered to fire, and four Chinese or more are said to have been killed. Soon after this H. E. the Governor arrived, and everything continued quiet after. The fire only consumed a few huts and sheds of no value. Various are the rumours as to the origin of the fire, and why the Chinese should have opposed

its being put out, and as they are very contradictory we forbear mentioning any of them.—*Canton Press, September 30.*

ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.—We were most agreeably surprised yesterday by a call from Dr. Whitman from Oregon, a member of the American Presbyterian Mission in that Territory. A slight glance at him when he entered our office would have convinced any one that he had seen all the hardships of a life in a wilderness. He was dressed in an old fur cap that appeared to have seen some ten years' service, faded and nearly destitute of fur; a vest whose natural color had long since fled, and a shirt—we could not see that he had any—an overcoat every thread of which could be easily seen, backskin pants, &c.—the roughest man that we have seen this many a day—too poor, in fact, to get any better wardrobe!

The Doctor is one of those daring and good men who went to Oregon some years ago to teach the Indians religion, agriculture, letters, &c. A noble pioneer do we judge him to be—a man fitted to be a chief in rearing a moral empire among the wild men of the wilderness. We did not learn what success the worthy man had in leading the Indians to embrace the Christian faith, but he very modestly remarked that many of them had begun to cultivate the earth and raise cattle.

He brings information that the settlers on the Willamette are doing well; that the Americans are building a town at the falls of Willamette; that a Mr. Moor, of Mr. Farnham's party, some sixty years of age, was occupying one side of the falls, in the hope that Government would make him wealthy by the passage of a pre-emption law; that the old man Blair, another member of the same party, was living comfortably a short distance above, as all who have read Mr. F.'s travels will know he deserves to do.

COTTON GOODS.—The Boston Mail states that 14,000,000 yards of Cotton goods were sold in that city on Saturday, in consequence of the late China news.

Alliance of French, Spanish, and American Slaveholders.

The "Courier des Etats Unis" a French paper published at New York, contains a correspondence of interest, as initiative of an important movement. The editor says the projected alliance has created a great sensation, and designates the correspondence as "official." The first letter is from Paris under date Feb. 26, signed "A Jollivet, delegate in the Chamber of Deputies, from Martinique," and states that "in a short time delegates chosen from among the most influential inhabitants of Martinique and Guadeloupe will visit the Southern States of the Union and the Spanish Islands, to arrange the basis of a common defence."

Mons. Jollivet has issued a long address to our Southern States, the spirit of which may be judged from the following extracts:

"The Colonial authorities have just rejected, unanimously, the projects of emancipation which the French government had submitted to their deliberations.—Their resistance would be more efficacious, their means of resistance more powerful, if the Southern States of the American Union, the Spanish Islands, and Brazil, were to make common cause with them."

"Whenever emancipation shall be effected in all the archipelago of the Antilles, it will be very difficult for the Southern States of the Union to escape the contagion and the peril of the example. It is to you, therefore, that I have addressed the invitation to unite with the delegates of the French Colonies, to effect which object you can organize in your State and in the neighboring States committees of correspondence, with whom I engage to put myself immediately in communication."

WINTER FISHING ON SA DUSKY BAY.—Our market, during the past Winter, has been bountifully supplied with the fresh fish, comprising most of the varieties which inhabit our waters, caught in a somewhat novel manner, by spearing through holes cut in the ice for that purpose. Until up to recently, catching fish through the ice has been considered impracticable; and it has been generally supposed that during cold weather the scaly tribe retired to the deep water of the lake, beyond the reach of molestation. The experience of the past Winter, however, has

proved the contrary.

The fisherman, being previously prepared with a small house, from 4 to 6 or 8 feet square, mounted on runners, to make its removal easy, and so constructed as to exclude all light except what comes up from the ice below, arms himself with an ordinary fish spear, an axe, and an assortment of small decoy fish, and proceeds to some part of the bay where the water is from three to six feet deep, cuts a hole in the ice, adjusts his house directly over it, and with his spear in one hand, and the line attached to the decoy fish in the other, awaits the coming of his prey. Every object in the water is seen with entire distinctness, though from the exclusion of light in the house above, the fisherman is invisible to the fish beneath. The decoy is simply a small wooden fish, loaded sufficiently with lead to cause it to float naturally, and which by drawing upon the line attached, is made to imitate the motions of a fish playing in the water.

Sometimes the fish comes up slowly, as if suspicious that the decoy was not exactly what it appeared, and passes near by, as if to make a more accurate observation. It is then he is struck with unerring aim. At other times a streak is seen to flash across the opening, a quick jerk is felt upon the line, and away goes the decoy, beyond recovery. If, however, the line is not broken, the fish usually returns more slowly, as if to ascertain the cause of his disappointment; he is then easily captured. The first experiments in this kind of fishing were made with nothing more than an old hoghead over the ice, or an old box—but this proved to be successful, that regular houses were built, in one instance containing a small stove, and a cushioned seat, owned by an old ap-teman, who prides himself much in having his "traps about right." Since the ice has cleared from this end of the lake, we have also had the finest Mackinaw trout weighing from 20 to 35 and 40 pounds, caught with hook and line, in the deep water of the lake, off the peninsula light house. These are most delicious fish, and were caught for the first time in this vicinity, by R. Williston, last season. We have also seen some very fine specimens of the muschunge, weighing from 20 to 35 lbs. caught in our bay this Spring, by spearing.—*Sandusky Clarion.*

A man in Springfield, O. thus announces himself as a candidate for constable. He is truly a candid man: "Phillip E. Barnett, has a wife and 13 children—poor—afraid to steal—too lazy to work—would like to be elected constable."

The Editor of a newspaper at Columbus, Ohio, apologizes for the non-appearance of his paper, at the regular time of publication by saying that "he was engaged in cowinning a fellow who had slandered him, and did n't get through early enough to go on with his paper."

STRANGE PUNISHMENT.—One Wm. Pulley, having been convicted in Wake co., N. C. of manslaughter, was sentenced to the following punishment:

That the prisoner be branded with the letter "M" in the brawn of the thumb of the left hand, and be imprisoned for six months—the hot brand to remain on the hand till the prisoner should have repeated three times, 'God save the State.' The branding then took place forthwith in the presence of the Court, and the prisoner was committed to prison.—*N. Y. Express*

END OF THE WORLD.—Numbers of persons, impressed with the notion that the world would come to an end about 12 o'clock yesterday morning, were watching the whole Thursday night, and anxiously speculating up in each passing event. Every moving cloud and stirring breeze was to them an indication of the certain consummation of all earthly affairs.—*Philadelphia Paper.*

PREPARING FOR THE END OF THE WORLD.—In Taftonborough, N. H. a man has left half of his crop of potatoes in the ground, having dug enough to last his family until next April!

TAKE SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICK CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG, KAT CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1843.

SILVER.

*Return to an address of the Honorable
The House of Commons, dated 3
February 1843;—for.*

Return of the quantity of Silver Shards and other Silver imported from China in Her Majesty's Ship Conway; the Dates of the Delivery of the same at the Mint; the Dates of the Sales of the said Silver, and Amount of each Sale, with the Price sold at; the Gross Charge for Melting this Silver; the Weight of the Gold extracted therefrom, and the Expenses of extracting the same, with an Account of what Commission or Charge is made by any Officer of the Mint for superintending the said Operation; the Amount which the said Gold produced, and the Dates of the Sales;—Also, Account of the Loss or Gain to the State by sending the Silver to the Mint instead of selling it in the Market as it arrived.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed.
3 March 1843.*

—No. 1.—

*Quantity of Sycee Silver and other Silver
Imported from China in Her Majesty's
Ship Conway.*

Amount stated in the of Bill Lading.
254 boxes, each 4 000 teals Sycee
Silver—1,016,000 teals, or 1,430,985
100 — 83,000 — 570,000
— 215
— 4,001,990

*Amount received into the Mint on the 19th
January 1843, as ascertained after
Refining and Weighing.*

	Troy Weight.	os.	dwt.
The Sycee Silver, after having been cleaned and purified of the dust, &c. produced	1,397,508	10	
The dollar silver ditto ditto	497,161	10	
Total delivered to be Melted	1,723,670	0	
Gross Weight	—	Lbs.	148,630 2 5
Equal to Standard Weight	—	—	148,635 4 2

—No. 2.—

*The Dates of the Delivery of the same into
the Mint Office.*

Delivered to be Melted and Refined.

	Gross Weight.		Stand. Weight.	
1843:	Lbs.	oz. dwt.	Lbs.	oz. dwt.
Jan. 20	12,500	—	12,512	10 10
— 20	12,500	—	12,511	1 2
Feb. 1	14,000	0	17,070	8 13
— 4	20,000	0	21,531	7 13
— 11	20,000	4	21,542	6 7
— 12	12,500	—	19,004	— 2
— 20	11,000	—	11,925	2 2
Mar. 2	15,000	—	19,319	10 10
— 10	20,000	4	21,091	11 10
April 3	500	—	610	7 1
— 20	100	0 10	144	2 11
— 21	21	4 15	—	—
	Lbs.	148,630 2 5	Lbs.	148,635 4 2

Received into the Office.

	Gross Weight.		Stand. Weight.	
1843:	Lbs.	oz. dwt.	Lbs.	oz. dwt.
Feb. 7	9,498	5 10	10,204	5 2
— 10	9,472	3 —	9,954	3 10
— 14	9,804	2 15	9,971	2 12
— 17	9,800	1 —	9,995	6 0
— 19	9,835	11 15	10,305	3 14
— 24	9,450	1 5	10,372	6 15
— 26	9,304	2 10	10,000	9 13
Mar. 10	9,331	7 5	9,926	5 0
— 14	9,551	4 —	9,333	10 —
— 24	9,711	— 10	9,907	4 10
— 29	9,632	2 —	9,280	11 10
April 2	8,622	1 —	9,271	5 8
— 6	9,319	4 15	10,009	4 17
— 9	9,084	6 10	10,304	6 13
— 19	8,567	5 —	9,514	11 18
— —	153	10 14	163	10 14
	Lbs.	148,602 2 9	Lbs.	148,526 4 2

—No. 3.—

*The Dates of the Sales of the said Silver,
and amount of each sale, with the Price
at which it was sold.*

Date.	Quantity Sold.	Price per oz.	Amount.
	Oz. dwt.	d.	£. s. d.
1843:			
February 15	65,102	12 50	10,219 5 5
— 18	134,082	10 —	33,315 13 3
— 22	41,060	—	10,161 14 6
— 25	32,165	12 —	8,362 6 1
— —	62,378	10 50	15,407 8 10
March 1	107,080	11 —	41,337 5 —
— 3	257,741	19 —	63,764 5 9
— 6	29,941	12 —	10,777 4 4
— 11	121,303	0 —	30,060 6 6
— 16	73,050	14 —	17,325 — 10
— 22	26,330	0 —	6,615 6 7
— 24	10,878	5 —	4,917 6 —
— 29	33,015	9 —	8,167 15 11
April 1	156,208	6 50	32,315 16 —
— 5	77,749	0 —	19,102 2 —
— 7	40,163	10 —	9,915 7 3
— 14	160,316	0 —	32,317 14 —
— 17	123,437	10 —	30,523 19 11
— 21	114,171	17 —	28,189 3 5
May 7	1,501	4 —	450 9 0
Allowance on sales	—	10 15	—
	Oz.	1,782,316 2	£ 440,730 10 0

*Imported from China in her Majesty's
Ship Conway.*

—No. 4.—

The Gross Charge for Melting the Silver.

N I L.

Note.—An agreement was made, under the sanction of the Treasury, with Mr. Mathison, the writer and refiner of the Mint, whereby, in consideration of an allowance to him of 3d grains of gold (but 10 per cent.), on every pound weight given of silver, Mr. Mathison undertook to defray the expense of melting, extracting the gold, assaying, and charges of every description incurred in the operations.

—No. 5.—

*The Weight of the Gold extracted
therefrom, and the Expense of
extracting the same.*

Gross amount of the gold contained in the silver, as ascertained by the Mint assy.	Oz. dwt. grs.
2,530 1 17	
Allowance to Mr. Mathison	Oz. dwt. grs.
1,645 13 18	
Less 10 per cent.	104 10 0
	940 13 0
Producing in Standard Weight	Oz.
1,720 7 24	

—No. 6.—

Account of Commission or Charge made by any Officer of the Mint for superintending the Operations.

No commission or charge was made by any officer of the Mint.

Note.—The following sums were paid by order of Treasury, viz:
Expenses incurred in transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint, and other incidental expenses £. s. d.
Gratuities to Mint officers, clerks, porters and others, conferred by Treasury on the conclusion of the service, "in acknowledgment of their exertions on the occasion" 300 15 8
300 0 0
£. 400 15 8

—No. 7.—

The amount which the said Gold produced, and the Date of the Sale Quantity sold 26th April 1842.

Oz. dwt. grs.	£. s. d.
1,720 7 24	at 32. 17s. 9d. per oz. £. 473 6 4

—No. 8.—

An Account of the Loss or Gain to the State by sending the Silver to the Mint, instead of selling it in the Market as it arrived.

The Mint has no means officially of ascertaining the price at which the silver might have been sold in the market as it arrived.

But upon a reference to Mr. Moesta, the Bank bullion broker, it is his opinion, as far as he is able to judge of the transaction at this distant period, that if the silver had been melted and sold as it arrived, for refinement abroad, and not refined or separated in the Mint, the whole of the Sycee and dollar silver, in the aggregate, might have been sold at 50 1/2 d. per ounce.

The silver on its arrival amounted at the Mint to amount in standard weight to 1,720,316 oz. 2 dwt., which at 50 1/2 d. per ounce, with the value of the gold contained in it, over and above the usual trade allowance of five grains per pound, would produce £40,100 10 11
Deduct charges for melting and assaying, estimated at 1,910 14 10
£40,207 16 1

The silver and gold sold at the Mint produced £47,450 10 10

Balance in favor of the Mint £. 604 12 0

Note.—It should at the same time be observed, that in assuming as probable the foregoing estimate of the transaction, founded upon the opinion of the broker, regard must be had to the possibility of a fall of price in silver holding gold whenever a large amount is suddenly thrown into the market, proportionate to that which took place in the silver actually sold. Thus at one period in the year 1890 no premium whatever was paid for an allowance of five grains of gold; and during the year 1841, with reference to which the advantages held out by Mr. Mathison's proposition had been calculated, the difference of price between silver with and without five grains of gold, was one farthing per ounce.

If, therefore, the allowance actually realized in the Mint had been obtained by the foreign exporter, and the premium remained as in the year 1841, the amount realized would have been 445,001.11 s. 5 d., instead of 446,797 l. 18 s. 1 d., and the comparative balance of profit to Government 1,790 l. 10 s. 5 d., instead of 554 l. 12 s. 9 p., as in the preceding estimate.

Jas. W. MORRISON, Deputy Master.
Mint Office, 14 February 1843.

Silver.—By the statement of the account between the Master of the Mint and the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Silver remitted from China, it appears that the total value is 1,334,481 l. 12 s. 8 d., the freight and other expenses connected with which is 19,281 l. 16 s. 2 d., leaving a balance of 1,315,199 l. 9 s. 5 d.; the abovenamed sum being equal in Chinese value to 5,000,000 dollars, the first instalment under the treaty of Nanking. Of this amount, 1,281,406 l. 13 s. 10 d. has been paid into the Exchequer, and 53,773 l. 13 s. 9 d. reserved for defraying freight, charges of preparation, cost of express, allowances, &c., subject to the approbation of the Treasury. Treas.

To the Editor of the Register.

MY DEAR SIR,—With your permission I will hazard a few remarks regarding some things, touching the welfare of the *Colony of Hongkong*, this "infant giant." Like old Britain, it is small in territorial extent;—in fact, it is a *bare meridional line*, if the terms of the Royal Charter, have been correctly reported in the local prints.

From many we hear grievous complaints about the want of protection and security for persons and property. These complaints are not without cause. There is here great want of protection and security. The houses of private individuals are rifled; the arms and accoutrements of the soldier are stolen. And it is not impertinent, therefore, to enquire why are these things so? can they be remedied? can they be prevented?

These malpractices exist, because wicked men are not kept in check, by a proper degree of watchfulness. In my opinion, these outlaws,—who jeopardize the lives and property of peaceful people,—deserve the *severest punishment*—which punishment should be continued as long as they live, or until such time as they can give satisfactory evidence of being thoroughly reformed. I would be perfectly sure of the persons being guilty of robbery; and being thus convicted, their punishment should continue till thorough reformation were effected.

It is said that not far from the Bogue there is a community, whose members all live by robbery. If one of their number is detected, he forfeits his life, and must die. They are sworn to this by blood. Why let loose such men, before they are informed? How these men, and such as them, carry the nefarious plans into execution, you may perhaps learn by and by.

Some of the robberies I believe are committed by persons residing on the island, but more by those who come from neighboring places, and especially those engaged in the smuggling of salt. Some hundreds of these men usually—nay almost continually—reside on off Wengai Chung, or Happy Valley.

Their smaller boats and junks sometimes also anchor off the Upper Bogue. There may be honest men among these smugglers, but the great majority of them I believe are, what the Chinese call them, *Azi-tak*, "Sea-robbers." And I would give them the full benefit of the laws made for such gangs. With a view of taking them into custody, or of keeping them from landing on this side of the town, the ships of war might, perhaps, be so arranged as to effect one or the other, of these ends.

The line of coast, requiring protection, does not exceed four or five miles extent. The several ships stationed at equal distances,—like the men on a chess-board,—*a la Chino*,—close off the town,—would form a coast, guard so complete that not "a rat of a pirate" could creep into town. There must be some display of power, else evildoers will not be held in check.

Want of protection and security does not result from want of power, nor from any lack of good will in those who have power—the people and the government. If the whole truth is made to appear, some blame may be found on both sides—and I dare not say where most, whether among the residents or with the authorities. Be this as it may, all ought to be anxious, and strive, to have matters mended.

I have in mind some ideas regarding a new body of police,—to be called the *Hongkong Rangers*—so alert and vigilant, so faithful and true, that not a mouse will be able to move, by night or day, undetected!

Pardon me, dear sir, for troubling you with so many words, and believe a true friend of both yourself and your Pet, the "infant Giant."

Your's ever,

SEREX.

Victoria, October 2nd, 1843.

DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL BY FIRE. AT PORTSMOUTH.

"This morning, about 10 o'clock, smoke was seen to issue from the hold of the brig *Tartar*, laden with a quantity of war stores, consisting of a large number of Congreve rockets, and above 1,200 shells. The crew, who had only arrived from London last night, immediately left the vessel to her fate, it being currently reported she had 50 tons of gunpowder on board. This fortunately was not the case, or great mischief must have happened to the railway terminus, situated near the docks. The smoke still continued to issue, but in very small quantities, until a few minutes past 11, when it burst out into flames. It now became quite apparent that any attempt to scuttle her would be unavailing from the danger of her situation. At 12 a party of Sappers and Miners arrived, and with the aid of six horses, brought one of the large guns from the platform into the dockyard, where, after considerable delay in dragging so heavy a piece of ordnance over the iron rails laid down, connecting the railway with the docks, the gun was got near enough, when six shots were fired into her bottom, but without effect, and in an instant a most awful and tremendous explosion took place, rockets and shells flying in all directions. The scene at this time was most beautifully grand; the whole deck was in one blaze, and at intervals of every three or four minutes a fresh explosion took place, and which lasted until past two, when it was thought that the whole of the combustible parts of the cargo had entirely exploded. Preparations were then made to obtain one of the small Isle of Wight steamers to haul the burning vessel out of dock on to the mud banks, as it was quite certain she must sink. The instant the steamer was sent for the steamer, the wind, which had been previously very high, abated, when the flames took another direction, and in a moment another and another frightful explosion took place, after which the vessel went down head foremost. This ill-fated vessel had 29 long brass cannons and their carriages, destined, with the war stores, for the Mexican government. The commotion in the town was so great, from the report that there

was a large quantity of gun-powder on board, that all the inhabitants of the streets near about the docks shut up their houses and shops, and left the town; even in the streets at a distance many families left their dwellings, and proceeded to the country. It is most wonderful an accident happened by the falling of the rockets or shells. At the railway terminus several large pieces, weighing 8 and 10 pounds, fell in various parts of the yard; and one through the roof of the luggage warehouse, but fortunately without injury to any person. Report says, that the gun had been packed in damp hay, which ignited, but this is only mere conjecture. It is a singular fact that two days ago a complaint was made to the Magistrates by two of the Crew who had left the vessel, and were refused their wages. They stated that the vessel had been on shore, and made a great deal of water, and as they considered her not in a fit state for so long a voyage they had left her. The captain stated, that he had the vessel examined by a surgeon from Lloyd's, who declared her sea-worthy, but the cargo had not been removed, or her bottom examined on the outside. She was an old vessel, having been built 20 years. The agents of the Mexican government, Messrs. Lisardi, will be here this day, to investigate the circumstances. The value of the cargo was £35,000, including the cannon, worth £14,000. The guns will be recovered, but will probably have to be re-cast. The guns, with their carriages, being of at least 65 ton weight, and plated on the top of the combustibles, confined the explosions very much within the vessel, or the effects would have been much greater."—Globe, June 9.

CONFESION OF A JUDGE.—A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, in passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, is said to have concluded his remarks as follows:—

"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the window is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each—to sleep soundly and comfortably therefore will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

BEARS.—The Clearfield (Pa.) Banner, says that bears are abundant in that vicinity this season. Many have been killed; three in one day, by a Mr. Dunlap. The scarcity of nuts, &c., in their preferred haunts has brought them into the settlements, where hunger compels them to resort to the crime of stealing for a living. Col. Bigler caught one at a fair race in the woods, whipt it with his fist and brought it home, where the lad is doing well. This feat of courage entitles the Colonel to promotion.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bill of Lading and Exchange	per 100
Order Quotations	"
Circulars &c.	"
Compend's Notice &c.	"
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"
Liquidator's Reports, Reports of Carpenters, &c.	"
Naval Bills	"
Police, and Felle papers	"
Auction Bills	according to size
N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than two days; other work as may be contracted for.	

Printed at the Hongkong Register Office.

DIROM & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. 2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate will be accepted for 3 months, 1/4 charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 13th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1844.

46 Queen Roads.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 29th Sept., 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and DOCKIN for PANTALOONS, of admitted patterns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At Whampoa.—A Chain, 105 fathoms, 1 1/2 diameter. Apply on board the "HELEN".

FOR SALE.—Dressed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Ammunition COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sides, Black Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine DANISH TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BAGGELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHURCH PATTERNS (CARPETING); TURKEY, PERSIAN and BLENDED RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CHURCH & Co.'s well known MACHINES, in India Quoir and Hair Cams, and in Bulk. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Government Notification, dated the 2nd Instant, announcing the intended early introduction of the provisions of the new Tariff and Regulations for Trade at the remaining four Ports of China, which are to be opened by Treaty to Foreign Commerce, in addition to that of Canton; and advertising to the great increase of intercourse with, and resort of shipping to China which may be expected to be the result of recent arrangements, as well as to the necessity for strict and defined Rules which springs from the arrangements, and more particularly from certain stipulations which have been

entered into between the High Contracting Powers and inserted in a pending Supplementary Treaty, which will hereafter be published for general information, His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. in China considers it to be his imperative duty to call the special attention of the Masters, Owners, and consignees of all Merchant Vessels, whatever may be their class or description, sailing under British Colours that may be at this time in the Seas, or Waters, of China, or of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, or that may hereafter enter those Seas or Waters, to the Law relating to Merchant Seamen as laid down in the Act of Parliament of the 5th and 6th William the IV. Chapter 19, passed in the year 1835, and commonly called "Sir James Graham's Act."

In thus calling attention to the above described Act of Parliament, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade deems it advisable to append to this Notification a brief Memorandum showing the Penalties attached to certain breaches or evasions of the said Act which have heretofore been of frequent, and almost daily, occurrence in China, and from which much trouble and serious public inconvenience have resulted; and to notify, that all Consular and other officers of the British Government in China, to whose duties it may appertain, will be instructed and authorized to summarily enforce the said Penalties, with regard to all Merchant Vessels, under British Colours, from and after the 1st day of December next in every instance where they may be proved to have been justly incurred; likewise that His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief will be requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Captains and Commanders of all Her Majesty's, and the East India Company's, Ships of War and Steamers now, or hereafter, serving on the China station to aid and assist the said Consular and other officers in enforcing the said Penalties, on receiving an official application, in writing, to that effect.

It is further notified, that the same rules are to be deemed applicable to the Ports of the military Posts of Tinghai (Chusan) and Koolangsoo, so long as those Posts may be garrisoned by Her Majesty's Combined Forces.

His Excellency the Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., is also pleased to determine and declare, that when Vessels incur any of the Penalties and quit China before they can be enforced (in the case for instance of leaving any of the Crew behind, or discharging, or Shipping, Seamen without the sanction of the Consular officer) the Consignees, should there be no Owners, of the Vessel shall be held responsible, so far as the Law will permit; and, that in every case where the Consignees may not be considered to be legally responsible for the Acts of the Master of any Vessel consigned to them, the most decided steps will be taken to have the penalties, with all attendant expenses, enforced and recovered by the proper Courts of Law, whether the Vessel may belong to, or be found in the United Kingdom, or India, or any of the Colonies subject to Her Majesty's, or the East India Company's, Government.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., in China takes this occasion to further notify, that he has received a representation from the officers of the Government of China regarding a practice which is stated to obtain amongst the Foreign Shipping at Whampoa, of throwing stone and other descriptions of Ballast into the River at that anchorage, and as such a practice would be likely to be still more dangerous and detrimental to the anchors and the Bottom of the Port of Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochow, it is accordingly positively prohibited, as well at those Ports as at Whampoa; and Her Majesty's Consuls are hereby directed, empowered, and authorized to fine the Master of any Vessel, under British Colours, that may be summarily

convicted of a breach of this Rule, in a penalty of not less than ten Pounds (£10) and not exceeding twenty five Pounds (£25) according to the circumstances of the case. All Masters of Vessels who may have Ballast on board which they wish to get rid of, or who may require Ballast from the shore, are directed to report and apply, to the Consular officer on the spot, who will have a convenient place fixed on and pointed out, in the former case for its being deposited, and in the latter from which it may be removed.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade &c. &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Dated at Macao,
4th October, 1843.

MEMORANDUM.

Penalties liable to be incurred by the Masters or Owners of Vessels.

For carrying to sea any seaman without first entering into agreement, for every such seaman, ten pounds.

Neglecting to cause Agreement to be distinctly read over to each seaman, for every such neglect, five pounds.

Neglecting to deposit with Collector or Comptroller of Customs a true copy of Agreement, or depositing any false copy, fifty pounds.

Neglect or refusal to pay wages when due, forfeits two days' pay for every day so neglected.

Refusing to make immediate payment of wages when due, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Refusing to give certificate to seaman, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew, extracted from the Muster Roll, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew of vessels let or sold abroad, made up to the time of loss or sale, twenty-five pounds.

Forcing on shore, and leaving behind any one of the crew, at home or abroad, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Discharging seamen abroad without sanction of Consul or other functionary, punishable as a misdemeanor.

Neglecting to deposit Agreement with British Consul or Vice-Consul on arrival at foreign port, twenty-five pounds.

Shipping seaman at a foreign port without the privy of Consul, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting or refusing to produce Muster Roll and Agreement to any officer of any of her Majesty's ships, or to the Registrar, or any of his Assistants, or any Collector or other officer of Customs, every offence, fifty pounds.

Penalties liable to be incurred by the Seamen, the amount of which may be stopped out of Wages due.

Refusing to join the ship after signing Agreement, or absconding himself without leave, forty shillings, or thirty days imprisonment.

For temporary absence or neglect of duty, to forfeit two days pay for every 24 hours.

Quitting the ship without legal discharge, forfeits one month's pay.

Absolute desertion, forfeits all wages, emoluments, clothes, and effects, on board.

N. B.—The Master on his arrival at any Foreign Port, whither he shall be in a British Consul or Vice-Consul, shall deliver the Agreement with his Ship's Crew, to such Consul or Vice-Consul, which shall be returned to him before leaving the Port.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, October 7th, 1843.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong &c., is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Mr. Eldred Pattinson, Esq., of the Bombay Military to be an Extra Aid-de-camp on His Excellency's personal Staff from the 1st of September 1843.

Alexander Anderson Esquire, to be Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong from the 1st of October 1843.

Doctor Winchester will continue to act as Assistant to the Colonial Surgeon until further orders.

These appointments are subject to the approbation and confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

By Order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Macao, 2nd October, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Proclamation and Notification issued under date the 22nd of July last, on the occasions of the promulgation of the new Tariff and General Regulations of Trade, and the appointment of G. T. Lay, Esq., to be Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Canton, it is now announced, for the general information of all British Subjects, that the Emperor of China has graciously approved of the said Tariff and Regulations, and has directed, that they shall be introduced and brought into operation at the Ports of Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, in addition to that of Canton.

The following appointments are therefore made, and are to take effect from the dates specified: subject to the approbation and confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Captain George Balfour of the Madras Artillery, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai from the 1st of December, 1842.

Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., to be Interpreter to the Consulate at Shanghai from the 1st of September, 1843.

Frederic Howe Hale, Esq., to be Surgeon to the Consulate at Shanghai from the 1st of September, 1843.

Henry Gribble, Esq., to officiate as Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy from the 1st of October, 1843.

Robert Thom, Esq., to officiate as Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo from the 1st of October, 1843, but to continue to act as Chinese Secretary until relieved by Mr. Gutzlaff.

The above named officers will join their stations at the earliest possible period, and may be expected to do so in the course of the present month.

A Consul will be appointed to the Port of Foochowfoo, and the Establishment of that and the other Consulates completed as soon as circumstances will admit; of which arrangements, due notice will be given.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., in China

RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Macao, 1st October, 1843.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "REGULAR."

The Ship *Regular*, 560 tons, W. R. Carter, commander, left London 22nd February last, bound to Bombay and China, with a valuable cargo of specie, iron, steel, copper, &c. The passage was an ordinary one until the 6th May, when during a heavy gale from the N. W., off the Cape of Good Hope, she sprang a leak, which in spite of the continued exertions of the crew for the four subsequent days and nights, gained upon them; on the second day the water hourly gained upon both pumps three inches. The gale continued with unabating violence, and a tremendous sea running, it was deemed expedient to lighten the ship and about 30 tons of cargo were thrown overboard, but without any good result. The crew were then divided into parties, and the pumps assisted by baling at the fore hatchway. For the two subsequent days the weather continued nearly the same. There was no alternative but to scud before the blast, which was done under her fore-mast and close-reef'd-main-top-sail. On the 13th the crew became completely exhausted, the pumps never having been laid during 4 days and nights. The ship was then in lat. 37. 23. S., long. 26. 30. E. The immense quantity of water in the hold rushing backwards and forwards now effected her steering. The vessel now being full to her lower-tanks, and the crew despairing to keep her afloat, they were obliged to take to the boats at 5 p.m.

In the launch were 10 persons, including the chief and second-officers and two female passengers; in the pinnace were the third-officer and 10 persons; in the gig Capt. Carter and four persons; several days' provisions and water were placed in each boat. They were now 600 miles from the nearest land, scudding before a furious Cape gale directly from the land; about 10 the boats shipped a tremendous sea; from the large boat every thing was obliged to be hoisted overboard, water, food, compass, clothes, &c.; every thing was washed out of the gig, which then pulled towards the launch and reached her at 12. The crew then removed from her to the launch, which now became too crowded for any one to move in her; they had now but sight of the pinnace. Thus in despair, they drove the whole night through, without chart or compass, the sea birds hovering close to them as if only awaiting the moment when their frail boat should be engulfed.

At dawn, to their unexpressed relief, two vessels were descried directly to windward, running immediately towards them. A signal of distress was made by hoisting a shawl, belonging to one of the lady passengers, on the end of an ear, which was providentially not unobserved. The vessels proved to be the French frigate *La Cleopatra*, Capt. Roy, and *Alemane*, corvette, proceeding from Rio de Janeiro to China by way of Bourbon. The Commodore, on being made acquainted with the discovery of the signal, gave orders for the ship to be steered in the direction of the boat, and at 8, those in the launch were received on board the *Cleopatra*. The sailors, after having been taken on board, instantly requested the Commodore to go in search of their shipmates; their request was immediately complied with, and after a few tacks the missing parties were discovered, and the poor wrecked were all reunited on board the vessel, thanking heartily, and with tears in their eyes, the French officers, who, through the means of God, had saved them.

The appearance of these vessels, on that day, seemed the more providential, that for 42 days previous they had not sighted a single sail nor did they fail in with any in the passage afterwards to the Mauritius. It was also afterwards learnt, that on the previous day the Commodore had determined to alter his course, but had not eventually done so.

The preparations made for recovering the unfortunate sufferers from the boat on board the frigate, could never be surpassed; it displayed the skill of a seaman, and at the same time showed that every heart and hand on board *La Cleopatra* seconded the exertions of the excellent Commodore; and when three had been safely taken on board, they found that every arrangement had been made for their reception, which either humanity or medical skill could dictate, and from that moment till the frigates arrival at the Mauritius, the crew of the *Regular* received such generous kindness from their deliverers, as will never be effaced from their memory. The whole of the crew and passengers of the *Regular* were saved, and the Captain and officers are proceeding to England in H. M. S. *Selleste*, part of the crew having previously been disposed of at the Mauritius.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A correspondent at Simon's Town, has favoured us with the following short account of the Brazilian slaver *Progresso*, under the command of Antonio R. Chaves, captured in the Mozambique Channel by H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, Captain C. Wyvill, and sent into Simon's Bay.

"No person who had not actually seen it, could form, it is creditably affirmed, any conception of the internal state of the *Progresso*, when fallen in with on the 12th April last, in lat. 17. 25. S., long. 38. 42. E., having been out a week. She was miserably rigged, not having sufficient canvas to show in a strong breeze, a sail borrowed from the *Cleopatra* being the means of her coming to port in safety. The foulness of the air, and the diseased and wretched state of the slaves were productive of much mortality. On her being boarded and taken possession of, the slaves rushed up the hatchways, and made for the galley, seizing upon every thing in the shape of food or drink they could lay their hands upon, some of them laboured under dysentery, and their skeletons looked green as green glass in

they crawled along the deck. During the nights these wretched creatures cried and screamed, it being then common for the older ones to bite and crush the younger ones, while closeness, stench, and disease were productive of unspeakable thirst, and of extraordinary, incessant, and painful, though vain efforts to procure water.

The *Progresso* is schooner-rigged, supposed not to exceed 170 tons, and of the following dimensions (taken decks):—

Length of the slave deck—57 feet. Breadth—23 feet 6 inches. Height—5 feet 6 inches.

In this confined space, actually not capable of stowing away more than 200, were forced wedged in four hundred and forty-seven human beings. The first night after being taken, (which is always the worst), for fear that their excitement might cause them to fly, necessity obliged the captors to put them under hatches, which on being opened the following morning, 65 were found to have expired during the night from over-excess, disease, and the too crowded state of the vessel, notwithstanding the utmost care, and previous removal of 50 negroes on board H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, and from that time until her arrival and landing them in Simon's Bay June 1st 110 more perished, leaving only 222 alive, all more or less in a sickly emaciated state, thus reducing their number one half during their confinement on board!"

The vessel, by direction of Sir John Marshall, C. B. (in command during the absence of Rear Admiral the Hon'ble J. Perce, C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief), is to be sent for adjudication to Sierra Leone, where the mixed British and Brazilian Commission is sitting. The Negroes were delivered over, upon being landed at Simon's Town, to the care of the Hon'ble William Field, Esq. Collector of H. M. Customs.—

By the arrival of the Brig *William* at Calcutta, we have papers from Mauritius to the 25th of May. These journals notice the general stormy weather which prevailed and the wrecks which have ensued in that quarter. Three Englishmen picked up by a coasting vessel from St. Pierre, have given an account of another deplorable catastrophe from the fury of the pestilence. Their vessel, a Brig of 250 tons, left Marseilles in September laden with French produce and provisions for the Mauritius; after crossing the Line the typhus fever broke out which carried off the Captain, mate and other officers. Thus deprived of their superiors the crew, seven in number, ignorant of the uses of charts or instruments sailed about at the mercy of the winds in search of a vessel. Provisions and water fell short and the disease broke out afresh. After seven months they desisted land in the distance; they lowered a boat and were fortunately picked up by the French coasting vessel. The deserted brig has been seen off Su Lea and two vessels have been despatched to bring her into port.—The World, July 22.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

October 10th, 1843.

Latest Dates:

England	6th July	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Straits	25th Aug.
Calcutta	9th Aug.	Java	25th Aug.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manila	30th Sept.
Madras	16th Aug.	Australia	18th May
China	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October.	ARRIVED.	1843.
2.	ANGLON, Adamant, from Macao.	
3.	JOHN BROWN, Thornhill from Whampoa.	
4.	HELEN STEWART, Whittingham from Liverpool.	
4.	PRIMA DONNA, Kell, from Macao.	
4.	PRIDE OF WALES, Jones, from Whampoa.	
4.	WATERLY, Morgan, from Madras.	
5.	MOORE STREET Express, from London.	
5.	H. M. S. DARTON, capt. Hooper, from Macao.	
5.	BURNHAM MURPHY, Brown, from Macao.	
5.	CANNON, capt. Owen, from Macao.	
5.	ALPHA, (Rich.), from Macao.	
5.	W. M. MITCHELL, Macdonald, from Madras.	
7.	ROBERT, Brown, from Madras.	
7.	TRINITY, (Rich.), from Madras.	
8.	ALPHA, Adamant, from Macao.	
12.	JOHN BROWN, capt. Hooper, from Macao.	
13.	H. M. S. DARTON, capt. Hooper, from Macao.	

October. 1843.

1. SWALLOW, Williams, for Whampoa.
2. H. M. S. SERVICE, capt. Neilson, for Whampoa.
3. QUINCY LARSON, Gray, for London.
4. VIGOROUS HARRIS, Lancaster, for Whampoa.
5. CHAS. LEID, for Amoy.
6. CARR, Houston, for Amoy.
7. CARR, Houston, for Amoy.
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Since last week we have received the Cape of Good Hope Shipping list down to the 14th July from which we have given several extracts. Madras Papers to the 16th August have also arrived but the news they bring has been for the most part anticipated from Bombay and Calcutta.

Our Scotch Papers which did not come along with the rest of the overland despatches bring further information respecting the Schism in the Church. It is stated that the Revd. Messrs. Moncrieff of Kilbride, Ferguson of Monivaird and Dr. Brown of Langton had intimated their intention of joining the seceders. On the other hand Dr. Ross of Lochbroom has retracted his adherence to the free Church, and his resolved to remain in his Parish. In the south the number of Dissenters is comparatively small. In Glasgow nearly the usual amount of sittings were engaged while in Aberdeen and in Ayr the number of adherents to the Establishment seems to have increased.

Trade continues dull at Canton, the Hongmerchants still keeping out of the market.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to leave Macao in Saturday Evening for the Bogue where he was to meet the Imperial Commissioners and sign the Supplementary Treaty which they have agreed upon. He would return to Macao Yesterday afternoon and is expected here to day.

Notwithstanding the moderate weather we have enjoyed here for some time it has been very different in other places and at no great distance. The Bumsah Merchant which left this on the 17th ultimo for Amoy after beating about against continued adverse and stormy winds returned on the 6th instant after receiving some damage.

By a private letter from Macao dated the 6th instant, we learn that His Excellency Senhor Joao Gregorio Pegado, the new Governor entered upon his office on the 3rd instant, with the customary ceremonies at the Monte Fort, in the presence of the authorities Military, and Civil, and a number of the Foreign Residents; all the Forts firing the usual salute.

The new Commander of the troops will enter to his office in a few days.

Since the fire of the 20th ultimo, Macao has been extremely quiet and free from depredations on the part of the Chinese.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

My dear Sir.—You will be glad to learn—that I have been told on the best authority—that the vice admiral will very soon send one of his armed vessels to take up an anchorage off the Happy Valley, or Wengai Chung, as the place is properly called. At present, in that part of the harbor, boats move about, and come close in shore, nearly disregarding the regulations of the government. I would like to see the large ships of war—the Cornwallis, the Agincourt, and the Minden—brought nearer to the town, unless

there be some specially strong reasons for keeping them on the other side of the harbor. Practical craft—which is not wanting in this vicinity—bare enough for these large ships while they keep where they now are. There is good anchorage along the whole length of the town, near to the shore. Why not then let the Minden take up her position just off Possession point, and the flag-ship opposite the Government house, giving the Agincourt a berth near the eastern extreme of the town. The lighter vessels, as they come in—for they are frequently out on service—could take intermediate stations, between the large ships.

To one not well acquainted with the manoeuvres of the Chinese "sea-robbers," these arrangements of the fleet will seem ridiculous. But these gentry are, as their government sometimes calls them, a "ratish-race, fond of scampering in dark and covered places in the night." They have been the principal actors in all the scenes of plunder that have been enacted here during the last two years. And I can tell you, Sir, that if things are not differently arranged, you will have plenty more of their doings to report and comment upon. They are organized bodies, and have their agents in many places, and are prepared to carry matters with a high hand.

By adopting some such arrangements, as those suggested above, and by requiring "all Chinese boats or vessels," to haul off a few rods from the beach at gun-fire every night, two objects would be secured: first, the proclamation, forbidding all such native craft from moving about in the harbor during night time, would be respected; and, in the second place, the nightly service of guard-boats would not be required, and the seamen could all have quiet rest in proper time.

By these simple and easy means the whole coast—within the line formed by the ships of war—would be locked up, from gun-fire at nine p.m. till gun-fire at dawn of day. Thus one of the principal sources of robbery and misrule, in this part of Hongkong, would be effectually closed up.

If these regulations are disliked, and all my honest words are turned into ridicule, then I beg, Mr. Editor, that you will suggest some better remedies for the easement and security of the community on shore, both civil and military.

Yours,
SENEX.
Victoria,
Hongkong, October 7th, 1843.

A CARD.

The undersigned beg respectfully to offer, in behalf of the American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, his sincere thanks to the foreign community in China, who have so kindly and so liberally aided in the erection of places for Christian worship on the Island of Hongkong.

Large congregations of attentive Chinese auditors assemble at the hour for public preaching in their own language every Lord's day at both the Queen's Road and Bazaar Chapels. Both of these Chapels are also adapted for Schools.

The whole amount of subscriptions received by the undersigned has been one thousand six hundred and seventy two dollars, and the entire disbursements as follows:—

For the Queen's Road Chapel . . .	\$ 1190.04
For the Bazaar Chapel	500.35
Paid to Mr. Roberts for School room purpose	9.50
Total Disbursements	1699.79
Total Receipts	1872.00
Balance due Mr. Shuck	\$ 172.21

In addition to the above there are some items of receipts and disbursements for which Mr. Roberts is responsible; as he is at present away I have no means of ascertaining what these amounts are, but on his return he will publish his statement which will doubtless be found correct. The present statement should have been published sooner, but it was deemed proper to wait until all the subscriptions could be got in, and also until the completion of the recent enlargements and improvements of both the Chapels.

The above receipts and disbursements do not include the subscriptions for the purchase of the Library.

The utmost care has been observed in noting every dollar received and paid out, and I have much pleasure in appending the following certificate from auditors.

J. LEWIS SHUCK.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1843.

I have examined the details concerning Mr. Shuck's statements and accounts relative to the receipts and disbursements for the Queen's Road and Bazaar

Chapels, and to the best of my belief the same are perfectly correct.

(Signed) JOS. MACVICCAR.

ECCLIASTICAL STATISTICS.

The Crown is sole patron of 2-5 parishes, and vice-patron of 24. Of these 83 have been officially announced vacant, by the secession of the incumbents. It is understood there are 3 more.

The Duke of Buccleuch is sole patron of 24 parishes, and vice-patron of 5. Vacant from the same cause, 3.

The Duke of Argyll is sole patron of 25 parishes, and vice-patron of 3. Vacant from the same cause, 4.

The Earl of Zetland is sole patron of 30 parishes. Vacant from the same cause, 6.

It is worthy of remark that the number of seceders in proportion to that of adherents is so small in the parishes under the patronage of the three most extensive patrons in Scotland. On the other hand, it will be observed that the great strength of the Secession lies among the ministers nominated (or elected) by Town Councils, Church Building Societies, Heads of Families, and Male Communicants.

The Synod of Ross enjoys the distinction of having sent out more Seceders, in proportion to its numbers, than any other Synod in the Church—20 out of 29 having seceded.

Per contra.—Of the Presbytery of Aberlour, in the Synod of Moray, containing 5 parishes; and the Presbyteries of Dice and Alford, in the Synod of Aberdeen, each comprehending 13 parishes, not one minister has seceded.

ECCLIASTICALS IN THE STEWARTRY.

Very few clergy have seceded in this sound-hearted, well-conditioned district. I know not what section of the people Mr. Jeffrey may draw off with him in Girthon; but Mr. McMillan of Kirkcudbright, and Mr. Smith of Borge (both of them men whom I grudge to the Dissenters), will make little impression on the Established Church in their respective places.

WIGTONSHIRE.—Another name having been added to the list of Dissenting bodies, it is proper to enquire what are its prospects of success throughout the country. It was not to be expected that, amid the turmoil of Secession from our time-honoured Establishment, or amid the excitement of speech-making, and cheering and waving of castors, at Canon-mills, the practical working out of their new church arrangements should have met with anything like common-sense consideration; so we find in their arrangement of Presbyteries the Presbytery of Wigtown, which contains only one member, and that member not a parish minister at all, but only an assistant, is to be supplemented (they will have queer words as well as queer ideas) by the Presbytery of Stranraer, which contains three adherents.

Having very good Kirk Ministers in Dumfriesshire, and very good Dissenting Ministers of all the usual sorts in Scotland, I don't think the new Secession will make much impression in this quarter. The excitement is already passing away; and people are everywhere beginning to say:—"Well, after all, what is this new Secession for?"

THE CITY CHURCH.—It will be observed, in our report of the Town Council proceedings on Thursday, that the Lord Provost stated the seats in the City churches were letting better than was expected. This, we have learned from other authentic sources, is perfectly correct, and that his Lordship might have made a far more unqualified statement upon the subject, and not have gone a single hair's-breadth beyond the truth. In St. George's, for instance, there is not a seat in the area unlet; while in the area of St. Enoch's there are very few, if any; and in scarcely one of the vacated churches is the increase in the unlet sittings nearly so great as was generally anticipated by the Disruptionists.—Glasgow Paper.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Baring & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Paine & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAHILL,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, DATE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
Do 4 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do 3 months 5 do. do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do 4 months 7 do. do. do. in advance.
Do 3 months 4 do. do. do. in do.
Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$ 5.
EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to Subscribers 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers 50 do.
Subscription to the Register, for one month \$ 1.50.
Broken period less than a month, will be charged as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

Of the **EXTRA COPIES.**
Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 cents.
do. less than 25 do. 10 do.
Non-Subscribers 25 do.
EXTRA.
To Subscribers 25 cents. To Non-Subscribers 50 cents.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c. \$ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion 1.
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Invited to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 42. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1843. No. 670.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SEALED Tenders for Bills, drawn by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council, for a Lac of Company's Rupees (Co's. Rs. 100,000) in sets of Co's. Rs. 2,500, a Co's. Rs. 10,000, payable at Fort William, at thirty days sight, will be received at this office, on or before Thursday, the 20th instant, at noon.

The Tenders to be computed in Mexican, or other republican dollars, and marked "Tenders for Bills on the Governor General of India."

By order, **CHAS. E. STEWART,**
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th October, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received at this office, for Sycee Silver, in large and small Ingots, deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao, or Victoria, at the option of the purchaser, to be paid for by Mexican, or other Republican dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.

Each Tender to state the number of the above described Dollars, that will be given for Seven Hundred and Ten Taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton Standard, as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required.

By order, **CHAS. E. STEWART,**
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 27th September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of the Honorable JOHN ROBERT MORRISON, Esquire, lately Chinese Secretary to Government, and Officiating Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestate will be forthwith granted to ALEXANDER MATHESON, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, and CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, Esquires, and all next of kin, creditors, and others concerned therein, are duly apprized thereof.

By order, **CHAS. E. STEWART,**
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to JAMES FLEMING, trading under the name and firm of FLEMING, LARSEN & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GEMMELL, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GEMMELL & Co., at Hongkong; And all next of kin, creditors, and others concerned therein are duly apprized thereof.

By order, **CHARLES E. STEWART,**
Treasurer and Fin. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, M. le Consul a été nommé, et a été installé, en qualité de Consul de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATILMENTON.
Macao, le 17 Août, 1843.

AVIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont priés de se faire inscrire, sous la protection du Consul de France et de la jouissance des droits et privilèges de cette nation, ou qui pourront être l'objet, par un traité, les lois ou ordonnances des sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, doivent se faire inscrire sur le registre consulaire du Consulat, ou se présenter aux consuls, ou en cas d'impossibilité, adresser au Consul une requête, où ils déclareront, sous

serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques confiées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATILMENTON.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LEON SCHWAGER, will be despatched on 1st October. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain BAYNE will be despatched on 15th October. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



FOR LONDON.

THE CLAUDINE, Captain NORRIS, will receive quick despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "GOOD SUCCESS," from Whampoa. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1833, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARSHALL'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. **JARDINE MATHESON & Co's** Godowns, Here.



FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.**



FOR SALE.

THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 30, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 56 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to **Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. F. PEIRCE.**



FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British built ship, MARY, Captain KERR, will be quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRANJEE HERRAJEE, Canton.** or **HEELEEBOO HUSTOJEE, Macao.** Macao, 27th February, 1843.

LOTTERY or JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invasion of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Shirts and Full Suits, Forked Ornaments, Seal Buttons, Bang Boxes, Official Sticks, Bracelets, Snake, Watch Keys, Vinegar, Brackets, Rings, &c. &c.—the whole are highly valued by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. Wadsworth and Bragden, and which he will dispose of by **LOTTERY**, and solicit the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macao, 31st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE** and **AUCTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now engaged by Captain FRYER.
Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL**, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.
A. H. FRYER.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 20 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with Mr. **WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co.**
ALFRED HUMPHREYS.

6th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China, are from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON Members of the Firm of **JOSEPH HUGHESDON** HUGHESDON BROTHERS by his attorney **CHARLES HUGHESDON** of Calcutta and China.
Macao China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **JOSEPH HUGHESDON** in our Firm ceased yesterday. Mr. **ALEXANDER CALDER** and Mr. **HENRY RUTTER** are this day admitted partners therein, and our business in future will be conducted under the style of **HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.**
HUGHESDON BRS.
Macao China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.** at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**
DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate will be charged.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000. A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. Thus the above may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after the necessary payments.

Persons applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
 THE undersigned has long appointed Agents in
 China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here,
 in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
 Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MALVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE—Storage can be obtained at low rates in
 GILBERT'S Godown, situated where then can be
 no Fire Risk, on application to
 C. V. GILLERIE.
 Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

FOR SALE—A fine "LORCHA," sails fast, and
 carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66
 cubic, Breadth 18, and Depth 7. Apply to
 A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office,
 or to D. J. BARRADAN,
 British Government Agency Office, Macao,
 Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

HORNBERG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of
 China for Sale at the Office of
 Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received
 for sale by
 JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and
 Dooskin for PANTALOONS, of admired pat-
 terns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S
 ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on
 strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to
 JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do.
 Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with
 Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Com-
 passes, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment
 of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers
 of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and
 Finger Glasses, and some very fine DENMARK TABLE
 CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
 W. LANE.
 Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE
 PATTERNS CARPETS; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUS-
 SELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
 W. LANE.
 Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COMBET & Co's
 well known MACHINES, in Hbds. Quarter and Half
 Casks, and in Buttle. Apply to
 FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
 Macao, 20th December, 1842.

In the *Standard* of July 6th, we find the fol-
 lowing remarkable letter from the Rev. Joseph
 Wolff, the well known Missionary to the East.
 It will be seen that he disbelieves the reported
 murder of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly
 at Bokhara, and is willing, if funds be provided,
 to undertake a journey there for their liberation.
 We fear however after the circumstantial
 accounts received of their death, there is little
 hope that these unfortunate Officers may yet
 survive.

*Proposal for the Liberation of Colonel
 Stoddard and Captain Conolly.*

TO ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

13 Richmond-green, Richmond, July 2.
 Gentlemen,—Though a missionary and a
 clergyman myself, and not an officer, I do not
 take up my pen in order to excite your sympathy
 in behalf of a clergyman or missionary, but in
 behalf of two of your fellow officers, Captain
 Conolly and Colonel Stoddard, who are at present
 captives in the great city of Bokhara; but having
 been myself two months at Bokhara, and know-
 ing as I do the character of the inhabitants of
 Bokhara, I am fully convinced that the report
 of their having been put to death is exceedingly
 doubtful—much more so by the source from
 which the report originated. If, therefore, one
 of you, gentlemen, would be inclined to accom-
 pany me to Bokhara, or merely pay the expense
 of the journey there, I am ready to go there, and
 I am fully confident that I shall be able, with
 God's help, to liberate them from captivity with
 the assistance of my Turcoman friends in the
 desert of Khiva and one of the dervishes; but I
 would undertake the journey without making
 myself responsible to the British government,
 and entirely upon my own responsibility. I
 merely want the expense of the journey, and not

one single farthing as a compensation, even
 in case of complete success. I shall be 10 days
 more at Richmond, Surrey; if, therefore, one
 of you brave officers is now ready to accompany
 me, or to assist me in making the journey, let
 him come to me—and we may talk over the
 matters more fully.

I am, gentlemen, your humble and obedient
 servant,
 JOSEPH WOLFF.

Late Curate of High Hovland, in Yorkshire,
 and formerly Missionary in Persia, Bokhara and
 Afghanistan.

We have Cape papers to June 9th; the plun-
 dering incursions of the Caffers on the frontier
 formed a subject of loud and renewed complaint
 among the suffering Farmers, and it was believed
 that the Government would speedily be obliged
 to furnish them more effectual protection. We
 extract the following from the *Zuid Afrikaan* of
 the above date.

"This day about 80 farmers arrived here
 generally armed, and with led horses. They waited
 upon Col Johnstone and stated their views and
 opinions with regard to the existing troubles, and
 the impossibility longer to live under them. The
 Colonel appeared at first reluctant to entertain
 the question, but ultimately agreed to forward
 their remonstrances to the Lieut. Governor."

"It is affirmed that Sir George Napier
 has had for ten months the opinion of Lord
 Stanley, that the executive here have been too
 lenient towards the Caffers, and commanding
 them to take in future more energetic measures."

"We learn that Col. Somerset, who arrived
 in town yesterday, will return to Fort Beaufort
 to-morrow. The Lieut. Governor will proceed
 to the same place on Saturday or Sunday. A
 supply of military stores, is also directed to be
 forwarded there immediately."

"The Cape mail of this morning brings no
 intelligence. But from reports we have heard
 since yesterday, we have every reason to believe
 that the Lieut. Governor is about marching
 troops into Cafferland. We need not, therefore,
 repeat the warning given last week to our coun-
 try friends—to be on the alert. Meanwhile,
 about a hundred English and Dutch farmers have
 assembled at Fort Beaufort, and laid their griev-
 ances before Col. Johnstone, the officer com-
 manding there, who has transmitted an account
 of these proceedings to head-quarters; and the
 Lieut. Governor is expected to proceed to Fort
 Beaufort on Saturday."

We hear with regret that the order for the
 troops at Colesberg to proceed to Fort Beaufort,
 has been countermanded by an order received
 from the Cape this morning."

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—In the *Courier des
 Etats Unis* of this morning, we find this para-
 graph:

"We read in a Washington correspondence
 that Mr. Cushing takes with him a French-
 man, in the capacity of private Secretary. He
 is a man of great learning, and speaks almost
 every living language; he will render the mis-
 sion ten times more real service than all the
 other persons attached to it. His name is
 Hernie."

It appears, however, that Mons. Hernie,
 with all this apparatus of living languages, is ignorant
 of the only two languages for which a visit to
 China has most occasion—namely, the Portu-
 guese, which is spoken at Macao, and the Chi-
 nese itself—for the paragraph goes on to say:

"He has applied himself with arduous study,
 in order to make himself master of the two lan-
 guages which alone are not familiar to him, the
 Portuguese and the Chinese, which he will be
 able to speak and write before the frigate
Bradywine arrives at its destination."

Now verities, as a respected member of the
 corps editorial is wont to say. It takes almost
 a life time to learn Chinese.—N. Y. Evening
 Post, May 25.

SHIP AKBAR.—Shoal in the *China Sea*.—
 The following is an extract of a letter from
 Captain Danneberg, of ship *Akbar*, which vessel
 has just arrived in New York, in a passage of
 125 days from China.—*Boston Journal*.

"We left Macao on the 29th December, and
 had light winds down the China Sea, and on the
 10th day in running for Gaspar Island, we were
 beset and got out to the Eastward toward
 'Trencherous Bay.' At dusk, however, I was
 ten miles from any known danger. At 9 p. m.

it came on squally from the Northward, and at
 10½ p. m. while standing for Gaspar Island,
 under all sail, and going six knots, the ship
 struck a coral reef and stopped entirely; and
 when then sea laid her, she rolled over with her
 lee rail under water; the sea rose she righted,
 and rolled over again the other way. At this
 moment, a heavy squall with a shift of wind
 occurred, the ship took aback, and came off
 the shoal. We then stood on for twenty min-
 utes and anchored in 15 fathoms. At daylight
 Gaspar Island bore NW by N; Pulo L-at SW
 by W; Long Island SE; which bearings place the
 shoal thirteen miles from any danger laid down
 in Horsburgh's Charts—and in fact places the
 shoal in mid channel between the islands
 named. On sounding the pumps immediately
 after clearing the shoal we found the ship had
 sprung a leak, say about 300 strokes per hour;
 but soon ascertaining it to be a steady one, I
 had no doubt of getting home without putting
 into port.

We had heavy weather in the Straits of Sunda,
 and as we could not then keep the ship off the
 wind, to pump her dry, I was compelled to go
 into Rajah Bana Roads, to free the ship, and
 ever since that time we have been obliged to
 keep the ship off her course frequently, for that
 purpose, which will account for my long pa-
 sage. I am convinced also that a part of the
 'shoe' must be athwart-ship, as we could dis-
 tinctly feel a jar, after getting off the shoal, as
 if something thumping. The ship has been
 getting crank every day, and I judge from ap-
 pearances that we have pumped out a good deal
 of our sugar. The ship was so crank in cross-
 ing the North East trades, that we only made
 130 miles per day, under the same circum-
 stances, if the ship had been stiff, we could have
 made 230, or more. I was obliged to stop at
 St. Helena, to procure pump leather."

THE LATE ECCLESIASTICAL DISRUPTION.—Our
 readers at a distance will perhaps be anxious to
 learn how our good town stands affected by the
 recent schism in the Church. We have much
 satisfaction in stating that the community con-
 tinues to be distinguished by that degree of
 moderation and good sense which kept it com-
 paratively free from excitement during the
 struggle that has just ended in a wide-spread
 disruption of the social fabric in Scotland. The
 congregations of the Establishment not only
 adhere to the Church of their fathers, but, we
 learn on good authority, received considerable
 accessions at the settlements last term.—*Ayr
 Observer*.

THE SEAT LETTING.—Taking everything into
 consideration, the seats in the various churches
 here have let well. In the West Church, the
 lettings on Saturday amounted to about £220,
 being £70 over last year, and numbers of ap-
 plicants could not obtain seats! In the North
 Church, the amount is only about £1, 10s. less
 than last year. In the South Church, the letting
 has gone on well; and in other churches, more
 seats have been taken than was expected, while
 nothing is known of who the pastors are likely
 to be who will occupy the vacant pulpits. If
 we look back to the exultation of the Evangelical
 party, while predicting the melancholy appear-
 ance of our deserted churches, we cannot but
 believe that, notwithstanding what Mr. Parker
 calls their "regeneration," they will feel a little
 twinge of the "old man," when they see how far
 short the result comes of their manifold predic-
 tions.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

COTTON DOMESTICS.—We find the following
 paragraph in the *New-Haven Herald* of Friday:
 The great cotton manufactories of Lowell and
 other parts of New-England have sold out their
 heavy stocks, slick and clean, and are now
 working on contracts. A gentleman who was
 in Boston on Tuesday was unable to buy a bale
 of sheeting of the make of either of the several
 factories whose goods have heretofore been lying
 piled up. The goods have recently paid well,
 wherever they have been shipped, exciting a
 demand which has swept the market. A com-
 parison of the cash price of the lower grades of
 cotton cloths at Boston and Manchester, proves
 that prices are now from ten to twenty per cent
 cheaper on this side than on the other; so that
 the Bostonians have actually made shipments to
 Liverpool, with orders to pay the duty, which
 is but ten per cent, and forward the goods to
 Manchester for sale.

The New-York Journal of Commerce says, it is estimated that within ninety days, not less than forty thousand packages of domestic cotton manufactures have been exported from this country to almost all parts of the world. The value is perhaps fifty dollars a package, or two millions of dollars in the aggregate. [Boston Transcript.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

OCTOBER 17TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Straits	28th Aug.
Calcutta	21st Aug.	Java	8th Aug.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manilla	2nd Sept.
Madras	26th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
China	4th Aug.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October. ARRIVED. 1843.

9. *MAKIPPA, Fraser*, from Bogue fort.
9. *HARLEQUIN*, —, from Macao.
9. *H.M.S. CHILDERS, com. Wellesley*, from Bogue.
10. *MOWAT, Gilbert*, from Bally.
10. *REYNOLDS COWANES, Hill*, from Whampoa.
10. *Hops, Crawford*, from Clyde.
10. *CHARLOTTE, Liebschueger*, from Whampoa.
12. *CURRAH*, put back thro' stress of weather.
12. *THURBIA*, —, from Macao.
14. *WALLOCK, Bell*, from Calcutta.
14. *ZENOBIA, (Am.) Kenny*, from New York.
14. *H. M. St. DRIVER, com. Hayes*, from Macao.
15. *HELENA, (Am.) Benjamin*, from Calles.
15. *SHANE CASTLE, Petrie*, from Madras.
15. *Hector, Flobert*, from Penang.
15. *QUEEN MAR, Ainley*, from Calcutta.
15. *ARDABER, McIntyre*, from Sea (put back).
16. *GOOD SUCCESS, Kames*, from Whampoa.

October. SAILED. 1843.

15. *JUDITH AILAN, Hayes*, for Whampoa.
15. *REYNOLDS COWANES, Hill*, for do.
15. *MAKIPPA, Fraser*, for do.
15. *GABRIEL, Case*, for do.
14. *THURBIA*, —, for Macao.
14. *ANNA MARIA, West*, for China.
15. *H. M. St. SPYER, com. Matland*, for Macao.
16. *Hector, Flobert*, for Macao.

The Barque Margaret Wilkie, Captain R. Suttie, sailed from Madras on the 19th August for Singapore and China.

The Ship Castle Eden, Captain Reade, was loading for China, time of sailing not fixed.

By recent arrivals we have received Calcutta Papers to the 21st August and from Madras to the 26th. The accounts of trade at the Port of Calcutta are very satisfactory and the rains which had for some time been defective had latterly been abundant so that all fears for the Crops this season seem at an end. The Indigo Crop though not quite equal to that of 1841 is expected greatly to exceed that of last year, and the quantity of sugar produced in India is rapidly increasing. From Delhi the accounts are very distressing, sickness prevailing to a fearful extent.

Our Contemporary of the Canton Press last week published some very interesting translations of Chinese Proclamations &c. two of which we have given below. The others contain a proposal from Keenen the Lord Mayor of Moukden for enriching the Treasury and making up for the defalcation occasioned by the dishonesty of the "Kings and others High Ministers, Superintendents of the Treasury," by increasing the taxes; and the Memorial from Kekung Lord Governor of Kwangtung respecting the suppressing of the Pirates on the West Coast. It does not yet appear how the Lord Mayor's proposal has been received by the Imperial Court: but the Governor of Kwangtung's Memorial shows a disastrous state of affairs; "the useless fellow" Changwoo, acting Commodore and the equally useless Admiral Wookun-keen instead of subduing the Pirates having allowed themselves to be blockaded by the Pirates, and are now dependent upon them for a supply of provisions to preserve their crews from starvation.

H. E. the Governor returned to Hongkong on Saturday in the Steamer Driver after signing the Supplementary Treaty, the

provisions of which are not yet made public.

We willingly insert another letter from our Correspondent Senex with whose views as to the healthiness of the Island we fully agree, and have no doubt the remedial measures he proposes, if thoroughly carried out, would be attended with the most beneficial effects. This has been a season particularly unhealthy, and the effects have been by no means confined to Hongkong, although here many and valuable lives have fallen a sacrifice. At Macao also the number of deaths has been much beyond the average rate of mortality, and we have been informed from a quarter on which we can rely that the per centage of deaths is scarcely if at all inferior to what has occurred here; only they are mostly confined to the Chinese and the lower orders of the Portuguese. This again goes far to confirm the views of Senex that the sickness here has been much aggravated if not caused by insufficient, damp, or ill ventilated dwellings and undue exposure to the sun. We are sorry to hear that a few cases of fever have again appeared among the inhabitants of Victoria, but fortunately of a less virulent type, and as yet none of them mortal. Among the Military, the cases seem scarcely to be fewer than ever, and two or three funerals seem the daily average.

Our Chief Magistrate having reason to believe that a great number of the depredations lately perpetrated were traceable to the Chinese inhabiting the mat-houses, issued orders for them to remove. As these were paid no attention to a more summary method was adopted, formerly more in vogue than at present, and on Monday evening last the whole were burnt down. The circumstance has occasioned a good deal of discussion, and we have been requested to publish some ill-natured strictures upon the proceeding. In such a matter there can be no doubt individual cases of hardship must have occurred, but how was it possible to make a discrimination? and while all have been grumbling that no means were taken to protect our property, and calling loudly for more energetic measures, it is not very gracious thus to animadvert on such measures when adopted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

My Dear Sir,—In this my third note to you, it was my intention to offer some suggestions respecting a new body of police, to be called the *Hongkong Rangers*, so alert and watchful that no bands of robbers, or petty pilferers, will longer dare to move abroad. The rangers shall be so numerous and strong, that, on all ordinary occasions, the military will not be required for nightly patrol, and consequently will be saved from one of the many causes of mortality among them. But reserving for the present what I may have to suggest regarding the Hongkong Rangers, I must beg leave to say a few words on another subject of vital interest to the Colony.

Most frightful rumors have gone abroad respecting the unhealthiness of all who inhabit this island, or frequent its waters. True it is that there has been much sickness and many deaths—and not in Hongkong alone, but in other places. The mortality among the troops here has been very great this past summer, but not greater than it has been at other places at other times. Witness Tientsin in 1841; and Kulang in 1842. If I mistake not the harbor of Hongkong, frequented for some years by foreign shipping, has been equally as healthy as any of the outer anchorages, and far more healthy than Whampoa. This year there seems to have been as much mortal sickness afloat as on shore.

While many have been sick, there have been here not a few hale and healthy; and for all the sickness that has prevailed, there are palpable causes, aside from the climate—which may be good, or it may be bad. Time perhaps, will show which. I know the ground—the whole earth—was once cursed for the sins of our high progenitors; but, Mr. Editor, you are not prepared, I presume, to pronounce the climate of Hongkong to be less salubrious than that of the neighboring islands. There may be unhealthy sites; yet it would be strange if the whole island, having such great diversity in its surface, should be found insalubrious.

The site of the western barracks has been pronounced unhealthy, and abandoned; stop, I am not sure that the site has been condemned, or ought to be; yet it is true the barracks have been abandoned. And in my judgment, all the barracks on this side of the island, in which the troops are now quartered—and, indeed, most of the mat-houses of the officers—are utterly unfit for the residence of men. Men cannot live long in such. Even the hospitals are miserable—that at the western barracks, for many months, was a real generator of diseases, and the poor fellows shuddered at the thought of entering it.

Do you ask what is now to be done? I answer: (1) uproot every blade of paddy; (2) cut deep channels for all the water that flows from the hillsides, and render all the valleys dry as possible; (3) let all offal, slaughter houses, and much more that I dare not name, be swept as with a broom of fire; (4) let good residences, dry, cool, and airy, be erected; (5) let men avoid the midday sun, and the midnight air; and (6) last, but not least, let all be temperate, both in eating and in drinking. What think you of these hints? Do they stand in reason, or in error? Please tell your gentle readers, and your humble and obscure friend and servant.

SENEX.

Victoria, Oct. 14th, 1843.

The "Canton Press" after reporting the arrival of the new governor at Macao, and his being installed into office as stated in our last number adds.

"We cannot allow this occasion to pass over without rendering our feeble tribute of praise to the administration of our late Governor M. Pinto. He was at the head of this government during the last seven or eight years, during which, and particularly in the years 1839 and 40, he frequently found himself placed in circumstances of considerable difficulty, from which however he knew to extricate the city with no common ability. During his government not only the financial affairs of the city have been much improved, but much has likewise been done for its external improvement, and his government has in every respect been a prosperous one. M. Silveira e Pinto, on leaving China, will take with him not alone from the Portuguese population the best wishes for his prosperity and that of his amiable family, but also those of the foreign community, who will remember with pleasure his courteous and affable manners, and the protection he, whenever able afforded them.

Another affray of a serious nature took place here on the afternoon of Sunday last. A religious procession was coming from the Senate square, when a Chinese, in the act of picking a Soldier's pocket, was detected by the latter and knocked down. This occasioned some disturbance and a riot ensued, in which the Chinese mustered in great numbers, and it is even said that many boats with thieves had that afternoon come over from the opposite shore, intent on mischief. Be this as it may, the guard attending the procession finding the mob becoming more dense and troublesome every moment, fired upon it, and three Chinese are said to have been killed. Two nights after a Sepoy of the garrison was found murdered in one of the backstreets of the town.—Ibid.

This representation was made on the 9th day of the 5th month, of the 23rd year of Tien-kwang (6th June 1843) and the answer thereto was despatched to Hangchow, on the 17th day of the 6th month (14th of July).

Low, the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Chekeang has sent in a memorial inquiring whether he ought to delay or urge on the collection of the new Taxes at the Military station of Tientsin to the following effect. "The inhabitants of the Military station of Tientsin, have now been recently recovered, and many of their fields are lying waste, and if as customary we take measures for the collection of the lawful duties, the means of the people will be inadequate to such a proceeding."

In order therefore to give proof of our benevolence, we direct that his request may be granted, and we now command that the collection of the duties of the Military station of Tientsin, such as Land Tax, Gabelle, and all other customs whether direct or indirect, in money, or in kind, shall altogether be deferred for some time, to manifest our compassion. Let this be

made known to the Board (of Revenue). Respect this.

An Imperial Edict has been received to the following effect.

In the Treasury office of the Board of Revenue, certain inspectors and other officers have been fixed upon to Superintend the disbursements and receipts thereof, and we have again and again appointed Kings and other such High ministers to be Superintendents of the Treasury, and to investigate its affairs. This year we made another addition to this number of two Auditors, a Manchoo and Chinese, and the whole of these Officers had quite sufficient ability to enable them to fulfil their duty, in arranging and examining into matters. How is it then that the whole of them have been so exceedingly blind and stupid, as to give rise to a very serious affair? For, this year on account of a case that had happened of Changchingpaou, one of the officers of the Treasury, having embezzled some of the public money, we appointed a great minister to investigate the whole affair. Now to day Weikin and the other have sent in their report in reply, wherein they state that all the items of voluntary contributions as given in the accounts, coincide with the amount of money now in possession, but that of the old boards of the regular duties that have been stored up, both in rice, as well as in silver, there is a deficit of more than 9,252,000 Taels; indeed such a business as this has never before been heard of.

On perusing this statement, my anger knew no bounds, for that the whole of them should dare of their own accord, and according to their pleasure, to seize upon the Public Revenue is like burying their feelings, in the very depth of blindness and acting in a similar manner with the common thieves of the country, and we ought straight-way to punish them very severely in order to uphold the terror of the laws. But this affair has been going on for many years, and during that time the mandarins that have been in office are not a few, and the clerks and servants in the establishments have been very numerous, get if we do, not truly and rigorously investigate this matter, I am apprehensive that it will enable them to get out of the scrape, and escape the net of the law. Since the 6th year of the reign of Keaking (1801) the Mandarins belonging to the Treasury, that have successively come into, and those that have retired from office, have all been blood relations, and faithful ministers of high rank, and though they followed each other in succession, still not one of them ever examined into affairs, but so much did they disgrace their station, that not one man amongst them would denounce their treachery. Are none of the Kings ashamed of their conduct? I blame myself because I did not thoroughly know the talent of my men, and my mortification on this account is exceeding great.

We direct that they be given over to the Board (of Punishment) and let them take away their offices and titles and pass very severe sentence upon them. Further more concerning this matter, we command that a committee may be appointed consisting of Mo-chang-ah (Prime Minister) Kingching, Yuching, and Saeshingah, and let them examine into it and manage it. As for those officers of the Treasury, with the auditors, clerks and servants, we also direct that distinct inquiries may be set on foot concerning them, and let them be very severely punished. Regarding this deficiency in the money of the Treasury, the said committee ought to apply their whole minds in devising proper means for recovering and making it up by various fines, and duly report their proceedings. Respect this.—Ibid.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE BENGALESE PRESIDENCY DURING THE LAST COMMERCIAL YEAR.—We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Wilkinson's Commercial Annual for the year 1842-43, and avail ourselves of the valuable information it furnishes, to present a brief view of the present state of our external commerce.

The entire value of the Imports during the past year in the Port of Calcutta exhibits an increase over the preceding year of nearly thirty lakhs of Rupees; the imports in 1841-42, having been, in round figures, Rs. 54,200,000; and in 1842-43, Rs. 87,100,000. In the Exports there is a decrease of nearly four lakhs of Rs., the value in 1841-42 having been Rs. 82,900,000 and in 1842-43, Rs. 78,500,000. This is accounted

for by the diminished export of the single article of Indigo, of which the quantity sent abroad in the last year was twenty-five lakhs less than in the preceding period. In fact, our exports are always liable to great fluctuations, owing to the variation in the produce and price of Indigo, and the untidy value of Opium; two articles which form nearly one half our entire exports. It is quite possible therefore that the result of one year may appear more unfavourable than of the year which preceded it, though in every other article of export, except these two staples, there may in reality be a general increase. To ascertain the strength of commercial improvement it is necessary, therefore to take a wider field of comparison than that of any two consecutive years; and in this view of the case we shall find that there has been a steady and most gratifying increase both of imports and exports. Thus, the average of Imports in the six years ending April 1838, was Rs. 32,300,000; the average of the five succeeding years, ending with April last, was Rs. 52,400,000. In the first named period, the average of our Exports was Rs. 54,900,000; in the last mentioned period, Rs. 78,800,000. During the last five years therefore there has been an increase of two millions sterling a year, or two crores of Rupees, in the value of our Imports, and the same augmentation in the value of our Exports; which proves that the capacity of the country to consume British manufactures, as well as its productive powers, have been steadily on the increase.

The consumption of Tea has been more than doubled, in the last four years. In the year 1839-40, the imports were, Rs. 134,000. In the past year, Rs. 302,000. But comparing the two periods, on which our calculations are based, we find that in the first four years the imports were to the extent of two lakhs annually; in the last four years, they averaged four lakhs and forty thousand. It is possible that some portion of this increase may have arisen from the importation of Tea which was eventually sent to Great Britain, during the troubles in China; but since the year in which the largest importation occurred, there has been a steady and considerable increase upon the average of preceding years, and we are much disposed to attribute it to the increased consumption of this article among the more wealthy natives.—F. of India, Aug. 10.

Our accounts from Afghanistan continue to speak of the distracted state of Kabul, and more particularly of the oppressions of the Dost which are represented as beyond description, especially towards those who have been in any way the friend of the English in former times.

He has dismissed as already stated by our Lahore news writer, the Bhokara Agent with a threatening answer, and has sent a friendly deputation to the Governor of Meshid, and his son at Herat, who had arrived there on the part of the King of Persia.

Lahore, July 19th. Two Hirkarns arrived from Cabul with news of the 2nd July to the effect that Dost Mahomed had imprisoned Amenoollah Khan and put him in chains and also confined upwards of twenty of the influential men of the place. Zuman Khan had assembled some 5 or 6000 men and was determined on attacking Dost Mahomed.

DELHI.—The weather is most beautiful, the sickness fearful and on the increase, so great indeed in cantonments that guards of a Naick and four cannot be allowed, and our garrison has indicated upon that of Meerut for two companies of Native Infantry to assist in the current garrison duties, and remain until the return of the Kurnal treasure party. In the town the sickness does not abate, and is most deplorable, the members of entire families being quite unable, through fever, to assist one another; the inconvenience is greatly felt in the want of workmen and servants, many families having the whole of their establishments unable to do any work.

Head-quarters, Simla, 3d August.—The following orders, by Major General Lord Saltoun, a. c. a. and c. c. n. commanding the land forces in China, are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council:

Dated 7th April 1843.—Appointing Captain T. M. Edwards, of her Majesty's 98th foot, to act as assistant quarter master general, in the room of Captain C. Edwards, of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, directed to place himself at

the disposal of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated 23d April 1843.—1. Directing Lieut. T. DeHavilland, of Her Majesty's 53th foot, to be relieved from the appointment of military Magistrate at Chusan, and repair to Hongkong, in order to be employed by his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, on the survey of that island, in the civil department.

2. Directing Lieutenant E. W. Sargent, of Her Majesty's 16th Royal Irish, to proceed to Hongkong, to be employed on the same duty.

3. Directing Capt. D. Banfield, of the 56th N. I. to proceed to Chusan, and assume the duties of military Magistrate, vice Lieut. De Havilland.—Englishman, August 21.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—An account of an awful and sudden death on board the ship *Ann*, capt. Pryce, on her passage out, has been communicated to us.—It would appear while the vessel was lying off the Cape and the men were aloft reefing Topsails, there was much lightning, which was attracted by some part of the Iron work where the hands were employed, when one of them, a man named Rose, was not only struck by the electric fluid and killed, but carried by the force of the shock upwards of a hundred yards from the part of the yard where he was sitting, overboard, when he immediately sank.

—This as may be supposed, was a dreadful sight to all on board.—It would appear also, that a portion of the electric fluid descended to the Hatchway, as was discovered by the smoke and vapour caused; there it took another direction and escaped fortunately, without doing further mischief—had it gone below the consequences would, in all probability, have been most terrific, as we understand the *Ann* had a quantity of powder in her Hold.—Spectator, Aug. 21.

ASSAM TEA SALE.—A tea sale took place last Saturday at the Calcutta Exchange on account of the Government in part, and in part of the produce manufactured by the Singphos. The samples of some of the Government Pekoe were we understand particularly good, but the run of the lots was very poor, and the price all fetched very low indeed. All shippers from the previous sales have made bad speculations. We regret this sincerely, as the failure of quality in the early shipments of these goods is very much against a realization of the hopes entertained that the article produced in Assam would turn out generally a new staple export. The Company, Tea Company we mean, manages we suppose on a better principle: if so, it is to be lamented that care should not be taken to raise the general character of the article wherever produced, and it is surely the interest of Government, as well as the duty of itself and its officers, to see that nothing is neglected, in developing a new branch of resource to further the accomplishment of that object rather as respects the important question of quality than quantity.—Ibid, 23.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. Sp. Du.....8.
Easy lessons in Chinese.....82.5.
Best designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....per 100	} 42.
Opium Orders.....	
Circulars &c.....	
Comptroller's Notes &c.....	
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts.....	
Langston's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	} 84.
Survey Bills.....	
Police, and Police papers.....	
Auction Bills.....according to size	} 95.
N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies: other work as may be contracted for.	

DIED on the Evening of the 14th Instant.
THOMAS W. WOODWARD, Esq.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ramage & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, DATE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
For Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. do. do.
Register For Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per annum \$ 5.
EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.
Subscription to the Register, for one month \$1.50.
Broken period less than a month, will be charged as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

EXTRA COPIES
Of the Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 cents.
do. less than do. 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.
EXTRAS.
To Subscribers..... 25 cents. To Non-Subscribers..... 50 cents
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... \$ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 6

ADVERTISEMENTS — INTENDED TO APPEAR IN Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 43. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1843. No. 671.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for Bills, drawn by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on GEORGE LENOX CONYNGHAM, Esq., Downing Street, London, for the Sum of £1,000, in Sets of £250, and £500, payable at Thirty days sight, will be received at this Office on or before Monday, the 30th instant, at noon.
The Tenders to be Sealed, and Marked on the Cover — "Tenders for Bills on GEORGE LENOX CONYNGHAM, Esq."
By Order,

CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 21st October, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SEALED Tenders for Bills, drawn by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council, for a Lac of Company's Rupees (Co's. Rs. 100,000) in sets of Co's. Rs. 2,500, a Co's. Rs. 10,000, payable at this Office, on or before Thursday, the 28th instant, at noon.
The Tenders to be computed in Mexican, or other republican dollars, and marked "Tenders for Bills on the Governor General of India."
By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th October, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received at this office, for Sycee Silver, in large and small Ingots, deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao, or Victoria, at the option of the purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican, or other Republican dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.

Each Tender to state the number of the above described Dollars, that will be given for Seven Hundred and Ten Taels (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton Standard, as well as the total number of Taels of Sycee Silver required.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 27th September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of the Honorable JOHN ROBERT MONRO, Esquire, lately Chinese Secretary to Government, and Officiating Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestate will be forthwith granted to ALEXANDER MATHESON, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, and CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, Esquires, and all next of kin, creditors, and others concerned therein, are duly apprized thereof.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 28th September, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS EDWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of EDWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.


NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to AMOS FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKIN & Co., at Manoa, and to WILLIAM GIBBELL, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. T. GIBBELL & Co., at Hongkong; And all next of kin, of K. Creditors and others concerned herein are duly apprized thereof.


By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843.


CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.


A VIS. — Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. CHALLAUX, vice-consul, s'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.
Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.


A VIS. — Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont, prévenus qu'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.
Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.


 **FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**
THE BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE, Captain McGAFFNEY, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 10th, and from Macao on the 20th November. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.**
THE PRINCE REGENT, Captain CHIFF, will be despatched from Macao on the 1st November. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.


 **FOR BOMBAY.**
THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LEBLANC, will be despatched on 1st October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.


 **FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.**
THE HELEN, Captain BAYNE, will be despatched on 15th October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.


 **FOR LONDON.**
THE CLAUDINE, Captain NORMAN, will receive quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

 **FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.**
THE "GOOD SUCCESS", from Whampoa. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

 **FOR SALE.**
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 120 tons measurement, built in Chester in 1830, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cable, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARLYN's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.'s Godowns, Here.

 **FOR SALE.**
THE American clipper schooner "SWALLOW" 120 tons register, built in Mexico, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 22, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and with remarkably fast dimensions, length 88 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to W. P. PEIRCE, Macao, May 24th, 1843.

 **FOR SALE.**
THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to JNO : SMITH.

 **FOR LONDON.**
THE A. I. British built Ship, MARY, Captain KERR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao, 27th February, 1843.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY next, 28th instant, will be sold by PUBLIC SALE, at the House of the Honorable ALEXANDER R. JOHNSTON. All the furniture of said house, consisting of —
Dinner Sets, Glass Ware,
Breakfast Sets, Couches,
Desert Sets, Ahuris,
Set of Silver, Books,
Set of German Silver, Wardrobes,
Set of Knives and Forks, Sedan Chair,
Bedsteads, Carriage and Harness,
&c. &c. &c.
P. TOWNSEND,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1843.

NOTICE — A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the "CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE" will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday the 31st day of October 1843 — at Eleven A. M.
JARDINE, MATHESON and Co.
General Agents.
"Canton Insurance Office."
Macao, 21st October, 1843.

NOTICE — Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.
HUGHESDON CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.
JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of JEWELLERY, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suits, Forehead Ornaments, Secret Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Bracelets, Seals, Water Keys, Vinaigrettes, Brooches, Rings, &c. — the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. WATSON and BRUGDEN, and which he will DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY, and solicits the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macao, 21st September, 1843.

NOTICE — JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.
Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE — The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.
A. H. FRYER.
Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 30 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, under the firm of HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co.

8th Sept., 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate will be charged.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £8,000.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MACVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANTS GODOWN, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Road.

TRANS-ANTHIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET.

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND).

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N.B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

FOR SALE—A fine "LORCHA", sails & rig, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 60 coils, Breadth 16, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office.

or to **D. J. BARRADAS.**

British Government Agency Office, Macao.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1843.

HORN-BURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doobies for PANTALOONS, of selected patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**

Macao, 22th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS Rugs, also a few CHINESE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRONZE Pedestal Table, LAMP, do. Hanging Lamp with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half HOUR GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COFFART & Co's well known MACHINES, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottle. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co,

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.
Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS: by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S.; and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFF OF St. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS: by W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order—

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remitted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consigners may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

January, 1843. Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, *CUNNINGHAM CHRISTIANITY*. Sp. Dm. \$2.50. Easy lessons in Chinese. Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE—At the Hongkong Register Office; the Canton Register for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$6 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38 and 42, price \$3 a vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by John Slade at \$2 per copy.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 1841, &c. \$1 per copy.

A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1840, 41, 42, 43, \$1 per copy.

Navy Bills, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies. Calcutta Bank Bills of exchange \$2 per 100 copies.

NOTICE—Charges for JOE PAINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange per 100
Opium Orders " \$2.
Circulars &c. " "
Comptroller's Notes &c. " "
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts " "
Liquor's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c " "
Nav. Bills, " "
Policies, and Folio pages " \$2.
Auction Bills, according to size

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

PROCLAMATION.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, now makes public, for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects, the annexed abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, which was finally concluded, sealed, and signed at the City of Hoo-Mun-Chai, on the 8th day of October 1843, by the said Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, &c. &c.

His Majesty The Emperor of China having consented to ratify the Supplementary Treaty, without waiting for the previous ratification of Her Majesty The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., one of the Original Copies

(of which four were signed and sealed) has been forwarded to Peking for that purpose, and will be transmitted, with a copy for Her Majesty The Queen's ratification, to England, as soon as it is received back.

In the mean-time, and until the Treaty shall be duly ratified, exchanged, and published, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary by this Proclamation, enjoins and requires all Her Majesty's Subjects by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign, to be obedient to, and guided by, the provisions of the said Treaty, as set forth in the annexed abstract.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House at Victoria, (Hongkong), this 18th day of October, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

ABSTRACT

Supplementary Treaty

BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PREAMBLE—The Preamble provides, that the Articles of the Supplementary Treaty "shall be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the Original Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship."

ARTICLE I.—Provides for the New Tariff being in force at the five Ports of Canton, Fuchowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

ARTICLE II.—Provides for the General Regulations of Trade being in force at the aforesaid five Ports.

ARTICLE III.—Provides that all penalties or confiscations made under the 11th clause of the said General Regulations of Trade, shall belong to the Government of China.

ARTICLE IV.—Provides that British Merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five Ports named in Article I, that the British Merchant Ships shall not repair to any other Ports or places in China; that if they do so, in contravention of this Article, the Chinese Authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both Vessel and Cargo, and that all Chinese Subjects discovered clandestinely trading with British Merchants at any other Ports or Places in China shall be punished as the law in China may direct.

ARTICLE V.—Provides for the IV Clause of the General Regulations of Trade being applicable to both parties.

ARTICLE VI.—Provides that English Merchants and others residing at, or resorting to, the five Ports shall not go into the surrounding Country, beyond certain distances (to be fixed by the local Authorities and Consuls) and "on no pretence for purposes of traffic;" and that if any person, whatever his rank, station or calling, disobey this Article and "wander away into the country" he shall be seized and "handed over to the British Consul for suitable punishment."

ARTICLE VII.—Provides for British Subjects and their families residing, agreeably to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, at the different Ports named in Article I, and for their being allowed to buy or rent ground and Houses at fair and equitable rates, such as will be "amongst the people, without exaction on either side." The Ground and houses, so to be sold or rented, to be set apart by the local Authorities in Communication with the Consuls.

ARTICLE VIII.—Provides for all Foreign Countries, whose subjects or Citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, being admitted to the five Ports, named in Article I, on the same terms as England.

ARTICLE IX.—Provides for all Chinese Criminals and Offenders against the Law, who may flee to Hongkong, or to British Ships of War, or to British Merchantmen for refuge, being "delivered up on proof or admission of their guilt;" and for any Sailor, Soldier, or other person, whatever his Case or Country, who is a Subject of the Crown of England and who may, from any cause, or on any pretence, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese Territory, being seized and confined by the Chinese Authorities, and forthwith sent to the nearest Consular, or other British Government Officer.

ARTICLE X.—Provides for a British Ship of War being stationed at each of the five Ports, "to ensure good order and discipline amongst the Crews of Merchant Shipping, and to support the necessary Authority of the Consul over British Subjects." The Crews of such Ships of War to be "carefully restrained by the Officer Commanding," and the rules regarding not straying into the Country to be applicable to them, in the same manner as to the Crews of Merchant Ships. The Ships of War to be in no degree liable to Port Charges or any of the General Regulations laid down for Trade.

ARTICLE XI.—Provides for the British Forces being withdrawn from Chusan (Tinghae) and Koolungsoo being restored to the Chinese Government, agreeable to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, the moment all the monies stipulated for, in that Treaty, shall be paid; and "the British Plenipotentiary, distinctly and voluntarily, agrees that, all dwelling Houses, Store-houses, Barracks and other Buildings, that the British Troops or People may have occupied, or intermediately built or repaired, shall be handed over, on the evacuation of the Ports, exactly as they stand."

ARTICLE XII.—Provides for the British Plenipotentiary instructing the different Consuls, (in addition to the Proclamation, the Plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all Persons, being British Subjects, trading under their Superintendence"—and, in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprise the Chinese Authorities "who will proceed to seize, and confiscate, all goods, whatever their value or nature—that may have been so smuggled;" and will, likewise, "be at liberty to prohibit the Vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further and to send her way, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid." All Chinese Subjects, whether Custom House Officers or others, who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling are, by this Article, to be punished as the Chinese Authorities shall think fit.

ARTICLE XIII.—Provides for all Persons, whether Natives of Chinese or otherwise, conveying goods to Hongkong for sale on obtaining a Pass or Port Clearance from one of the five Ports, named in Article I; and paying the duties agreeable to the Tariff on such Goods. It also provides for Natives of China repairing to Hongkong to purchase Goods, and for their obtaining a Pass from the Custom House of one of the five Ports, should they require a Chinese Vessel to carry away their purchases. These Passes to be restored at the expiration of each trip.

ARTICLE XIV.—Provides for an Officer of the British Government examining the Registers and Passes of all Chinese Vessels visiting Hongkong to buy or sell Goods; and, for any Vessel which may not have a Register or Pass being "considered an unauthorized, or smuggling Vessel" and not being allowed to trade. "By this arrangement it is to be hoped, that Piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented."

ARTICLE XV.—Provides for debts, incurred by Chinese Dealers or Merchants at Hongkong, being recovered through the English Courts of Justice. Should the debtor fly from Hongkong to the Chinese Territory and be known or found to have property, real or personal, the IV clause of the General Regulations will be applicable to the case, on application being made by the Consul. In like manner, should a British Merchant incur debts at any of the five Ports and fly to Hongkong, the British Authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese Officers, "institute an investigation into the Claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them, to the utmost of his means."

ARTICLE XVI.—Provides for a monthly Return of Passes granted to Chinese Vessels to visit Hongkong, being furnished to the British Officer referred to in Article XIV, by the Hoppo of Canton, and for a similar return being made by the said officer.

ARTICLE XVII. also termed "Additional Article,"—Provides for all Cutters, Schooners, Lorchas, and such small vessels, that ply between Canton and Hongkong or between Canton and Macao, passing as they have hitherto done, free of all Port Charges, "if they only carry Passengers, letters, or baggage;" but, if they carry any dutiable articles, however small the

quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one shilling per ton Register. This Article further provides for the smallest of such Vessels being considered to be 75 tons burthen and the largest 150 tons burthen; beyond which last size they are to be classed as foreign Ships and to be charged Tonnage dues according to Article V, of the General Regulations.

The following three Rules were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the Port of Canton, for the guidance of these small Vessels.

1st.—"Every British Schooner, Cutter, Lorch, &c., shall have a sailing letter "or Register, in Chinese and English, under the Seal and Signature of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burthen, &c. &c."

2nd.—"Every Schooner, Cutter, Lorch, and such Vessel shall report herself as large Vessels are required to do at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries Cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing letter "or Register to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the Hoppo for her to discharge her Cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the III Clause of the General Regulations."

3rd.—"When the inward Cargo is discharged and an outward one (if intended) taken on board and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the Register or Sailing letter, and allow the Vessel to depart."

THE CONCLUSION.—Provides for the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the Vermilion Pencil, the Imperial Commissioner, will deliver the very Copy of the Treaty containing it, into the hands of His Excellency Hwang, Judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the Plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise graciously assenting to, and confirming the Treaty" the British Plenipotentiary will despatch that Copy of the Treaty containing the Royal Sign Manual, by a specially appointed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of His said Excellency Hwang "who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner as a Rule and a Guide to both Nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our Peace and Friendship."

"A most important Supplementary Treaty."

Signed and Sealed, &c. &c. &c.

L. S.
OF H. B. M.'S
PLENIPOTENTIARY.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER.

L. S.
OF THE IMPERIAL
COMMISSIONER.

(Signed)

KEYING, (in Tartar.)

A true Abstract.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—SLAVE INTERSECTION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., in sixty-six hours from Havana. We learn from the Picayune, one of the editors of which was a passenger in the steamer, that on the day previous to her sailing an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From the accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas, some 7 or 8 weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their owners and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed.

So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents

that the Admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately despatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brigs of war, and another steamer to follow with troops, without delay. These vessels were all to sail immediately, Gen. Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By our next accounts from the Havana, which we shall look for with anxiety, we may expect to hear more fully the details of the melancholy incident.—N. Y. Sun, July 6.

"On the subject of Hydropathy I have not so much to say. In one sense it may be vaguely defined as the antipode of what Burns would call "Wex-dro-pathy," as it recognizes nothing in the shape of "barley bree," but its positive and practical application is external, and I have a knowledge of two or three cases, among personal friends, of most astonishing re-invigoration from long standing chronic complaints, such as rheumatism and indigestion; and I have also been satisfied by unquestionable testimony, in respect to cures of scrofula, ulcers, and general debility, which are truly wonderful. Medical men of eminence, who were at first opposed to the system, now strenuously encourage it, and conscientious physicians send their patients to one or other of the Hydropathic establishments, which are fast arising in the principal cities of England. I have seen two of these establishments, one at Harrow and one at Bath, and nothing can exceed the elegance and comfort of all the arrangements, nor the scientific ingenuity with which the various bathing apparatuses are planned, for every kind of watering—from the shower bath, and heavy column of water, down to the minutest stream which it may be necessary to apply to any particular spot of the body. There is no empiricism about the matter. Reason itself assures us of the bracing and generally invigorating effects of bathing, and if we at first startle at the idea of fevers being cured, or inflammation prevented or checked by the envelopment of the body, or the wrapping of some part of it, in well-damped sheets, or cloths, it is after all but the principle of placing ice on the head, or the apparently anomalous and modern practice of giving cayenne or similar gargles for an inflaming sore throat. Be that as it may, however, there can be no doubt of the efficaciousness of the system, and of its getting rapidly into general repute, and when it comes to be properly understood and applied in India, I do not doubt that many a puerile fever which now terminates fatally, will be arrested in its course, and that many a debilitated frame, will have new stamina infused into it, and many a non-digesting stomach be put in state to discharge its proper functions.—Englishman, July 26.

A singular Phenomena appeared in the Harbour of Valetta on Wednesday last, the water suddenly rising to the height of three feet, overflowing the works of the new dry Dock; it almost immediately fell five feet and a half; during this period a very strong current was running out of the harbour which the boatsmen could scarcely stem. It is supposed this circumstance must have been caused by some Earthquake at a remote distance: we hear that at Tripoli in Barbary, several severe shocks have been felt.—Malta Mail.

We last week mentioned in our paper that there had been a sudden rise of the waters.—A similar phenomenon was observable on Sunday last, when the waters of the sea at the Pieta rose and completely overflowed the race course. The effect produced is highly singular and interesting, and is said to be caused by an under current. We do not precisely understand what an under current is, but should be obliged to our friends for instruction.—Ibid.

BURMAN TEA.—Two boxes of Burmah Tea were presented by Mr. D. C. Mackey to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. At a General Meeting of the Society on the 14th June last, Mr. Rennie to whom it had been transferred together with the sample of Burmah Tea which was presented by Mr. Agabeg at the April Meeting, stated, that he considered both specimens to be of a very inferior quality, possessing a strong but coarse flavour. Mr. Agabeg's specimen, Mr. Rennie mentioned, was better, because it rather tasted more like Tea than the other which was very harsh and bitter; but neither could be said to resemble any Tea imported from China.

THE STAR notices this morning the happy

mode in which the Legislature of the Mauritius has contrived to evade an act of Parliament. Parliament, in the exercise of its wisdom, has imposed a heavy duty on the importation of salt provisions into the Isle of France. It is an article which the island cannot do without; so the Government has very ingeniously contrived to defeat the law by offering a bounty on the importation, to the same amount as the import duty.—Friend of India.

A CAUTIONS JUDGE.—The late Chief Baron O'Grady, father of the gallant officer (Lord Guillemore) Aid-de-camp to her Majesty, tried two most notorious fellows at the Carlow Assizes for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the Court, as well as of the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty! As they were being removed from the bar, the Judge, in that manner so peculiarly his own, addressing the jailor said, "Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven or half-past seven o'clock; for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours' start of them."—Ceylon Herald.

LENGTH OF A LAWYER'S BEARD.—In a Parliament of the Inner Temple (as the meetings of benchers for business was called), held 5th of May, in the first and second year of the reign of William and Mary, there was a decree made that no fellow of that house should wear his beard above three weeks growth, upon pain of 20s. for future.—Magnet.

A SOLILOQUY.—One of the wags of the New York Sunday Mercury wants to go to Texas, and he thus ruminates upon the subject:—"To go to Texas, or not to go—that am the question; whether it is better to stay at home and bare these ere ills what we has got, or to take up arms against a lot of Mexicans and Indians, and by fighting 'em kill 'em. To fight!—to fire!—'tain't nothing more, nor hardly that; but in that fight of ourn what bullets may come, when we have shuffled off a shot or two, must bid us consider on't. Aye, there's where it rubs! Rather guess me won't go on the whole."—Atlas.

LATEST MARKETS.—Churches remain stationary. Wooden ones on wheels, got up on a cheap principle, are more inquired after.—Punch.

Miss Maria Clark has recovered in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1054 dollars damages for a breach of promise of marriage, against a young man who had rode with her, walked with her, and had even gone home with her, but had made no more direct promise. The Jury however, inferred a contract, and mulcted its violation as above stated. It is a horrible precedent for faithless swains.—N. Y. Enquirer.

In Carraccas, they are so accustomed to earthquakes, that the old folks cannot go to sleep unless they have a rousing shock to rock them to their slumbers.

A boy grew so fast in Spain, that when he came to men's estate and stopped growing, the suddenness of the shock knocked him down.—Courier.

The late George Colman, the younger, once said, in reference to an accomplished and indefatigable purloiner of other's goods—and who, when he was taken, and was about to suffer for his offences, managed to break out of prison, and effect his escape.—"Sir, he was so determined and persevering a practitioner of his art that when he could find nothing else to thieve he stole a march!"—Malta Times.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

OCTOBER 24TH, 1893.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	14th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Straits	28th Aug.
Calcutta	21st Aug.	Java	2nd Sept.
Bombay	17th Aug.	Manila	7th Oct.
Madras	26th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
China	10th Oct.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October.	ARRIVED.	1893.
16, H. M. S. <i>St. Swift</i> , com. Moilhead, from Whampoa.		
16, <i>CARIN</i> , Hoqua, Pat. Sack.		
17, <i>Perry</i> , Ode, from Macao.		
17, <i>AMERICA</i> , Abbot, from Macao.		

- 17, *LOUVER*, [Am.] Green, from Macao.
- 21, *VANDERPOER*, Woodward, from Manila.
- 21, *MARGARET WELSH*, Suttie, from Madras.
- 22, *BUTTER*, Isak, Graham, from Sydney.
- 22, *THOMAS*, ARBUTHNOT, Smith, from Whampoa.
- 23, *ASTRA*, King, from Manila.
- 23, *TYRRE*, Rimmer, from Macao.
- 23, *GRACE*, McKeller, from Chusan and Amoy.
- 23, *JOHN GRAY*, Auld, from Whampoa.

October. 1893.

- 16, *CHARLOTTE*, Leischwager, for Bombay.
- 17, *LA BELLE ALIANCE*, Pryce, for Whampoa.
- 17, *AMIA*, Smith, for Macao.
- 18, *AVOLONA*, Abbott, for Macao.
- 19, *CHUNAN*, Lord, for Whampoa.
- 19, *ALGERINE*, Hill, for Whampoa.
- 19, *MAID OF ATHENS*, Hees, for Macao.
- 20, *HARLEQUIN*, ———, for Chusan.

We are to-day enabled to present our readers with an Abstract of the Supplementary Treaty recently concluded with the Imperial Commissioners. Most of the Articles relate merely to the arrangements necessary for carrying out the provisions of the former Treaty and making the privileges thereby conferred extend to both parties.

The liberty granted in the seventh Article to British Subjects "to buy or rent ground and houses at fair and equitable rates" is a valuable privilege and will be the more felt to be so after the recent difficulties that have been experienced at Canton. It shows at the same time a degree of liberality on the side of the Chinese government for which we were not prepared, and which may hold out a useful example to many others, who esteem themselves much farther advanced in civilization.

In like manner the Provisions of the ninth Article for the mutual surrender of Criminals fleeing from justice, tells favorably for the Chinese Diplomats; since it was but a few months ago that our Government at home was assumed to have gained no inconsiderable advantage and credit by establishing similar Treaties with America and France, and that too only with regard to certain classes of Criminals. Indeed by the very last Mail we heard of a case where a notorious offender escaped the officer who had traced him out in France, because his tact as a swindler had enabled him to show that his crime did not fall under the very letter of the law authorising him to be delivered up.

The liberty granted by the seventeenth Article to small vessels, "Cutters, Schooners, and Lorchas," carrying only passengers and baggage to pass to and from Canton, free of duty and all port charges, as heretofore, will be felt as a great privilege, and save the parties concerned much annoyance, as most can bear witness who have ever had the pleasure of having their luggage overhauled by a Custom-house officer.

Altogether we consider the Supplementary Treaty as affording further proof of a sincere desire on the part of the Imperial Government of providing against any occurrence tending to produce a renewal of complaints and animosity between the two countries, and of their wish to afford facilities and encouragement to trade. The circumstance of the Emperor's agreeing to grant "his gracious assent in the Vermillion Pencil" without on this occasion waiting for the previous signature of our Queen, is a favourable symptom, that they do not consider it necessary longer to adhere to the same nice formalities which so long characterised their intercourse with foreigners. The whole we trust will prove the basis of a lasting and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two nations.

We subjoin an interesting extract from a letter with which we have been favoured from a friend in Chusan.

Chusan, 10th October, 1893.

"During the last month there was a great deal of rainy and stormy weather, which on the 30th increased to a very heavy gale, almost a Typhoon, with tremendous rain. So much so, that the town, which is very favorably situated for such a calamity, was

flooded to the depth of three or four feet; and the inmates of many of the houses were obliged to decamp; the water undermining the mudwalls, and the wind completing their destruction. At 4 A.M. on the 1st instant, the Barometer was as low as 29.03, but has since risen rapidly, though the gale continued for some time longer. A few more hours of the rain would have caused great loss of life, as the sluices were insufficient to carry off the water. Much of the standing crops has been damaged, the paddy having been beaten down, and the grain shaken out.

Ting-hae is built in the midst of a paddy swamp, bounded, at the distance of about a mile, by steep hills all round; excepting the sea front, which is protected by a bund or embankment, that served to keep in the water, and to convert the whole flat into one large lake. On walking along this bund the day after the gale, I observed great quantities of wreck of houses and furniture, stranded along the water-mark; and the owners, very wretched and woe-begone, busy collecting the fragments. Coffins also, which had been cruising about, lay stranded and partly open, exposing their inmates to view, and also to smell. It is customary among the natives to lay the coffins simply on the surface of the burying ground, strowing some straw around and over them, which accounts for their floating so easily.

The shipping rode the gale out well, having struck their yards and masts in time. There were few China boats here, but at Ningpo there has been great smashing among them with loss of life. In the small valleys of Chusan there has been much damage done both to life and property, but it is difficult to ascertain particulars.

Business is very dull, the Chinese declining to trade until the Ports are opened. Opium is a drug in the market, and other articles equally soporific.

The Thomas Crisp has not yet made her appearance she is anxiously looked for, having left Hongkong on the 31st August with the June Mail.

The weather is now beautiful, the mornings and evenings quite sharp and bracing. The races are to come off on the 20th inst., and great doings are expected from the quality and condition of the quadrupeds. Sports to conclude with pigeon shooting &c. &c. The Theatre Royal offers numerous attractions and a tempting bill of fare for the 16th current, so you see we are not behind hand in the grand March of intellect.

H. M's. Steamer Vixen has sailed to-day (Monday) for Amoy and Shanghai, carrying out the Consuls and their Establishments for the respective Ports.

Letters have been received from Anjer announcing the arrival there, on the 22nd ult., of the clipper *Petrel*, which sailed from Macao on the 28th August, thus making the passage against the monsoon in the unusually short period of 25 days, and overtaking the *Syed Khatun* which sailed 24 days before her. The Captain of the latter reports having passed a wreck 60 miles to the northward of the Scarborough Shoal, there being visible the bow and bow spirit of a small sharp vessel, supposed to be the unfortunate Schooner *Lady Grant*, which had struck on the reef and gone down stern foremost.—Canton Press, Oct. 21.

* The Thomas Crisp we understand has put into Amoy.—Ed. H. R.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyell, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, KANTON REGISTER.

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Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 44. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1843. No. 672.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of **THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER**, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of **ELWORTHY and DYER**, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to **ANNE FLETCHER**, trading under the name and firm of **FLETCHER, LUTKINS & Co.**, at Macao, and to **WILLIAM GEMMELL**, and **HENRY ROBERT HARRIS**, trading under the name and firm of **W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.**, at Hongkong: And all next in, of K. Creditors and others concerned herein are fully apprised thereof.

By order,
CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. **HALLATIE** élève consul, n'appartient plus au Consul de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.
Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

A VIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont prévenus que s'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête, où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Captain **McGARRON**, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 10th, and from Macao on the 20th November. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE PRINCE REGENT, Captain **CHERR**, will be despatched from Macao on the 1st November. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.
THE HELEN, Captain **BAIZE**, will be despatched on 15th October. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LONDON.
THE CLAUDINE, Captain **NOZAS**, will receive quick despatch. For freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 124 Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, rigging and running rigging, compass, binnacle, Mastwa's end of glass, engine, &c. &c. complete. Is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**'s Godown, Here.

FOR SALE.
THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
THE AMERICAN clipper schooner "SWALLOW," 120 tons register, built in Medford, of the best seasoned timber, in the summer of 1842, heavily copper fastened, and coppered with 30, 22 and 24 oz. copper, has a very full and complete inventory. She was built expressly for the China coast trade and sails remarkably fast. Dimensions, length 50 feet, breadth 21 feet 9 inches, depth 7 feet 10 inches. Apply to **Macao, May 9th, 1843. W. P. PEIRCE.**

FOR LONDON.
THE A. L. British built Ship, **MARY**, captain **KEMP**, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to **FRAMJEE HEERAJEE**, Canton, or **HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE**, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the "CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE" will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday the 31st day of October 1843—at Eleven A. M.

JARDINE, MATHESON and Co.
General Agents.
"Canton Insurance Office."
Macao, 21st October, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.
HUGHESDON CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.
JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of **Pink Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suits, Forehead Ornaments, Scent Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Bracelets, Seals, Water Keys, Vinegrets, Brooches, Rings, &c.**—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers **Messrs. Watherston and Briggs**, and which he will **DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY**, and solicits the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$ 5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macao, 21st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE** and **ACTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godown of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now engaged by Captain **FAYNE**.
Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL**, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.
A. H. FRYER
Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 20 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with **Mr. WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co.**
ALFRED HUMPHREYS.
6th Sept. 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—In Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate & Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM. 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.
Assurances for 6 months & 1 year of the annual rate will be charged for 3 months & 1 year respectively.
Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.
And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £8,000.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.
Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 16th December, 1842. **MACVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS**, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
Hongkong, 23rd Dec. 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE.
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to **British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms** and others residing in the **East Indies and China** that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, **English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers**, to all parts of the above countries by the **Overland Mail**, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to **CHARLES WILLMER** in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.
N. B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned **PATENT MANILA CORDAGE** of all sizes, just landed.
The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong, receiving Consignments of this Article direct from the Manufactory, is authorized to supply it, when a large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Victoria, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**MANILA CORDAGE** 4th & 3rd. Apply to **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao, 25th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCH V", sails fast, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cobs, Breadth 14, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARRADAN, British Government Agency Office, Macao. Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doeskin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Form of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BADS-SELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORBET & Co's well known MADRIRA, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottl. Apply to FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.

Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ. Church, Oxford. Published by H. Packins & Co. Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by W. J. Walter, late of St. Vincent's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order.

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Prices determined with r in Merchandise or Money, as the Consigners may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co. Philadelphia, U. S.

January, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY. Sp. Drs. 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$6 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price \$3 a vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by John Slade at \$2 per copy.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$1; and 1841, 42, \$1 per copy.

A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1840, 41, 42, 43, \$1 per copy.

Navy Bills, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies.

Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange \$2 per 100 copies.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Fifty of Leading and Exchange	per 100	}	\$2.
Opening Orders	"		
Circulars &c.	"	}	\$4.
Comptroller's Notes &c.	"		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	}	\$5.
Language's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"		
Navy Bills, and other papers	"	}	\$5.
Amstom Bills	according to size		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work, as may be contracted for.

Government Notification.

Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade &c., &c., in China is pleased to direct that the annexed Translation of a Proclamation by His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues on the Subject of Ware-houses, old and new Merchants, &c., be published for general information.

By Order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, October 25th, 1843.

A Proclamation of their Excellencies, The Imperial Commissioner KEIYING, The Governor General of Canton KEKUNG, The Deputy Governor CHING, And the Collector of Customs WAN.

This Proclamation declares that the Ware-houses belonging to the New Merchants, (outside men) and those which appertain to the Old Merchants, (i. e. Hong Merchants) are now to be considered as identical, without any difference whatsoever. Its object is also to encourage and promote a wider-extension of the trade, inasmuch as the Merchants of all Nations resort to the province of Canton for the purposes of traffic.

The Old Tariff was in the hands of Official Merchants, who were expressly appointed to act as deputies and commissioners in this department. Hence, for a long while difficulties arose day after day, till they affected the Merchants of every Nation, and every Merchant that traverses the ocean became involved in a variety of ways.

Of late a New Tariff has been settled; merchants of every nation are allowed and commanded to act with candour, and the mutual fidelity of merchants, who feel themselves to be as strangers and guests. All are permitted to buy and sell, to traffic and make merchandize, but are not permitted to indulge in a pertinacious adherence to their own decisions, nor to lay down rules and limitations. To the end, that, in time to come, no difference should be felt between the merchants of former days and merchants, who have recently opened their stores and warehouses, one thing alone is adjudged to be necessary, which is, that traders be men of honesty and truth, and faithful to their engagements with men from afar. All such men are to have full leave and license to participate in the trade. On the other hand, the old Hong merchants are not allowed to monopolize and seek their own advantage to the exclusion of all other persons, notwithstanding in former times, all the said Hong merchants were the Officers of Government, who set the price at which the goods were to be sold, and levied fees, under a variety of names and denominations.

Since that time our great Ministers and high Officers aforementioned memorialized the Emperor, begging that he would authorize them to frame measures for the furtherance of justice, and the common good, and to draw up regulations, entirely new from the commencement to the close; and whatever they found incompatible with the general good, to abolish and repeal it altogether. But with respect to the Warehouses of the old and the new merchants, it was not their intention to meddle in any conceivable way. As all the aforesaid Merchant's warehouses are things which workmen have need of, and as to the packhouses, and such like places, they cannot but be indispensable. Old experienced merchants who have travelled much, and understand clearly the nature of the principle, have already plainly expressed it in words, and have heard that it alike respects the interests of both parties (the buyer and the seller): So that it is no longer necessary to ask the Magistrate any questions about it. And the principle is this, namely; that the Warehouses of every nation ought to be really profitable things, and should not involve the owners in trouble, but in the conduct of business, are destined to have a great many advantages.

We the high Commissioner &c., made many inquiries concerning the old as well as the new merchants' Warehouses. But there is no occasion for looking backwards or forwards, as we are viewing each other with a hope that the merchant Ships of every nation will soon open their holds and land their cargoes. More than

this is neither necessary, nor convenient. It has appeared, that the wish of the Hong Merchants is to thrust aside and so mislead; and that the question of letting the new Warehouses is encumbered with many doubts and anxieties. Hence we halt and stumble, and make no advances. To accelerate the progress of trade, this Proclamation is issued, and it is published with a special reference to the old and the new Warehouses, that all men may know and understand, that ever after this there shall be no difference between the old and the new Warehouses. And that agreeably to the tenor and spirit of the New Tariff, merchants of every nation shall trade on the same footing, always saving and excepting those who are leagued together with the object of defrauding the revenue, and persons who deal in opium, or get gain by swindling and knavish practices; all of which offences are severally deserving of punishment, since those who thus, or in any other way, defy the laws, are not to be endured.

Among other duties which you are bound to perform, listen! you who trade justly, to what each experienced merchant has to say, and once for all, cease to trouble the Magistrate with your inquiries. Ever since the New Regulations began to be in force, ships have clustered together in number like the clouds of Heaven. Take heed therefore, and do not, as formerly, thrust aside and mislead, being assured, that if business is done negligently, it will have some evil consequence. The High Commissioner and his Colleagues, again and again, enjoin you and exhort you to mark the intent and meaning of this proclamation. Do not refuse to do this!

A special Edict.

Taoukwang 23d year 7th instant month

(A true translation)

G. TRADESCANT LAY,

Officiating British Consul Canton.

(True copy)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., c. c. n., &c., is pleased to publish, for the information of such as are interested, the following Copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Russell & Co. of Macao, in reply to their request to be informed as to when the Interest due upon Kingqua's Debt will be paid.

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 27th October, 1843.

(Copy) No. 421.

Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong), October 26th, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottinger, to acknowledge the receipt of your Note to my address, dated at Macao on the 21st of this month, enclosing a statement of Interest alleged to be due on the Hong Merchant Kingqua's debt to Framjee Cowasjee (now standing in the name of Nannabhoj Framjee) and stating, that the Party who is interested in Bombay is pressing you to collect the Interest due to him.

In reply His Excellency desires me to remind you, that the discharge of the Interest on Kingqua's debts is stipulated to take place within two years from the final discharge of the capital of such debts; and, that by the original agreement the payment of the capital was only provided for in ten years from the 1st of July 1838. It therefore apparently follows, that the discharge of the Interest may be postponed to any period between the present time and the 1st of July 1850, and consequently depends on the pleasure and convenience of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, for whose commands on the subject a reference has been made, the result of which reference will hereafter be notified for the information of all concerned.

I have &c.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

Macao.

(True Copy)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, deems it advisable to direct the publication of the annexed order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 24th day of February 1843, and also the publication of copies of a Communication received from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, under date the 8th of this month, and of the reply afforded to it on the 11th instant; relative to merchant vessels, under British colours going for purposes of trade or commerce, to any other Port of China except the five that have been declared open by Treaty.

In enjoining due attention and obedience, on the part of all Her Majesty's subjects, to the said order in Council, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., thinks it right under the Powers he holds, to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that, looking to the great extent of the Sea Coast of China, as well as to the difficulty which attends its navigation, in one or other direction, at most seasons of the year, owing to the strength of the prevailing winds (the South-west and North-east monsoons) it will not be looked upon, or held to be, in any degree a "breach or violation" of the said order in Council should British vessels approach and anchor for safety, or shelter, near the Coast of China or in any of its Roadsteads, or Inlets, lying to the Southward of the Embouchure of the Yan-tze-kiang River, but all Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects must henceforward clearly bear in view, and understand, not only from this Proclamation and its accompaniments, but from the IV. Article of the Abstract of the Supplementary Treaty, promulgated for general information on the 18th of this month, the risk they will run by attempting, in opposition to the stipulations of the Treaty, to trade elsewhere than at one of the five Ports.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c., further thinks it right to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that as none of the Ports to be opened agreeable to the Treaty, for purposes of trade and commerce, lie to the Northward of the point indicated above (vizt the Embouchure of the Yang-tze-keang River) he has, in virtue of the authority vested in him, and pending the gracious pleasure of Her Majesty, fixed that point as the limit to which British Merchant vessels may proceed without being taken to be guilty of a contravention of the Treaty, and accordingly all Subjects of the Crown of England, are hereby warned and given distinctly to understand, that any British Merchant vessel that may be positively known or discovered, to have visited any Part of the Sea Coast of China higher up than the 32nd degree of North latitude (unless she should be forced by absolute stress of weather) will be assumed to have gone there, in violation of Her Majesty's said order in Council and of this Proclamation, and the necessary measures will be taken for her being detained by any of Her Majesty's Ships that may fall in with her, with a view to her being sent to Hongkong for inquiry and adjudication.

In conclusion, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., most specially and solemnly warns all Her Majesty's Subjects against any act of violence, —no matter what the alleged cause or pretence may be, towards any of the Officers or people of China. If Merchant vessels will go to Trade at any of the Ports of China not opened by Treaty for purposes of trade or commerce, it is self evident that they voluntarily expose themselves, after the fullest and oft repeated warnings, to the chances of being attacked and driven away, or seized and confiscated, and in either case not only will they receive no protection or countenance from Her Majesty's Ships of War or other authorities in China, but they will, if they attempt to defend themselves, and loss of life or bloodshed should ensue, be seized as Pirates, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Majesty's Government.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House,
at Victoria, Hongkong, October 26th, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1843.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Order or Orders, Commission or Commissions, as to His Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to give to the Superintendents in the said Act mentioned, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, and to make and issue directions and regulations, touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said Order or Orders should be specified:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased, by, and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to prohibit, and doth hereby prohibit Her Subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order, that any of Her Subjects, committing a breach or violation of this direction, shall, upon conviction thereof in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to a penalty, not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place; and Her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that all proceedings, which may be had under this Order, shall be, as far as circumstances will permit, in conformity with the Law of England.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral; are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

WM. L. BATHURST.

KEYING, High Commissioner of the Imperial Family, Guardian of the Prince, Governor General of Kiang-soo and Kiang-se, &c. &c., hereby makes this Official Communication.

It appears, that the High Officers of Chih-le and Shantung have on different occasions, and independently of each other, memorialized the throne to the following effect.

On the 9th day of the 7th moon of this present year (August 4) two, two-masted Foreign vessels were first seen at sea in the district of Tang-ching, in Shantung, whence they proceeded to an island called Lau-Kung-taon, in the district Wan-tang, where they cast anchor. On the 10th day of the said moon (5th August) three foreigners, five Canton men and one man from Kiang-se, landed from a Ship's boats and distributed hand-bills, to the effect that they had Woolens, miscellaneous articles, Opium in large and small balls, &c. &c., for sale, and wished forthwith to commence trafficking with our people, but as our people did not dare to hold any clandestine dealings with them, they returned to their ship and sailed away.—On the 11th day (6th August) they went to an island called Chee-fow-tan in the district of Teah-sean, where they cast anchor. On the 20th day (24th August) they sailed to outside of the sands called Tan-kiang-shan, near Tu-koo-tow (i. e. the mouth of the Pei-ho) in Chih-le, where they again anchored. Thereupon the Commandant and Intendant of Tientsin went on board the ship, and saw there upwards of twenty men, who spoke with a Canton accent and fifty or sixty foreigners, black and white. A linguist of the surname of Teang, said, that the ship belonged to Your Honorable Nation, and that she had taken on board a cargo of Cotton-cloths, woolsens &c. &c. at Sinchow-foo (Singapore?) which they had brought on for sale; and at the same time they exhibited a bill of parcels for inspection, from the Hong Th

The Commandant and Intendant immediately told them, that Tien-tsin was a place where commercial intercourse was not permitted, but as the people on board that ship (or these ships) wished to buy provisions, the Mandarins forthwith supplied their wants, and would receive no payment; and in the on 1st day of the 7th intercalary moon (25th August) they got up anchor and stood away towards the South.

Now I, the High Commissioner, have received the Imperial Commands to ascertain from Your Excellency, what ships these are, that thus unauthorizedly and clandestinely go from place to place, and to impress upon Your Excellency that they must be all rigidly restrained upon one and the same principle, and they may not look out for or hope to obtain other places, as open markets, than those stipulated for in the Treaty.

I find, that these ships went to Chih-le and Shantung before that Your Excellency had issued a proclamation forbidding them to do so, and moreover as they went away of their own accord, there is no occasion now to say any thing more upon that head; only, instancing these ships whether Your Excellency may or may not know whence they came, and whither they went, yet this being the time when the different ports are now opened to your lawful trade, and the articles of the Supplementary Treaty being now settled and agreed upon, it would be well if Your Excellency would immediately issue a proclamation to the effect that, one month after the date of said proclamation, vizt after the 15th day of the 9th moon (6th November) any vessel that did not obey orders and keep within bounds, should be liable to confiscation both ship and cargo, in accordance with the new Commercial Regulations, recently established by mutual consent.

For as much as I now make this Official communication, that Your Excellency may take the steps that appear necessary, and I beg that Your Excellency will also send me an answer in course.

An important Official Communication.

To His Excellency,

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G. C. B.

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c.

Taukwang, 23rd year, 8th moon, 15th day,
(8th October, 1843).

A true translation,

(Signed) R. THOM,

Asst. Trans and Interpreter,

To H. M.'s Com. in China.

True copy,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

OCTOBER 31st, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	21st Sept.
U. States	15th June	Straits	29th Aug.
Calcutta	2nd Sept.	Java	2nd Sept.
Bombay	19th Aug.	Manila	7th Oct.
Madras	26th Aug.	Australasia	10th May
Chusan	10th Oct.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October. ARRIVED. 1843.

- 25, MAID OF ATHENS, from Macao.
- 24, WM. WILSON, Barkina, from Whampoa.
- 26, JOHN O'GAUNT, Robertson, from Liverpool.
- 25, SENEALIA, Cairnie, from Lombok.
- 28, LADY MCNAUGHTON, Young, from London.
- 28, NET CUY, from Macao.

PASSENGERS.—Per John O'Gaunt, Mrs. McConnel, Colonel Chesney, Lieut. Parnon, Mr. Moncrief, Mr. Melver, Mr. Geo. Stuchan, Architect.

October. SAILED. 1843.

- 25, ARBANESE, McIntyre, for Chusan.
- 24, GOOD SUCCESS, Eames, for Macao.
- 24, H. M. ST. VIER, com. Gifford, for Amoy and Chusan.
- 24, POPPY, Cole, for Chusan.
- 25, WARLOCK, Bell, for Amoy.
- 25, QUEEN MAR, Ainley, for Amoy.
- 25, CARR, Henton, for Amoy.
- 26, VICTORIA, Potter, for Whampoa.
- 26, LOVER, (Ad.) Green, for Whampoa.
- 26, TYLER, Rimmer, for Manila.

SUPPLEMENT to the Hongkong. Lat CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Macao, October 11th 1843.

I have duly received and fully understood Your Excellency's Communication of the 8th Instant, relative to two masted vessels having, during the month of August last, appeared off the Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, and there having wished to trade in a variety of Goods, which were described in certain Hand-Bills.

I do not think from the circumstance of the Ships having Canton Linguists and men on board, that they could have been from Singapore, nor am I quite certain that they were really English Vessels, although they so described themselves; I shall adopt the necessary steps for ascertaining these points, if possible, and in the mean time, I will issue a Proclamation to the effect pointed out by Your Excellency, and will likewise adopt such other restrictive rules, as may seem calculated to entirely suppress the practice of foreign trading vessels, going beyond the bounds fixed by the Treaty.

I have more than ten times previously explained to Your Excellency and other Chinese officers, that the great and final remedy for this disobedience and evil, rests in the hands of the local authorities; and I am most happy to observe that that remedy was applied on this occasion.—I alluded to the people of the Country being carefully restrained from dealing, or holding intercourse, with the vessels. If this rule be only rigidly enforced, the object is gained, for the sole motive for their straying beyond bounds is the hope of profit, and where nothing can be sold, not only is no profit to be had, but considerable expense or, in other words, loss is to be incurred.

In addition to strictly prohibiting and restraining the people from dealing, or holding intercourse, with such vessels, the vessels should on no pretence, be furnished with, or even allowed to buy provisions; and I would further strongly recommend, that all the local authorities of the Sea Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, should be instructed to seize and detain any Chinese Linguists, or other such persons, who may land from these vessels, and not to release them, until they shall have paid a fine of at least \$1,000 each, to the Public Treasury. If Your Excellency approves of this suggestion, I hope you will make it public, and I will likewise include a notice of it in my forthcoming Proclamation, and as the said Linguists, and all the Chinese who sail in these vessels, must be the subjects of the Imperial Government, they will not be so fool-hardy as to incur such risks for the mere profit of others.

Should an attempt be made by force, by any vessel, to release Linguists and such persons seized and detained, as above suggested; that attempt will, of course, be repelled, and the authority of the local Officers vindicated and upheld. I trust nothing of the kind will ever occur, but should it unfortunately so happen, the moment it reaches my ears, I shall order the offending vessel, wherever she may be found in China, if under English colours, to be seized as a Pirate, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I trust, that this Official communication in reply will be satisfactory to Your Excellency, and the Imperial Government, and I close it by assuring you of my constant anxiety to enforce amongst all British Subjects the most scrupulous obedience to the provisions of the Treaty. I may add, that I have every hope, now that the ports are about to be formally opened, that the irregularities which have hitherto been practised will cease, and that all classes will see, how little profit is to be looked for, and how much risk run, by deviating from the prescribed path of commerce.

A most important Communication in reply.
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
His Excellency,
KEYING, Imperial Commissioner.
&c. &c. &c.
(True Copy),

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Extracts from Communications (public and private) addressed by His Excellency, Keying Imperial Commissioner &c., to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c., in China, under dates the 25th of September and 8th of October 1843; and the reply made to the latter on the 12th of October, are published for general information.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, October 24th, 1843.

EXTRACTS.

25th September, 1843.—"It is to be observed that the Sea Coasts of Keang-soo &c., (that is the Coast situated between the Tahe, or Ning-po, and Yang-tse-kiang River) is without any shelter on the Outside (toward the South and East) and has a number of soft sand flats, or mud banks, which shift frequently, when the South East winds blow violently, thereby rendering losses by shipwreck very easy. This consideration induces me to make this communication" (regarding the loss of the Schooner Levant Packet) "to the Honorable Plenipotentiary, and to beg him to direct all Merchant Vessels to take exceeding great care, and to engage Pilots. This is most important."

8th October, 1843.—"Seventhly. Along the Coast of Keangnan and Chekeang are very many quicksands. They are at times visible and at times invisible. Your merchant Ships have not much sailed thereabouts, and it is to be feared, that many losses may occur. I hope therefore, that you will enjoin great prudence and precaution on your merchants, and will likewise inform the foreign Merchants of all Nations of this fact, as it concerns much valuable merchandize, and many human lives. This is most important."

"Ninthly. The people living along our Coast are prone to insult and abuse the ignorant. Now the black Sailors on board your Ships are generally, by nature, ignorant and fond of liquor. They should on no account, be permitted to go on shore to drink and get intoxicated, lest they be ill used by our people."

12th October, 1843.—"Your friendly and benevolent hints regarding our black people not being allowed to go on shore and get intoxicated, thereby exposing themselves to possible ill usage and insult from the people (of the Sea Coast) of China, and your still more important and benign suggestions as to the necessity that exists for all foreign navigators on the Coast of Keangnan and Chekeang proceeding with great care and precaution, claim my grateful acknowledgments in the name not only of England, but of all other civilized Nations. I will issue a Notification on both points, in

"order that your goodness and forethought may be universally known, and acted upon."

(True Extracts.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

"HONOLULU, 6th April, 1843.—"In consequence of the disturbances in China, our trade became almost stagnated, and having nothing else to do the residents began quarrelling amongst themselves, English versus Americans. The Government was entirely under American control, grievances arose, and the impossibility of settling them satisfactorily by trials by jury, on account of not being able to get an unbiased one, led to appeals to the Admiral on the station. The *Curacao* was sent down to settle the differences, but did not succeed. As the Government got entangled more and more in their proceedings, they despatched an embassy to England, at the head of which is Sir George Simson; what he has done we have not yet heard. About this time an extensive failure of an English house took place here, the real head of which, however, was an American; Assignees were appointed, two English and one American; of course they quarrelled about the division of the property, and the American separated: the Americans then found out there were no Bankrupt laws in existence here; a Sheriff was appointed, and seizure after seizure made, in direct opposition to English interests; difficulties succeeded difficulties, insult to insult so much so that the English Consul was obliged to depart secretly for England, leaving Mr. G. Simson acting Consul; the Government refused to acknowledge him, and the English were then left unprotected. Now commenced a series of insults and oppressions on the wife of the Consul (he having escaped); her property was seized on false pretences, and every thing done to annoy her; for weeks she was obliged to keep an armed guard of Englishmen on her premises. The Admiral having heard of this state of affairs sent Lord George Paulet, in the *Carysfort*, to demand the recognition of Mr. Simson and an adjustment of affairs; the rest you know. It is reported that an English frigate has hauled down the French Colours at the Marquesas. The latest Chinese news I had is from the *Bombay Times* sent me from England.

"There has been a splendid eruption of the great Terminal Crater at Owyhee, throwing columns of fire to an incredible height; the top of the Crater is 14,000 feet high; it was a grand and terrible sight, but did no damage."

—Bombay Times, August 19.

We hear that great things are to be done for Scinde. The Governor General is not to be satisfied with a barren conquest, but is determined to make it the most productive province of India. With this view we understand, that plans are under consideration for re-opening the old canals and constructing new ones, so as to give the advantage of irrigation to every part of the country where the level will admit of fit. The port of Karachi is to be improved, and a communication opened with the Indus, so as to enable river craft to come there at all times. An augmentation of the military force is to be made, that will overawe the turbulent and affected tribes and leave no hope of success from fresh disturbances. If these plans are vigorously carried out, and the uncultivated lands, hitherto devoted to the gratification of the sporting propensities of the Ameer, disposed of on liberal and encouraging terms, there can be no question that an immense improvement will take place in a country, the extent and natural fertility of which, would enable it to support a population many times greater than

It now contains. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the acquisition, the inhabitants will have reason to congratulate themselves on their change of masters.—*Englishman*.

We republish from the *Friend of India* an interesting paper on the commerce of Java. The increase is indeed remarkable, and in the three great staples of Sugar, Indigo and Coffee is quite sufficient to prove that what has been said of the forced cultivation caused by the Dutch Government is not altogether well founded. Indigo has risen from 76 maunds in 1825 to 24,044 maunds in 1841. Coffee from 277,622 pickuls in 1825 to 961,467 in 1841. Sugar from 16,357 pickuls in 1825 to 1,031,094 pickuls in 1841. We have reason to believe that a very large proportion of this increase has been the product of British capital, and that if a more liberal commercial system had been adopted by the Dutch Government, these results, great as they are, would have been far surpassed.

We have been favored by a friend with an official statement of the exports from the Island of Java from 1825 to 1841. Although the trade between that Island and Calcutta makes no figure in our annual return of exports and imports, the subject will not be altogether unimportant to those engaged in mercantile pursuits. It may even afford some interesting reflections to the general reader, who remembers how fondly the English nation cherished the idea of reckoning this fertile island among its colonial possessions, and the disappointment which Lord Castlereagh's surrender of it, at the Congress of Vienna, occasioned. They will now have an opportunity of estimating the value of this possession, which was restored to the Dutch, under the impression that the Prince of Orange would espouse the Princess Charlotte, and in the hope of cementing the alliance between the two countries.

We pass over minor articles of export, to examine the progressive increase of the great staple productions of the island, which supply its export trade. And first, with regard to the article in which it has been supposed to threaten the interest of the Bengal presidency with a formidable competition; we allude to *Indigo*. In the cultivation and export of this article, there has been a gradual and steady progression during the seventeen years, as the following statement will shew.

1825	76	1835	7023
1830	480	1840	27,946
1841	25,044		

The value of the indigo exported in the last year is put down in round figures at *sixty lakhs* of Java Rupees, or at the rate of about 250 Java Rs. the maund. If, however, this be the average price below which it cannot be manufactured, Bengal has little to dread from any increase of produce in Java; for the augmentation of the supply, will necessarily lower the price: and eventually give the command of the market to those who can raise the article at the least cost; and our prime cost in India.—Agent's charges of course excluded—is with in a Hundred Rupees a maund.

The increase in the exportation of *Coffee* has been almost equally remarkable. The export in 1825 was *pkls* 277,622 1835 - 467,371 1830 - 288,742 1840 - 11,32,375 1841 - 961,467.

The value of the exports in this last year are estimated at 288 lakhs of Java Rupees, or about two millions and a half sterling. Hogendorf, a warm reformer, and a bitter opponent of the Government of his day, writing in 1800, said that under a liberal system of administration, he had no doubt Java could raise without difficulty *fifty millions* of pounds of Coffee a year. In the year 1841, in addition to the coffee consumed on the island, she exported *One hundred and thirty millions* of pounds.

The exportation of *Rice* is not noted in any year before 1837; in that and the subsequent five years, the export is put down at about 30 lakhs of Java Rupees annually.

The value of the exports of Macer, Nutmegs

and Cloves, in the year 1825 is stated at 11,83,000 Java Rupees; in the year 1841 at 21,83,000.

The gradual and uninterrupted increase in the export of Sugar shews the amazing capabilities of this fertile island. The exportation in 1825 was *pkls* 16,257 1835 - 432,624 1830 - 108,640 1840 - 10,13,577 1841 - 10,31,094.

In seventeen years it has risen from about 30,000 maunds to 18,45,000; that is, more than *six thousand* per cent. And the value of the sugar thus exported is estimated at *One hundred and twenty-three lakhs* of Rupees.

In the article of *Banana Tina*, we also find an increase of more than 500 per cent, in the exports; though the price appears of late years to have fallen considerably. In 1825 the quantity exported was, 9118 pekuls, valued at 519,500 Java Rupees; in 1841, the exports were 44,300 pekuls, and the value was estimated at a little less than 22 lakhs of Rupees.

The exportation of that whimsical luxury of the flowery nation, *Bird's nests*, presents almost as great a fluctuation in quantity as in price. Thus, in the year 1843, the export was 394 pekuls, valued at about 570,000 Java Rupees. In 1841, the export did not exceed 264 pekuls, but the official value is reckoned at more than *Ten lakhs* of Rupees, or Two thousand Rupees the maund.

But in an article of real necessity, *Tea*, we find the export so small as entirely to baffle all our expectations. We were given to understand that the cultivation of this plant had been so largely extended, under the direction of scientific botanists, as to give it weight in the export market, and to hold out a hope that Java would be the first country to break up the monopoly of the Celestial Empire. We were therefore not a little surprised to find that the export in 1841, the most flourishing year in the table, did not exceed 1408 pekuls, or 191,000 lbs. and that the whole value of the tea thus sent to Europe, did not exceed 176,000 Rupees. The great bulk of the tea raised must therefore have been consumed in the island itself. If however it should be found that tea is as well adapted for cultivation as Sugar in the diversified soil and climate of this beautiful island, there can be no reason why the export of it should not in time attain something of the same importance if the cultivation be pursued with the same assiduity.

From these data, it will easily be perceived that the exports from this island have increased during the seventeen years under review in no common ratio. Turning to Sir Stamford Raffles's standard work on the Island, we find that the exports amounted in 1771 to 62 lakhs of Java Rupees. In the next twenty years the increase did not exceed *twenty-three* per cent., the exports in 1791, the year preceding that in which Holland was swept into the vortex of the French revolution and the prosperity of the island was suspended, being only 75 lakhs of Rupees. In 1815 the island was restored to the Dutch. Of the ten subsequent years we have no record, but we find the exports in 1825 officially stated at 142 lakhs of Rupees. In the next seventeen years the progress of improvement has been very remarkable, the exports in 1841, having been not less than 607 lakhs; an increase to the extent of *four hundred and twenty five* per cent. We cannot better describe the astonishing resources of the island, than by comparing its exports with those of the Bengal presidency. With a population not exceeding *four millions*, its exports in the year before last were between *five and six millions* sterling; while the exports of the Presidency of Bengal, with a population of *seventy millions* did not exceed eight millions sterling.—*Friend of India*, August 31.

Before dismissing the subject of tiger hunting, I cannot resist introducing a ludicrous adventure told me by an old Kandiah sportsman, in whose own words I shall endeavor to relate it.

"We were closing in upon a wounded tiger,

whose hind leg was broken. Some Bheels, who had run up the trail to a patch of high grass, were drawing back, now that their game was found, when the brute started up behind the elephant, and charged the nearest man—a little hairy, bandy-legged, square-built oddity, more like a satyr than a human being. Away sprang the Bheel for the nearest tree, with the wounded tiger roaring at his haunches. By the Prophet, sir, it would have done your heart good to see the springs the active little sinner made. Just in time he reached the tree, and scrambled into a branch hardly out of reach. There he sat, crouched up into the smallest possible compass, expecting every moment to be among the Howries. The tiger made several desperate efforts to reach him, but the croaking hind leg failing, he dropped back exhausted. It was now the Bheel's turn. He saw that he was safe; and accordingly commenced a philippic against the father, mother, sisters, aunts, nieces, and children of his hapless enemy, who sat, with glaring eye-balls fixed on his contemptible little reviler and roaring as if his heart would break with rage. As the excited orator warmed by his own eloquence, he began skipping from branch to branch, grinning and chattering with the emphasis of an enraged baboon, pouring out a torrent of the most fool abuse, and attributing to the tiger's family in general, and his female relatives in particular, every crime and atrocity that ever was or will be committed. Occasionally, he varied his insults by roaring, in imitation of the tiger; and, at last, when fairly exhausted he leant forward till he appeared within the grasp of the enraged animal, and ended this inimitable scene by spitting in his face. So very absurd was the whole farce, that we, who were at first shoving up the elephant, in alarm for the safety of our little hairy friend, ended by laughing till our sides ached; and it was not without reluctance that we put an end to the scene by firing a deathvolley."—*True Sun*.

GATES OF SOMNATH.

Writers, on the first event, were not content with pointing out the really objectionable features of the Governor General's act, but they strove to aggravate these by denying all reality or plausibility of excuse for it. It was very doubtful if the Gates were the same as had been originally carried from Somnath, indeed almost impossible they should be!—they must be, they were decayed and mouldering!—the Affghans did not care about them, and, if they did, it was gratuitous cruelty to insult them by their removal!—the Hindoos knew nothing whatever about their history and existence, did not care a straw about their being there, and would not look at them as they must of course be defiled! We have been amused to see the way in which the explicit refutation of most of these statements has of late been allowed to creep into the public prints, and from sources too good to have their information questioned. It now appears that the Gates are the very identical gates carried off by the famous MAHMOOD of Ghazni from the temple of Somnath 500 years ago, that they are in a very good state of preservation, that the Affghans did attach very great importance to their possession, and that many Hindoos were traditionally acquainted with their removal and did set a value upon their being taken from their position over the tomb of a Mahomedan. Circumstance therefore having gifted them always with the character of trophies, their being brought away was a fair and legitimate act, and no exception could have been taken to its being made matter of simple gratulation to the Hindoos of the Army, that such had been accomplished and they had borne their share in the act. We might then with honorable pride have brought these very curious and interesting relics to a conspicuous resting place, whereas all that can now be done is to smuggle them quietly into some museum.—*Spectator*.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.
FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned
PATENT MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes,—just
landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong,
receiving consignments of this Article direct from
the Manufactory, is Authorized to supply it, when a
large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—MANILA CIGARS 470. & 370. Ap-
ply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA", sails fast, and
carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 60
cubits, Breadth 25, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office.

or to D. J. BARRADAS,

British Government Agency Office, Macao.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received
for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and
Dooskin for PANTALOONS, of admired pat-
terns, just received on sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on
strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRIDGES and KIDDERMINSTER
PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUS-
SELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do.
Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with
Shades complete. Ships Steering and Aimuth Com-
passes, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment
of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tum-
blers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and
Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE
GLASSES and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CONNAT & Co's
well known MAPS, in 11thd. Quarter and Half
Casks, and in Both. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 30th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.
Treasures from Schiller

**WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND
OTHER POEMS;** by William Peter, M. A.
of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Perkins
& Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register
Office here.

**LIFF OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTI-
VITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS;** by
W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Publi-
shed by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold
at the Register Office here.

**BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE
IN NORTH AMERICA.** American Products
and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable
terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Balti-
more, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or
British America, according to order.

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products,
sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remit-
ted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignors
may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

January, 1843. Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE.—At the Hongkong Register Office; the
Canton Register for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39,
40, 41, and 42, price \$6 a vol. The Price Current for the
year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price \$3 a vol.
Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in
China, &c. by John Slade at \$2 per copy.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1835, 36, 37,

38, 39, 40, 41, and 1841, 42, 43, per copy.

A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1840, 41, 42, 43,

per copy.

Navy Bills, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies.

Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange \$2 per 100 copies.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton
Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100
Ordin Orders	"
Circulars &c.	"
Comptroller's Notes &c.	"
Ship's and Host's Notes and receipts	"
Liquidator's Reports, Reports of Carriages, &c.	"
Navy Bills	"
Police, and Fide papers	"
Auction Bills	"

U. S. The Price cannot be put for less than 100 copies;
other work as may be contracted for.

Government Notification.

An important typographical error having been
discovered in one of the documents appended to
the Proclamation (as printed separately for cir-
culation) of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipo-
tentiary, &c. &c. &c., in China, dated the 24th
of last month—and which was inserted correct-
ly in the Hongkong Gazette of the 26th—that
error is pointed out in a Memorandum beneath,
in order that all persons who have received
Copies of the said Proclamation &c. in its
separate form, may correct the same, which they
are hereby requested to do.

By order of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipo-
tentiary &c. &c. in China,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,

November 1st, 1843.

MEMORANDUM.

In the 4th Paragraph of the letter from Her
Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Im-
perial Commissioner, dated at Macao the 11th
of October, the Sentence "and I would further"
strongly recommend, that all the local autho-
rities of the Sea Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le
"should be instructed to seize and detain any
"Chinese Linguists or other such persons (who
"may be found in these vessels" &c. &c.) should
be read (who may land from these vessels &c.
&c.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Government Notifica-
tion of the 18th of August last, published in the
Hongkong Gazette of the 24th of that month
regarding inward bound vessels, reporting them-
selves at the Bogue Forts; it is now announced
that the proper Form of Report, in English and
Chinese, has been printed; and that Copies will
be furnished to all Masters of British Vessels by
Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agent at
Macao and by the Harbour Master and Marine
Magistrate at Hongkong, on application to
either of those Officers.

By order of His Excellency, the Chief Super-
intendent of Trade of British Subjects &c. &c.,
in China,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,

November 2nd, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Provisions of the XVII
or Additional Article of the Supplementary
Treaty, an abstract of which document was
published with the Proclamation of Her Britan-
nic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. in Chi-
na, on the 15th day of last month (October),
it is hereby notified that "Sailing Letters" or
"Registers," in English and Chinese, have now
been prepared; and that the Owners of all
British Cutters, Schooners, Lorcha's, &c., will
be supplied with copies, by application to the
Treasurer and Financial Secretary to the Chief
Superintendent of Trade and Government of
Hongkong, on affording proof that the Vessels
are bona fide British property and furnishing
the necessary security.

These Sailing Letters or Registers will be
renewable annually and a fee of \$2 will be
charged on each.

The nature of the security required depend-
ing on the size, class, &c. of each vessel, it
cannot be fixed in this Notification, but will be
made known to all Owners of Vessels on the
receipt of their applications, which should specify
the style, appearance, burthen, &c. &c.

By Order of His Excellency the Chief Super-
intendent of Trade &c. &c. in China,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,

November 3rd, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Notis for Singapore, the Several Presidencies
of India &c., and for England, will be closed at
the Post Office, Victoria, at 5 P. M., on the 14th
Instant, and will be despatched on the following
day, by Her Majesty's Steamer "Serpent."
(By Order), **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1843.

New Petition of the Hong Merchants.

We petition concerning the causes of the
debts. Having made the due calculations
we are not justly responsible, but pressing
demands being made upon us we take up
our own affairs and earnestly entreat the
Imperial benevolence in order to the exist-
ence of our lives.

Formerly we divided the periods for pay-
ing off debts that still remained unsettled
there being about three millions six hundred
thousand taels, and so large a sum could
certainly be paid only under a long time,
and we made out our statement and begged
(the Emperor) that a law on the subject
might be enacted for our guidance. His
Majesty in reply directed us to wait until
he could make clear inquiries of the Gover-
nor General of two Kwang, and we now
look up to these high officers in hopes that
they will condescend to pity us in our pre-
sent straits, inasmuch as we formerly were
the sole directors and managers of the public
trade. The system of the Hong Merchants'
exclusive rights being now abolished it over-
whelms us in difficulties and distress in being
called upon to make immediate payment of
the Hong debts. Another cause of our dis-
tress may be found in the circumstance that
when the English barbarians surrounded the
city of Canton the high officers promised them
six millions of dollars, and this sum was
demanded of us by our said officers and we
were not allowed to appeal from this ex-
action as it was stated by the Kwang-chow-foo
and others to be money which saved Canton
from attack.

That we cannot pay such large sums with-
out being allowed to do so by long interal-
ments is a circumstance that overwhelms
us as guilty offenders, but we implore the high
officers to petition His Imperial Majesty to
issue a clear Proclamation requiring a quota
from all the Merchants engaged in trade
under the new system in order to aid in pay-
ing off the Hong debts.

For the sake of our very existence we the
Hong Merchants now make this representa-
tion. Ninth moon, first day, (October 23rd).

The Hong Merchants put forth another
petition a month ago complaining of their
having to pay the six millions for the ran-
som of Canton. The officer who acted as
Kwang-chow-foo at the time the city was
surrounded by the English forces was mainly
instrumental in saddling the six millions upon
the Hong Merchants. As he has been away
from Canton for a long time, the term of his
office having expired, the Hong Merchants
beg that he may be sent for, that face to face
some arrangements may be made between
them about the said six millions.

The Governor General has issued another
Proclamation (no date attached) more ex-
plicitly stating that all classes of natives
whatsoever are lawfully permitted to trade
with foreigners of every nation. Many of the
trades people feared and suspected that they
would be brought to account if they indis-
criminately engaged in commerce with fo-
reigners, and the Governor's Proclamation
seems more particularly issued in view of the
existence of such a state of feeling.

Kekun's Reply to the Hong Merchants' Petition.

The Hong Merchants have petitioned con-
cerning the Hong debts, requesting that
representations might be made to the Court
soliciting commands for all native merchants
who are engaged in trade under the new
system to bear their quota of the Hong debts.
With the causes of the Hong debts, and the
present distresses arising there from, I, the
Governor, have long been fully acquainted.
But the Duties must not be involved with the

debts, those who contract them being held responsible for their liquidation. The merchants under the new system are not trading by security of the Government, and how then can they be held responsible for the Hong debts? Formerly the various items of these Hong debts were placed on record and, as formerly, the Hong Merchants alone will be held responsible for the same. Difficulties, therefore, prevent compliance with your present petition, and do you the said Hong Merchants, wait until the proper officers be appointed to give the matter deliberation. There is no need of further petitions on the subject, but clearly think the matter over in your own minds.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th July	Singapore	21st Sept.
U. States	15th June	Straits	28th Aug.
Calcutta	2nd Sept.	Java	2nd Sept.
Bombay	19th Aug.	Manila	7th Oct.
Madras	26th Aug.	Australasia	10th May.
Chusan	10th Oct.	Amoy	14th Aug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November. ARRIVED. 1843.

1. *THEIRIA, Hopwood*, from Macao.
1. *Mrs SINGAPORE, Forman*, from Canton.
1. *STRONGS, (Am.) Blackler*, from Boston.
1. *ASHE, Bart*, from Chincow.
1. *AMJORA, Abbott*, from Macao.
1. *OSCAR, (Am.) Eyre*, from Whampoa.
1. *FOAM, Gray*, from London.
1. *GARRELL, Chase*, from Macao.
1. *FORT WILLIAM, Hogg*, from Whampoa.
1. *DUCHES OF NORTHUMBRELAND, Scott*, from Amoy.
1. *LUCAS, (Am.) Miller*, from Boston.
1. *H. M. St. STEPHEN, com. Mettland*, from Macao.
1. *BENJAMIN, Boodle*, from Hobart Town.
1. *MATAREM DATAREM, Paddecombe*, from Amoy.

November. SAILED. 1843.

1. *HELEN STEWART, Whittingham*, for Chusan.
1. *PRIMA DONNA, Kell*, for Macao.
1. *THEIRIA, Hopwood*, for Macao.
1. *SEMERIN, Carr*, for Macao and Lomboc.
1. *JOHN GRAY, Auld*, for Singapore.
1. *MAUGARET WILKIE, Suttie*, for Whampoa.
1. *GARRELL, Chase*, for Macao.
1. *D. OF NORTHUMBRELAND, Scott*, for Macao.
1. *BONRAY, Freirey*, for Whampoa.

The Overland Mail has not yet arrived though it has been daily expected for the last week, and rumours of its arrival have several times gone the round of the community. No papers of later dates from India or the Straits have reached us. The Foam came in on the 3rd inst., after a passage of 114 days from Portsmouth, which she left a few days later than the last Mail; but we have not heard that she brings any news of importance.

It will be seen from the petition we have published that the Hong Merchants are still labouring at their old vocation, and using all means to induce the Chinese authorities to burden trade with additional imposts, in order to relieve themselves from payment of the sums demanded from them. However unreasonable they may think it, that they should be made to pay the ransom money which saved the whole community at Canton, we cannot think it would be less so to make up the six millions of dollars by a new impost upon trade, by which we should be made to pay the price of our own forbearance. The reply of Kekung shows that their proposal meets with no favour, informs them that no other duties are to be imposed on those Merchants who are trading under the new system, and that there is no need of further petitions.

An important mistake seems to have occurred in printing the letter of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger to Keying, for private circulation, by which the Chinese would have been warranted to seize Linguist's and other natives on board vessels trading otherwise than prescribed by the Articles of the treaty, and consequently if in their power to search

such vessels for the offenders. Where as they were only advised to detain them if they should land. The letter will be found correctly printed in the supplement to our last number.

We were this morning favoured by a friend, to whom we have been often than once indebted, with two numbers of a Sandwich Islands' Periodical from which we have extracted at full length the Proclamation of Rear-admiral Thomas, re-establishing the independence of these islands and the power of their sovereign; and also the articles of agreement between them. The manner in which this has been done will prove a sufficient answer to the Philippics with which we have been so plentifully supplied against the overbearing and grasping ambition of the English; and will show that while they insist upon the redress of grievances and oppression inflicted upon their fellow subjects, (admitted by the terms of agreement to have taken place in this instance,) they will do so in a manner suited to give no unnecessary trouble, or annoyance to others.

From the Asiatic Journal for July last received per the Foam we learn that the following vessels have sailed for China: From the Downs June 15, Lady Amherst; From Portsmouth, June 11, Canton; 27th, Fairlie, for Hongkong, Surfen, for China; From Liverpool June 1, Litherland; 6, Potentate; 12, Crishna; From New Port, May 27, Ruby, for Hongkong; From the Clyde, June 1, Janet Mercury, for China, Madras, and Hongkong.

The Orator, Terry, was to sail from the West India Docks, on July 15; Tuscan, Rapson, from Gravesend, July 10, and the Oriental, Wardle, from the London Docks, August 1, and from Portsmouth, August 8.

Melancholy Occurrence at Amoy.—The Second Mate of the Harlequin brig having occasion to find fault with one of the seamen struck him on the head with his open hand. On turning to go away, the latter, a Manilla man, drawing a knife stabbed him twice in the back of which he died a few days after. The seaman has been sent down to Hongkong to stand trial.

A dreadful accident happened to a Cochinese ship anchored off Howqua's fort, about midway between Whampoa and Canton. It seems she had laden a great quantity of fireworks and powder, and by some means or other caught fire and blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which her crew, consisting of upwards of a hundred men were killed, and the ship blown to pieces. The stock was felt at Canton, and the explosion both seen and heard from the shipping at Whampoa.—Canton Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

Sir,—The publication of the accompanying notes and letter, in your next paper, will oblige

Your's Sir, very truly,

E. C. B.

Victoria, Hongkong, November 3rd, 1843.

To the Editor of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.

Sir,—Not having published in your paper of to-day my letter, delivered at your office on Tuesday last, I beg you will return it to me.

Your's respectfully,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, November 2nd, 1843.

The Editor of the Friend of China, presents his respectful Compliments to Dr. Bridgman and has the pleasure of returning his manuscript as requested. He regrets that the length of the communication is such as to prevent its insertion in the paper, but the substance shall be given in next week's issue.

Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1843.

To the Reverend E. C. BRIDGMAN, &c. &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.

Sir,—In your last paper, of the 26th instant; you published some remarks respecting Julian, "A Chinese said to be converted to the Christian faith by some American Missionaries." Up to the time he was detected, you say the man bore as good a character as any Chinese on the island; was well skilled in both the Chinese and English languages; and was confidentially employed in a commercial house. Being detected in robbing, he was brought before the Chief Magistrate, and sentenced to receive 60 strokes and to be put at hard labor, in irons, for 4 months. You speak of him as one who had offended the English by his hypocrisy; yet you add, that at the place of punishment, not one half of the usual severity was exercised upon him, while in the immense multitude (you say, 40 Europeans, 200 Lascars, and nearly 400 Chinese), there was not the slightest appearance of commiseration.

The above is summarily and substantially your statement; I will correct some of its errors, and then give a counter statement.

You "suppose" his tail was cut off "at the time of his conversion." You might quite as well "suppose" it was cut off when he took the name of Julian and put on the European costume, which was done in South America.

You say, truly, that "he was dressed exactly as a European," with "white hat, jacket and trousers;" and you might "suppose" it was the novelty of the scene, "one standing alone in Victoria," that had drawn together the "immense crowd,"—which I suppose was not one fourth as large as you affirm that it was.

You say, the Chinese were pleased to see the man punished, who had abjured their religion; and for that reason it is affirmed that, not only they, but the "40 Europeans and 200 Lascars" dispersed with not the slightest appearance of commiseration. Now I suppose no Chinese in Hongkong was pleased because he was punished, or grieved because he had abjured their religion. How greatly "the English were displeased to see one who professed Christianity in Victoria, to the degree he had done, become such a hypocrite." I leave your readers to suppose.

You call the man a coolie, and yet will have it that he was "confidentially" employed in one of the most extensive and respectable stores in Victoria; and mark, he was thus confidentially employed after he had been sent away from the house of one of the missionaries.

You are a little in error regarding his sentence to punishment; it was not 60 strokes but 50, and three months not four.

I think, too, that you have greatly overrated his literary attainments; he is not "well skilled" in either the Chinese or English languages. In fact, in his own he can scarcely write a correct sentence, and can read but very indifferently. Had he really possessed the knowledge and good character you speak of, I suppose he would hardly have taken the post of coolie, though "confidentially employed."

Wei Aing—for this is the true name of the young man, is a native of Hing Shan, and his father's family resides in a village not far from Macao. About eight years ago, when a lad of fifteen or sixteen years, he went, as the Steward of a ship, to South America; and after being there two or three years, found his way to North America, where he was befriended and provided with the means of education. About that time, I think in 1839, he made a public profession of his faith in Christianity and became a member of one of the Churches in Baltimore. These facts were mentioned in letters sent to the missionaries in China, one of whom wrote in return, cautioning those having the charge of Julian not hastily to trust to his professions. In February, this year, he arrived in China, bringing letters of introduction, giving him a good character but not even hinting that there had been any thing wrong in his mind. The Rev. Mr. Shuck undertook to direct his studies, and he continued under his care till August, when he was sent away from his house, on account of his laziness, stupidity, obstinacy, and strangeness of conduct. At times, he seemed to be deranged, and would burst out into loud laughter, without any assignable cause; would talk of becoming king, and go to neighbors' houses in search of his queen. There was much of this irregular conduct, and many of the Chinese regarded him as being mad. From the first time I saw him, he always bore a melancholy air, and sometimes

he seemed to be demoralized. What the mildty was, and whether it was in his head, or heart, or both, it was not easy to determine. Yet it was clear enough that all was not right. When he left Mr. Shuck's house, no one of the Missionaries was willing to receive him; for Mr. Shuck had already suffered a loss of little less than a hundred dollars on account of providing for him; and it was thought best that he should be thrown upon his own resources, at least for a time.

Though I cannot say, with you, that Julian bore as good a character as any Chinese on the island; I was truly glad to learn that he had found good employment, where he could secure for himself an honorable support. At length, however, having been guilty of doing wrong, he was brought to trial, when two of the Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Brown and the Rev. Mr. Shuck, thought it right and proper to appear at the Magistracy on his account, in order that his whole character might be as fully known as possible; and I suppose I shall not greatly err in saying that, but for their testimony, the sentence would have been heavier and the punishment more severe than they were. Every one acquainted with the Magistrate knows that he would not, without good reason, mitigate either the sentence or its execution.

The case had hardly been adjudged, and the 50 strokes laid on, when a letter, (dated Baltimore June 10th 1843,) reached Mr. Shuck, written by the pastor of the Church to which the young man belonged. The writer of that letter, alluding to Julian's coming to China, says:

"When he left, I was absent from the city, and was therefore deprived of the opportunity of writing by him, which I should otherwise gladly have done. I have been very anxious about him, and shall be till I hear. When he left, we feared that his mind, being probably to close application to study, and want of exercise, was somewhat impaired. Every thing was done for him here that could be; but, after an interval of rest from active exercise, he seemed no better; and it was judged best to try the effects of a sea voyage, which it was hoped would completely restore him. . . . and had it not been for this occasional aberration of mind, which amounted to a monomaniacal persuasion that some one intended him injury, we should have cherished the most sanguine hopes of his great usefulness in his native country."

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with so long a letter; but feeling that your remarks—however well intentioned—could hardly fail of reflecting dishonor upon the ministers both of religion and of justice, by imputing *deceitfulness* to the one, and *partiality* to the other, I have thought it my duty to give you the above statement. Whether Wei-Ang was ever truly converted, I cannot tell. That he has been guilty of theft is certain. That the honorable Magistrate has exercised a just degree of commiseration is, I fancy, apparent to most of your readers.

You, Sir, affirm that Julian is said to have been converted to the Christian faith by some American Missionaries. Will you have the goodness to publish the names of your informants, with this letter; which I beg you will do in your next paper, and which will much oblige.

Sir, Your's very respectfully,

E. C. BRIDGMAN,

Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Victoria, Hongkong, October 31st, 1843.

P. S.—Perhaps I ought to add, for the information of Julian's friends abroad, that they may rest assured that no undue severity will be exercised towards the young man by the Magistracy of Hongkong. Although in irons, and required daily to go out with the laboring gang, and nightly to be confined in prison, yet, be his bodily physical or moral, his situation is probably the best that can here be secured for him. In this judgment I am supported by the opinion of a medical gentleman, who has been acquainted with similar cases, elsewhere, and who thinks that regular and smart exercise and simple diet are the best antidotes here available. He has good lodgings; and the head of the police will see to it, I hope, that the young man, without being indulged either in laziness or obstinacy, be not left in suffer for night necessary for his health.

(From the Temperance Advocate and Seamen's Friend, Honolulu, Aug. 11.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Dublin, off Honolulu, 30th July, 1843.

Sir,—It being my desire to obtain the honor of a Personal interview with His Majesty, King Kamehameha III., for the purpose of conferring with His Majesty on the subject of the Provisional Cession of his Dominions, I have to request that you will be pleased to intimate my wishes to His Majesty in order that he may appoint the time and place where such interview may be held.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD THOMAS.

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Ships and Vessels in the Pacific To KEKUANAOA, Governor of Oahu.

DECLARATION.

Of Rear Admiral THOMAS, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific, in relation to the events which transpired at the Sandwich Islands, and consequent upon the visit of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort in February, 1843.

To King KAMEHAMEHA III., and the

Principal Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands.

Immediately that the commander in chief was made acquainted at Valparaiso, in June 1843, of the provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands unto the Right Honourable Lord George Paulet, as the then and there Representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, he hastened to the spot to make himself fully acquainted with all the circumstances and, if possible, the motives, which led to such an unlooked for event.

His first duty on arrival was to seek a personal interview with His Majesty Kamehameha III., and to ascertain whether these difficulties in which he found himself involved and the opinion which His Majesty appeared to entertain of the impossibility of complying with certain requisitions which had been made, were so utterly insurmountable as to call upon him to renounce the Sovereignty of those Islands for the time being; likewise whether the Cession was a free unbiassed and unsolicited act of Sovereign Power.

The Rear Admiral having ascertained that the difficulties to which allusion is made in the deed of Cession might be surmounted; having convinced His Majesty that he had not properly understood the principles of Justice and good Faith which invariably guide the Councils of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, in all their deliberations, particularly respecting their relations with Foreign Powers; and that whenever it becomes necessary to vindicate the right of British Subjects or redress their wrongs, the Government scrupulously respects those rights which are vested in all nations in an equal degree, whether they be powerful or weak, making it therefore a Rule not to resort to force until every expedient for an amicable adjustment has failed; having moreover learnt that His Majesty entertained the hope that his conduct was capable of justification and that such justification he thought would restore to him the Authority he had ceded under supposed difficulties; and having moreover assured His Majesty that whilst it is the earnest desire of the Government of Great Britain to cultivate by every means a good understanding with every Independent Nation, and to prevent any of its Subjects from injuring those of other Sovereigns, either in person or property, wherever they may be located; and that, when it can be avoided, rather than urge compliance with Demands which are likely to embarrass a feeble Government, its object is to foster, and even assist by kind advice or good offices such as may be disposed to seek its friendly interposition, requiring only in return equal privileges for such British Residents as may have been granted to the Subjects of the most favoured Nation. Lastly, His Majesty having given his assent to new Proposals submitted to him for the amicable adjustment of the pending differences which led to the temporary cession of his Authority, The Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific, for the reasons herein stated, and as the highest local Representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hereby declares and makes manifest that he does not accept of

the Provisional Cession of the Hawaiian Islands, made on the 25th day of February, 1843, but that he considers His Majesty Kamehameha III., the legitimate King of those Islands; and he asserts His Majesty that the sentiments of his Sovereign towards him are those of unvarying friendship and esteem, that Her Majesty sincerely desires King Kamehameha to be treated as an Independent Sovereign, leaving the Administration of Justice in his own hands, the faithful discharge of which will promote his happiness and the prosperity of his Dominions.

Although it is the duty of every Sovereign and his Ministers and Counsellors to do all in their power to prevent any of their Subjects from injuring those of any other Nation residing among them;—nay more, that he ought not to permit Foreigners to settle in his Territory unless he engages to protect them as his own Subjects, and to afford them perfect security as far as regards himself; yet Great Britain will not consider the public character of the legitimate Sovereign of a state but recently emerged from Barbarism, under the fostering care of Civilized Nations, as at all implicated by the aggression of some of his Subjects, provided the Government does not directly or indirectly sanction any act of partiality or injustice, either by conniving at whilst they are planning or being executed or by allowing the Perpetrators to remain unpunished.

It, unfortunately, a case should occur in which there is an evasion or denial of Justice on the part of the Government towards British Subjects, the course to be pursued is clear, and it would then be the duty of the Commander in Chief in such case of real grievance which shall remain unredressed, to obtain that which had faith and injustice have denied.

The Commander in Chief confidently hopes that this Act of Restoration to the free exercise of his Sovereign Authority, will be received by the King of the Sandwich Islands as a most powerful and convincing proof not only of the responsibility he is under to render immediate reparation for real wrongs committed upon British Subjects or their property, but also of the importance which attaches to the maintenance of those friendly and reciprocally advantageous relations which have for so many years subsisted between the two Nations; and he further hopes that neither His Majesty nor his successors, will ever forget that to the illustrious Circumnavigator Captain Cook as the first discoverer, the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands owe their admission into the great family of Civilized Man, and from the lips of Vancouver, (another Englishman,) Kamehameha I., heard mention for the first time of the true God, which ultimately led to the abrogation of a false worship, idolatry and human sacrifices, and by the well directed energies, the ceaseless perseverance of the American Missionaries to the establishment of a Religion pure and undefiled, accompanied by the advantages of Instruction and Civilization, the which combined and duly cultivated, bring in their train, security of life and property, social order, mental and moral improvement, internal prosperity, and the respect as well as good will of other Nations more advanced in the knowledge of the true faith, and the science of good government.

Blessings and advantages of this nature the Government of Great Britain is desirous of increasing and promoting among the Inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands by every honourable and praiseworthy means in its power; and thus to enlist the sympathies of the Sovereign and his Ministers on the said of Justice which is the basis of all Society and the surest bond of all commerce.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Dublin, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

to the Hongkong, Late

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1843.

first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(Signed) RICHARD THOMAS.

ARTICLES.

Agreed to in a Conference between His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, and his Council, and Rear Admiral THOMAS, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Queen, &c. &c. &c.

First. His Majesty King Kamehameha III, hereby solemnly pledges himself to accord unto the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in His Dominions, his protection, and to confer upon and to grant unto them, all such rights, privileges and immunities, as are now, or as shall hereafter be, conferred upon or granted unto, the Subjects or Citizens of the most favored nation.

Second. Her Britannic Majesty's Government having caused the Hawaiian Islands to be visited by Her Majesty's Ships of War, with the view to promote and increase mutual confidence and friendship, as well as to foster a commerce alike, advantageous to both countries; and the Captains of such Ships who have hitherto visited the Islands, having fulfilled the intentions of the British Government, by offering useful suggestions, and disinterested advice and information upon points brought under mutual discussion, which object could only be obtained through the medium of a proper and competent Interpreter: His Majesty Kamehameha III, and his chiefs in Council, sensible of such advantages, engage to grant readily an interview to the captain of any British Ship of War visiting his Dominions, upon proper intimation being given of the object sought for in the desired interview, and he will not suffer any obstacle to be opposed to such captain providing himself with a proper and competent Interpreter, it being mutually understood and guaranteed that the Interpreters of both parties confine themselves strictly and solely to the discharge of that duty.

Third. His Majesty having caused to be removed by a Public Document, written in the Native and English languages, and authenticated by the signatures of the constituted authorities acting by virtue of the power vested in them by King Kamehameha III, the attachment which has been placed upon the property of Mr. Charlton, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Sandwich Islands: which attachment had been placed at the instance of an individual not residing within the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, and the suit respecting which was instituted in the absence both of the Plaintiff and Defendant: and the landed property which had been taken possession of by the Government, and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton having also been restored, His Majesty pledges that under similar circumstances the suit shall not be renewed in his court, and he throws himself upon the justice of the British Government to vindicate his proceedings herein if hereafter it should be necessary.

Fourth. Instances having occurred in which British Subjects have been confined in fetters for minor offences, and before a fair and impartial investigation has been made: His Majesty hereby guarantees that, for the future, no Subject of Great Britain shall be so confined unless protests and quarrelsome, and then only for the security of his person. And every facility shall

be afforded as heretofore to the individual discharging the duties of Her Majesty's Consul for the time being, to attend the proceedings: or in case of his inability to attend, the same facility shall be given to any other British subject, whom the Consul may nominate for that special occasion.

Fifth. With a view to spare the King and his authorities much unnecessary trouble in the adjustment of differences which may and will arise between British Subjects and others residing in the country, or between the former and his own subjects: It is agreed that when such matters in dispute cannot be settled by arbitration, but must be decided by the incipient Laws of the country, a Jury shall be summoned to try and decide the cause, one half of whom shall be British subjects approved by the Consul, and all of whom before proceeding to trial shall declare upon oath that they have not prejudged the case, and that they are neither directly nor indirectly interested in the issue of the case brought before them.

Sixth. His Majesty Kamehameha III, having publicly and solemnly declared that it has never been his intention to insult Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, nor to injure any of her subjects: the King will be readily disposed as a proof of such his declared intention, to accord between himself and his Council and whoever may be at the time the accredited British Consul, or any other person acting in his stead by competent authority, a direct communication for the purpose of facilitating the settlement by reference to the proper courts of such important cases affecting British subjects which the Consul or his duly constituted authority may consider it his duty, with reference to his responsibility to his own Government, to lay before that of the Sandwich Islands and before he shall lay the same before his Government.

Seventh. As the office of a Consul, whose duty it is to watch over and protect the rights and privileges of the Nation he represents, and to decide disputes between her merchants is one which has been proved, by the practice of all civilized nations to be mutually advantageous for the promotion of commercial intercourse between two countries, and the avoidance of unnecessary recourse to the local Government in matters of trivial import: His Majesty actuated by a sincere desire to give unequivocal testimony of his determination to maintain friendly relations which a power he has been taught to respect and to love: Hereby pledges for himself and his successors, that he will at all times be ready to acknowledge the rights of persons duly constituted to execute the office of British Consul, and to afford him ready access to his presence in Council whenever it may be necessary to lay before him any case of grievance or complaint on the part of a British Subject, reserving to himself only the power of objecting to any individual nominated "ad-interim" during the absence of such Consul, who he is prepared to shew, has violated his laws, despised his authority, and made a disturbance in the Kingdom, or other good and sufficient reasons to be submitted to the British Government; and he further guarantees to such person so discharging the office "ad-interim" and not so objected to, all the protection to which a Consul is entitled by the laws of nations, and the liberty and safety necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

Eighth. It is mutually agreed that all other British claims or grievances not mentioned in the foregoing Articles which may have been

brought forward shall be referred to the decision of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and adjusted either through the representatives of His Majesty Kamehameha III, at the court of Saint James, or in such other way as the British Government on the receipt of full information and upon mature deliberation shall deem proper to propose.

Ninth. In order to avoid giving umbrage to Her Britannic Majesty by any partiality being exercised by the Hawaiian Government at the expense of British subjects; His Majesty Kamehameha III, engages that whenever any appeal affecting the interests or property of a British subject resident in his dominions shall come under the consideration of himself and his chiefs at the semi-annual courts, the British Consul or his substitute for the time being accompanied by an Interpreter if requisite shall be present at such discussions and shall be at liberty to offer his advice upon the subject under consideration.

Tenth. The whole of the preceding Articles are to be subject to the approval and ratification or the modification of the British Government and shall not contravene any of the Treaties or arrangements made or entered into by His Majesty's Ministers with the Government of Great Britain and nothing herein shall deprive His Majesty of any inherent or acknowledged right vested in an Independent Sovereign.

In confirmation of, and in witness whereof, we have signed the same and have hereto affixed our respective seals at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

" M. KEKAULUOHI.

" RICHARD THOMAS.

SIGNED in the presence of

(Signed) G. P. JUDD, Sec. & Int. for the Government.

" T. C. B. ROOKE, Int. for the Admiral Thomas.

" JAS. PINHORN, Secretary to the Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Naval Forces in the Pacific.

AN ACT OF GRACE.

Accorded by His Majesty King Kamehameha III, by and with the advice on his Chiefs in Council, to all his Subjects upon the occasion of his resuming the reins of Government.

WHEREAS certain difficulties and apparent misunderstandings have recently arisen between Us and the Government of Great Britain, in the course of which some of our Subjects, subsequent to our Provisional Cession of the Sovereignty of the Islands to Great Britain, and up to the period when we resumed the exercise of our Kingly Power, have accepted office, and otherwise performed acts not so required to do by Us, or our duly constituted Authorities. And, whereas, certain persons have been imprisoned within the time above mentioned not by our Authority.

WE, anxious to express our Gratitude to God, and to give the fullest proof of our attachment

to the English Nation, and to manifest our joy at the Restoration of our National flag, hereby

PROCLAIM.

First, That none of our Subjects shall be punished by our Authority, for any act committed by them or any of them to the injury of our Government between the 25th of February, 1843, and the date hereof.

Second, That all prisoners of every description, from Hawaii to Nihaui, be immediately discharged.

Third, All Government business will be suspended for ten days after this date, that all persons may be free to enjoy themselves in the festivities and rejoicings appropriate to the occasion.

Given at Honolulu, Oahu, Island of Oahu, this thirty-first day of July, 1843.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.
KEKAULUOHI.

This day, July thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, will hereafter be referred to, as memorable in the history of the Sandwich Islands Government. The existence of this Government has often been threatened, but it has been most signally preserved.

The arrival of H. M. S. Dublin, and the negotiations which have taken place between the Admiral and the King, present affairs in a different aspect, which to most in this community is as unexpected as joyful.

The King is to receive a full restoration of his rights, privileges and dominions. This morning, a public recognition of this restoration will take place. At 10 o'clock, a. m., His Majesty Kamehameha III., will appear upon the plain East of the town. His standard will be unfurled under a general salute; which being finished, the National Flag will be displayed on both Forts, and be saluted by H. B. M. Ships with 21 guns each, which will be answered from the Forts. At one o'clock, public religious services will be held in the Stone Church. At three o'clock, His Majesty will embark to visit Richard Thomas, Rear Admiral of the White, H. B. M. Ship Dublin.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

To the principal British Residents, and all other British Subjects in the Islands of Tahiti and Moorea.

H. B. M. S. Vindictive, in Papaiti Harbor, Tahiti, 20th June, 1843.

Gentlemen,—It has become my duty to acquaint the subjects of H. M. B. now residing in the dominions of the Queen of Tahiti that I have received instructions to cause them to seek for whatever justice they may require, from the officers of their own sovereign in this island or through the established courts of law of the Queen Pomare, and that they are not to attend any summons as jurors, nor to hold themselves subject to any regulations or jurisdiction of any sort from the French authorities, temporarily established here under the style of a Provisional Government, nor from any officer of France be his rank or station whatever it may, until the decision of the Queen of England regarding Tahiti is known.

Although determined in the rigid fulfilment of the orders that I have received to enforce this regulation, should it unhappily become necessary; yet I shall continue to do my best to preserve a good understanding with the Officers of the French Navy stationed here, and sincerely trust that nothing will arise to disturb the harmony which has heretofore subsisted between the subjects of our respective nations.

I deem it proper that I should here observe to you that I feel quite assured that England seeks not—desires not—to maintain in any shape a paramount influence in these Islands, but while she repudiates such an intention and declares, as she has so repeatedly done, in reply to the several solicitations of the successive Sovereigns of Tahiti to become its permanent Protector, that although she will not assume any preponderating power over Government; yet Great Britain is, I am equally assured, determined that no other nation shall possess a greater influence or authority in these states than that, which from her long and intimate connexion with them, she claims as her natural right to exercise.

More than all to I believe myself to be authorized to state that it is the determination of the Queen of England to preserve the sovereignty of Tahiti Independent and Free.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, yours with every consideration,
(Signed) J. TOUP NICOLS, Commodore.
(Official Copy)

During the week we have received *Java Courants* to the 7th instant. We extract the following from the paper of the 30th ultimo:—

“On the 27th July the Brig *Isley* Captain GALT from Sydney bound to China was stranded on the Island of Raas, the Sultan of Sumatra sent assistance to her and it was expected that part of her Cargo would be saved which consisted of Sandal and Cedar Wood.—Singapore Free Press, September 21.

We have been favored with the following memorandum by Captain WAX of the Brig *Brothers* from Manila, from which it appears that he made a very fortunate escape from Pirates. Considering the state of the China and Eastern seas it is any thing but prudent for a vessel to be deficient in the munitions of war, as the Pirates never lose an opportunity of attacking a vessel when they find it at a disadvantage.

“We were lying becalmed within a short distance of the Great Natuna on the latter part of the month of June last, on our passage from Sydney to Manila,—when two large Prows approached the Vessel about 8 o'clock at night, ahead and stern, and reconnoitred round us so close by that we could see their crews from our Decks, preparing their guns and small arms,—each poor mustered fifty or sixty hands,—and we immediately prepared our two small swivel guns—and after warning them off fired into them,—which they returned very briskly from their guns and muskets and seriously wounded one man besides hitting the Ship in several places and doing considerable injury. This work continued with intermission for about two hours—when our gunpowder was nearly exhausted, and we ceased to fire. A light air of wind springing up and making the Vessel go ahead a little,—the prows at the same time got apparently alarmed and made the best of their way to the shore—so we had the pleasure of seeing them return from this attack unsuccessful and punished as well as our means permitted.”—*Ibid.*

EDITOR'S SLIDING SCALE OF SORROW.—A particular friend of ours, who is Editor of a leading journal in a most important portion of the British Empire, announces the decease of Military Officers in strict accordance with the following Editorial Scale.—A Lieut. Colonel's death is announced with the deepest regret, a Major's with great regret, a Captain's with much regret, a Lieutenant's with regret, and an

Ensign's with no regret at all. Quere, Do Editors ever subscribe for a newspaper?—Tim.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRES.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

—Upon the morning of Tuesday last, as the locker of a warehouse, situated in Dundee-street, Liverpool, was proceeding, according to his usual custom, to open the concern, he discovered inside the front or main entrance a piece of cotton with some lucifer matches in the centre. The cotton bore evident marks of having been ignited, for it was partially burnt round the edges; and as it was placed about the length of a man's arm inside the hole in the doorway, which is called the cat-hole, and which has been made for the purpose of affording ingress and egress for cats and also for rats, there cannot exist any doubt but that it was so placed for the purpose of setting fire to the premises. The attempt was, however, most fortunately defeated, owing to the cotton not having continued to burn after it had become ignited. The warehouse which has thus been preserved from destruction is one of a pile of several magnificent structures of the same description recently erected, at very considerable cost, in Dundee-street. At present they contain some thousands of bales of cotton, and a large quantity of palm oil—materials of such a combustible nature, that had the diabolical attempt been successful, the probability is that the whole pile would have been in ruins before many hours were at an end. Shortly after the discovery had been made by the locker in the manner described the Magistrates of the borough were summoned to attend a meeting at the Session-house, to institute an investigation, and adopt such measures as might be considered advisable under the circumstances. The Mayor and nearly all the Magistrates accordingly assembled at twelve o'clock. As the proceedings were conducted with strict secrecy, we are not in a position to enter into any detailed particulars; but we were given to understand that the locker was examined in the first instance to state the manner in which the discovery was made, and that then some other witnesses were examined to describe the situation of the buildings, and the ingenious mode in which the lucifer matches were intermixed with the piece of cotton, so as most effectually to cause a speedy conflagration. The cotton and matches were, of course, exhibited, and formed the subject of general inspection. The new discovery which had been made seemed more confidently than ever before to impress all of them with the belief that many of the late fires, for which the port has been so remarkable, have been the work of a gang of incendiaries. All parties are now fully alive to the exigencies of the case.—Weekly Dispatch.

DIED Here on the 5th Instant Dr. GRAHAM of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Medical Storekeeper for Hongkong.

DIED in Macao, on the 24th Oct., Rev. SAMUEL DYER, of London, missionary at Singapore; at 30. Mr. DYER was one of the most accurate Chinese scholars living, especially in the Fukien dialect, having made that his particular study for the last 17 years. He was the author of a small Vocabulary in that dialect, and also of a translation of Thom's *Esop's Fables* into the colloquial of the same dialect, in both of which works the attempt was made to teach the language without the aid of the character. The principal work in which Mr. DYER was engaged, however, was the cutting of punches to cast fonts of movable Chinese type, in which arduous undertaking he had already made great progress; having cut punches for upwards of 2000 types.—Canton Press.

Printed at the Hongkong Register Office.

HONGKONG REGISTER EXTRA.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1943.

By the Coromandel which arrived yesterday morning we have received a Copy of the Monthly Times of 5th August, and hasten to lay before our readers an abstract of the news. The greater part of the Mail had come on by the Arun which left Bombay a few days before the Coromandel but has not yet arrived here.

The Arun has, since come in. We shall give fuller details in our next number.

August Overland Mail.

—The condition of Ireland continues—as will be seen from our extracts regarding that distracted land—much the same as when we adverted to the subject in our last issue. The agitation of the "Great Agitator" has been marked with the same degree of violent abuse, and with the same results, the only difference consisting in the virtuous indignation evoked by the honorable member for Cork at an outrage committed on the police by "the finest pisantry" at Annacragh. The wild and anarchical addresses of "the Pacifier" have been indeed of a strain so similar to its precursors since the commencement of the uproar, that it would be an utter waste of space to furnish further specimens of them.

—With reference to the Spanish Question we stated in our last, that although the star of Euzerato was then on the ascendant, it was far from improbable that a short space of time would find him at Zero. We were right in that conjecture, for our remarks last month had barely crossed the Desert when he met with reverses, treachery, and defeat, and is now a fugitive in his native land, with a handful of soldiery, who, although still faithful to his cause, are very likely also to turn their backs upon him some fine morning when the ruyes in the "Regent's" Exchequer, was scanty, or the caprice of the moment leads them to believe the adverse party the suggest to serve!

MISSION FROM PRUSSIA TO CHINA.—Berlin, July 4.—The Prussian Government, induced by feelings of interest for the commerce and industry within the boundaries of the Customs Union, intends to send a commissioner to China for the purpose.

1.—Of obtaining authentic information upon the nature of goods in demand there, and of being able to give an account to such merchants as might wish it about mercantile enterprises.

2.—Of communicating with the proper Chinese authorities, and taking preparatory steps for the establishment of consularships in the different ports.

3.—Of informing himself about the laws in regard to commerce, navigation, and duties, and whether special negotiations with the Chinese Government upon these subjects would be advisable.

4.—Of getting information upon the most advantageous cargoes to take back, and in this respect also to make himself as useful as possible to the merchants of the Customs Union.

5.—Of obtaining as much information as possible, without, however, losing time in going and returning, about the commercial relations at the principal places in British India and in the Indian Archipelago, and to report upon the expediency of appointing Prussian consuls there.

The Prussian Cabinet has already communicated its intentions to the boards of trade of the different states belonging to the union, and has

requested them to report upon such articles of commerce and industry as they consider calculated for exportation to China and East Asia; also, to communicate any wishes they may have as to any particular information, which the royal commissioner shall immediately be instructed to procure.

M. Grube, of Dusseldorf, who is to be the Consul, was formerly employed in the office of the Minister of State, the President of the Government at Dusseldorf. He is to be have a salary of 8,000 dollars per annum, but he must remain three years at his post. After that, on his leaving, he or his family are to have a pension of 1,600 six-dollars.

—James Matheson, Esq., M.P., late of China, has subscribed 1,000 l. in aid of the Caledonian Asylum.

—It is understood that Maj.-Gen. D'Aguilar is to succeed Lord Saltoun in command of the troops in China.

—M. Grube, of Dusseldorf, has been appointed, by the Court of Berlin, Prussian consul at Canton for the whole Chinese empire.

WAR OFFICE, July 14.—55th Ft. Brev. Lieut. Col. N. Maclean, to be Maj., w. p. v. Fawcett, dec.; Lieut. T. A. Heriot, to be Capt., v. Maclean; Ena. J. Macguire, to be Lieut., v. Heriot, Gent. Cadet J. G. D. Marshall, fr. the Roy. Mil. Col., to be Ens., v. Maguire.

FRANCE.—OPINION OF REPEAL IN THE FRENCH CABINET.—The eccentric Marquis de Noisy having expressed the opinion that France should interfere in behalf of the Irish Repealers, or at least manifest her sympathy with their cause, M. Guizot condescended to return him the following reply, which justly elicited marked approbation:—

"As regards Ireland, I have no right to advert to her. If, when internal agitation occupied our attention in France, members of the Parliament of England had risen to bestow sympathy on such and such instigators or causes of disturbance, most certainly we would have exclaimed against it, and we should have had reason to do so. But I shall openly express a wish, and that for the perfect tranquillity of the United Kingdom—I am confident that it will be everywhere maintained or restored. In the last twenty years the British Government, both Whigs and Tories, has done a great deal for Ireland. It is the leaders of the present Cabinet who gave Ireland Catholic emancipation; I am confident, and say it openly as an observer of human affairs, that they will know how to combine, in the management of that momentous affair, what is due to the dignity and unity of England with what is suited to the country, and with the conciliatory feeling which a good and wise Government must entertain for all its subjects."

AMERICA.—The following paragraph is going the round of the United States journals, and may be here inserted as one of the many specimens of boasting made by Brother Jonathan relative to the prosperity of his country and the increase of trade, while forgetting to pay his debts:—We mentioned a day or two since, the sailing of the ship Delhi from New Orleans for Canton with 2,363 bales of cotton, and 6,626 pigs of lead. Another ship (the Ceylon) sailed from the same port on the same day with 1,342 bales of cotton and 5,722 pigs of lead, for St. Petersburg. Our lead now goes to all parts of the world, not excepting England. The quantity shipped to China in the year 1842 is stated as over 250,000 dollars in value. The shipment of cotton to that country from the United States

is something new. A few bales were shipped in 1840, probably by way of experiment; but none in 1841. Now a single vessel carries not 2,363 bales. Instead of India cotton driving us out of the English market by its cheapness and abundance (as had been predicted by some), we are invading a market which India cotton has hitherto monopolised. We carry our cotton 8,000 or 10,000 miles further than the India factors do theirs, and yet contrive, if not to undersell them, to oversell them on account of the superior excellence of the article; and make a fair profit on the voyage. In 1839 our whole exports of lead to all countries amounted to only 6,003 dollars in value; in 1840, 39,087 dollars; in 1841, 96,748 dollars; in 1842, as stated above, 250,000 dollars to China alone, and a large amount to other countries."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The *Cormorant* steamer has sailed with despatches from her Majesty's Government for Lord George Paulet, of the *Carysfort* frigate, directing him to acknowledge the free independence of King Kamehameha III, and the Sandwich Islands, of this or any other country. The protection of this country is, however, granted to the King, at his Majesty's particular request, and a treaty of commerce has been concluded, whereby all British manufactures and produce shall be admitted free into the different islands.

—Advices from Tahiti to the 17th February assert that Queen Pomare had claimed the protection of Captain Sir Thomas Thompson, of the Queen's Ship *Talbot*, against the French; and that he had sailed to take instructions from the Admiral on the station.

—It is now generally stated that the Houses of Parliament will not be prorogued until the last week in August.

—The official report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the recent fraudulent transactions in the port of London has just been published. We regret that we cannot find room for even an abstract of this document. It proves clearly that fraud to an undefined and unknown extent has been habitually and systematically carried on in the port of London, of which revenue-officers of a high class have been the chief instruments.

—Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, left town a few days since by the direction of Government, for Wales, for the purpose of instituting a rigid and searching inquiry and examination into all the circumstances connected with the "Rebecca riots" and disturbance in that part of the kingdom.

—A parliamentary return just published shows that the sums paid, or to be paid, on account of the war with China, amount to £3,879,873, of which sum £204,964 are required to be voted in 1843-44, as balance due to the East India Company.

The *Atlanta* left Suva at 4.20 P.M. on the 24th ultimo, arrived at Aden at midday on the 31st, started from thence at midnight of that day, and anchored in Bombay harbour at half past 11 o'clock on Saturday.

The *Atlanta* brings the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the Steamer *Albatross*, Lieut. Powell commanding, which left this port on the 21st of July. This catastrophe occurred on the 1st of August off Cape Guardafui. The Steamer was driven upon a rock, the wind blowing in strong gales and a fearful sea rolling, which caused the vessel to bump upon the rock and the Machinery was loosened and driven through the bottom.

The name of this rock land is Raa Asur; it is 8 miles North of Cape Guardafui. The accident took place about 11 o'clock at night. The Captain had been up during the two previous nights, and on going below ordered the Officer of the Watch to call him when he sighted land. Lieut. Crawford of the Bombay Engineers was seated on deck smoking, and when the Moon rose, observed land, which he remarked to the Officer of the Watch; the latter at first doubted the fact, but he afterwards discovered his mistake and went to call the Captain whom he did not rouse sufficiently to wake him. The Officer of the Watch, as if he had lost all presence of mind, did not think of keeping the Steamer off the shore; when at length the Captain was roused most effectually by the ship striking; he rushed on deck and ordered the Engines to be backed; but the Steamer had got into the wash of the sea and it was too late.

All the passengers and crew were saved but the mails for England with the exception of two Madras boxes were lost—two of the crew died subsequently from exhaustion and exposure.

The intelligence arrived at Aden on the evening of the 25th by a boat, which took the following passengers: Lieut. Balfour J. N., Captain Duncan 20th Bt. N. I., Lieut. Southey 48th Madras N. I., Lieut. Crawford of the Bombay Engineers and a Midshipman. They were eight days going from Cape Guardafui to Aden.

The H. C. Sloop of War *Cities*, the Brig *Tigers*, and the Schooner *Constante* were despatched on the 26th to afford assistance to the remainder of the crew. H. M. 17th Regt. sent a variety of clothing, and the Ladies of Aden some dress for a Lady Passenger (Miss Dalzell).

The sufferings of the Crew and Passengers on reaching the shore are described as very great in consequence of the want of shelter and of water.

The Captain Cook, a large ship bound for Aden with coals was also lost on Burnt Island.

The intelligence, which this Mail (to the 5th August) brings from England is, that the internal state of the Kingdom was nearly the same as at the departure of the last Mail.

Ireland was still disturbed by agitation—Wales was distracted by Rebecca and her daughters.

The dissatisfaction with the measures of the Peel Ministry was on the increase. The resignation of that Minister was talked of.

The state of the Cotton trade was favourable in the month of July; the Iron trade was suffering very much.

There is a cry raised for more police and more soldiers in the disturbed districts.

By the *Atlanta*, answers have been received to the letters which were despatched from this port on the 9th of June.

The fate of the two last mails from Bombay is much to be regretted. One of them was lost together with the beautiful Steamer *Merman*. The other by the *Victoria*, was obliged to return to Bombay, and will not it is probable, reach England until near the middle of October.

It was fortunately that the *Hindostan* left Calcutta on the 10th of August. She passed Point de Galle on the 21st and if she has not experienced any misfortune, will have reached Aden early in this month and be enabled not only to take on the intelligence of the loss of the *Merman*, but also what is more remarkable, to supply the news of our whole month from Bombay.

We received a letter from an accurate observer in London from which we take the following passage.

"Our home affairs are in a funny state; Peel

is becoming unpopular, but the amazing strength of the Tory party keeps him in spite of defections. Ireland continues in hot water; but the agitation no longer attracts so much notice. O'Connell's story may keep the ball up some months yet, but there is not much fear of any harm. Without a fight and a tough one, there will be no repeal, and Daniel O'Connell declines to take the only steps, which will bring about a collision, viz. to stop paying rents and tithes. The Duke of Wellington will not allow any severe measures to be used, until the Irish agitator makes a false step and that the latter cautiously avoids.

"The Welsh troubles are likely to be calmed in a month or two by the reduction of the local burdens which are excessively heavy and into this the Government is carefully examining with a view to their removal or at least their alleviation.

"You will of course have heard of the fall of Epartero. It has been caused by a number of hungry men out of place, who knowing that he, whose power was to close in another twelve months, when the young Queen came to age, thought it would be advantageous to themselves to seize the reins before they fell from his hands."

—Gentleman's Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.—There has been, throughout the cotton manufacturing districts, more activity this last month than for many preceding. The home trade has improved, and though prices have not advanced, there has been more business doing.

The Russians have been in the market with large orders for twist. The German exporters have also been operating, and a fair under-current of business has been going on for India and China accounts. Notwithstanding this, however, and the redundancy of unemployed capital, the price of the raw material has not advanced, and with the large stock in hand, and promised importations, none can be expected.

Burn's Commercial Glance, for the first six months of the present year, exhibits, in a striking point of view, the enormous extent of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool. Assuming, as Mr. Burn does, the weekly consumption amounts to 26,484 bags (an over estimate, we think, to the extent of about 1,500 bags), the stock is still equal to 4½ week's consumption against that of same period last year for twenty-six weeks. We notice an increase of cotton yarn exported of about 4,000,000 lbs., and of more than 100,000,000 yards of plain calicoes, and 24,000,000 yards of printed and dyed; but of other articles many have not equalled the export of last year.

It is high time that shippers outward of the Cape should leave off deluding themselves by anticipating a revival of trade, and consequently, remunerating prices at home, to compensate for the artificial value at which they have so long continued mad enough to buy abroad; 3,600 bales of Madras cotton have been shipped by a Liverpool house for China. The importations of American cotton this year is already 1,404,447 bales against 989,901 bales last year to the same periods.

SILK.—An improved demand has been experienced for the better qualities of Bengal Silk, and an advance of about 1s. per lb. has been established—the lower qualities, being superabundant, have not benefited to the same extent. China Silk has likewise found ready buyers, and prices of Tussles may be quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb. higher.

In Silk Piece Goods, the principal transactions since the Quarterly Sales have been in Pongee Silks, which have been taken freely for America, at prices showing an advance of about 10 to 15 per cent on last Sales rate—other fabrics of China are steady—Corahs fully maintain their value.

TEA.—There has been more firmness among the large holders, and the retail dealers, speculating for a fall, had run themselves so bare of stock, that they have been compelled to buy largely at the past sales, which, together with a brisk export, caused a rise of 1d. per lb. on most sorts. With over a year's stock in the country, we can see no reason to expect that prices will advance. On the contrary, if China affairs work smoothly, the markets will be supplied at a cheaper rate than heretofore, and importers will sell freely at a profit; while, on the other hand, it is admitted, should any difficulty or obstruction arise in China, tea would probably advance 2d. or 3d. per pound in price here. Contrary, however, to the expectation of many, the consumption has not increased with the diminished price.

TEA.—Our market has acquired considerable firmness, and we have to notice in advance the value of all descriptions; 1s. 2½d. cash is the value of good common Congou, the useful kinds of which are much noticed the prices in bond are quoted, for Congou, common, 1s. to 1s. 2½d.; but middling, 1s. 2 d. to 1s. 4d.; ditto strong blackish tea, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d.; Fine and Pekoe kind, 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d.; Souchong, middling, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; good and fine, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; Pekoe, black leaf, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2½d.; flowery 2s. to 4s.; Hyson Skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; Twankay, fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; Hyson, common, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d.; middling and good, 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 4d.; fine 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Gunpowder, 1s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.; Imperial, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; Orange Pekoe, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.

The present aspect of mercantile affairs at home is by no means cheering, and the prospect of improvement appears to be very remote.

Our manufacturing districts present great distress, which will be more readily conceived when we state, from official documents, the great falling off in consumption during even the last two years. In 1841, the export of British produce and manufactured goods to the United States alone, amounted to £7,008,642 sterling; in 1842, to £3,528,807! We alluded in our last to prevailing failures in the iron trade; more have occurred, and it is feared that before Christmas only those of very large means will be able to stand, while tens of thousands of men will be thrown out of employment. It is not our province to point out causes, but to state facts, and leave our readers to draw from the following their own conclusions:—In 1802, the crude iron made in Great Britain amounted to 750,000 tons; this was considered to be enormous! Railroads became the rage, and, as if by magic, for every new buyer sprung up fifty sellers, and in 1840, 1,400,000 tons were made!! In 1842, 1,200,000 tons, although 190 furnaces were thrown out of blast; and this year's consumption will probably not exceed 800,000 tons. Mr. Attwood and his clique ascribe this state of things to the currency; Mr. Cobden and his league to the corn laws; but the "Premier" lays it to over-production, and to the abuse rather than the use of new markets, which has been the result of over-trading, in consequence of the too great facility which this country has afforded for speculative operations, through provincial joint-stock banks, to "men of straw." We hold the same opinion.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Corahill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Farris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to send attention to, to send such with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 46. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1843. No. 674.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Hon'ble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

[Signed] ALEX. MATHESON.
ALEX. ANDERSON.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestates.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ANGUS FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GEMMELL, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GEMMELL & Co., at Hongkong; And all next in, of K. Creditors and others concerned herein are duly apprized thereof.

By order,
CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, Mr. d'ALLAYE élève consul, n'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTLMENTON.
Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

AVIS.—Les Français qui trouvent, ou se trouvent en Chine, sont, prévenus que, ils valent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête où ils déclarent, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTLMENTON.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Captain McGaroon, will be despatched from Macao on the 20th November. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE PRINCE REGENT, Captain CHIFF, will be despatched from Macao on the 1st November. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

AGENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1832, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binoculars, MARY'S ends of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's Godowns, Here.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to JNO : SMITH.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. L. British built Ship, MARY, Captain Keen, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to FRAMJEE HEERAJEE, Canton, or HEEREBHOY KUSTOMJEE, Macao. Macao, 27th February, 1843.

Public Sales.

NOTICE.

P. TOWNSEND begs to inform the Public that he has received instructions from Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., to bring forward and sell to the best advantage by Public Auction, the whole of their Stock in Trade, Consisting of Piled Ware of the best description in great variety, Table and Chamber Candelsticks, Cabin and Globe Lamps, Argand and Hanging Lamps, Dinner and Tea Services, Table Cutlery, Perfumery, Table Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Stationery, Confections, Oilman's Stores, Chamber Services Complete, Powder and Shot, Shot Belts and Powder Flasks, Gentlemen's Vests and Drawers, Cloths, Sets of Copper Stew Pans, and Tea Kettles, Glass Ware, and Cut Glass Decanters, Brass Hinges, Locks, Bolts, Screws, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Water Filters, Currants, Macaroni, Isinglass, Pearl Barley, Arrow-root and Tapioca, Hard Ware, Ships Blocks, Paint and Turpentine, Beer, Champagne, Hock, Burgundy, Sherry, Old Tom, Glenlivet Whisky, Cherry Brandy, Claret, French and English Brandy and Assorted Liqueurs, of rare quality not to be met with in Hongkong, and other Articles too numerous to detail in an advertisement.

N.B.—The first Sale will take place on Tuesday, this-day, and following Fridays and Tuesdays, till the whole is sold off.
Victoria, Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.

HUGHESDON CALDER & Co.
No. 2 Wellington Terrace,
Victoria; 16th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OR JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of JEWELLERY, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suites, Forehead Ornaments, Scorn Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Bracelets, Seals, Watch Keys, Vincigrettes, Brooches, Rings, &c.—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. Waterston and Bruden, and which he will DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY, and solicits the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macao, 21st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE AND AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.
Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.
A. H. FRYER.
Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 20 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, under the firm of HENRY, HUMPHREY & Co.
ALFRED HUMPHREYS.

5th Sept., 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

RATE OR PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate will be and for 3 months 1/4 charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £8,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Road.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE

5, SOUTH JOHN STREET.

LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)

CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully, to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East Indies and China, that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, English, Irish, Scotch and European Newspapers, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) "CHARLES WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a recommendation, or reference for payment on some English house.
N.B.—Recommendations can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.
(Editions of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.)

JUST LANDED.

HANDSOME furniture of all descriptions as Clocks, Couches, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Glass Ware, of all descriptions, and Various other Articles.

F. TOWNSEND,

Nov. 6th, 1843.

Queen's Road.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPEN FOR SALE.

LADIES' Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Hats, American Crackers in Tins, Butter in Small Kegs, Cheese, Ham, Raisins, Almonds, Walnuts, Caster Oil, Bright Varnish, Bread, Beef, and Pork, Vinegar, Oats, Pitch and Tar, Stoughtons Bitters, Cider, Perry and Cherry Wine.

P. TOWNSEND,

Queen's Road.

Nov. 6th, 1843.

HORNBERG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned **PATENT MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes**—just landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong, receiving Consignments of this Article direct from the M. Manilla, is Authorized to supply it, when a large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCH", sails fit and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cobits, breadth 18, and Depth 7. Apply to A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARRADAS, British Government Agency Office, Macao, Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO: SMITH, Macao, 16th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doekins for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH, Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH, Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHAIRS PATTERNS CAPTAINS; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE, Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BROSSED Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hook, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE, Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COBBART & Co's well known MADRERA, in Rhoda Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to J. FLETCHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.

Translations from Skiller

WILLIAM TELL, MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFE OF ST. CHEYRSTOM; AND CAPT. J. V. CITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walker, late of St. James's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any part of the United States or British America, according to order.

TREASURY and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remitted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consigners may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

January, 1843.

Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTIANITY, 5p. Dva. 1843. 5s. 6d. 41, and 42, price 50 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price 53 a vol.

FOR SALE.—At the Hongkong Register Office: the Canton Register for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price 50 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price 53 a vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late agents and proceedings in China, &c. by John Wade at 52 per copy. The Anglo-Siam Calendar for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 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With your permission, therefore, I will take up, in order, each of the six topics, hinted at in the closing paragraph of my last note, and endeavor to show reason why the measures there proposed should be carried into effect, as speedily, and to as great an extent, as possible.

1. *The cultivation of rice on paddy should be stopped, entirely and immediately, throughout the Island.* I am by no means sure that the growing of this article here imports any thing noxious to the atmosphere. Canton and its vicinity are surrounded by it, and no unhealthy influences seem to arise therefrom. Here, however, strong prejudices have been got up against all paddy-fields, and they must cease to be such. The sooner, therefore, the cultivation of rice ceases here the better. The total value of all that grows on the island is nothing in comparison with the life of H. M.'s Subjects. There are but a few narrow patches—in Wongnai-chung, Sükön-po, &c. Surely some way may be devised to take up all these patches at once, without injury or loss to any one. The subject must not pass longer unnoticed.

2. *All the valleys ought to be made dry, by having deep channels opened so as to carry off, and into the sea, the water which flows into them from the hills.* In many places, now the water stagnates, generating noxious vapors. This is a very serious evil, and requires special attention. The springs which gush out from the sides of the hills and mountains, are quite enough to supply every house and garden in Victoria, with an abundance of excellent water. By cutting channels, building reservoirs and aqueducts, the most ample supplies would be available for all the purposes of health and comfort. In many places tanks can be built, and filled in such a manner that in case of fire houses and even streets may be flooded. Now these streams and springs are so damaged and clogged that the waters, instead of being made useful and healthful, are the cause of no small evil. Take the Centre Bazaar as an example. It is intolerable.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will take up this topic, and so commend it to the attention of the government and the public, that it shall at their hands receive all due consideration. The water-privileges of Hongkong ought to be of the best order every way.

3. *Erections, in the shape of slaughter-houses, huts for beggars, and sundry nameless structures, are being swept away as with a besom of fire.* Where they have been removed, care must be taken lest they spring up again. I have seen huts obscurely rising where old ones were demolished. Let all, old and new, be demolished.

I see that numerous vagabonds have been transported to their father-land. Quite right in this, though to some it may seem harsh. The Chinese government is wrong in tolerating so many beggars in the streets. Every body knows that the streets of Canton and Macao are thronged with beggars, three-fourths of whom ought to work and earn their living, and the remainder should be supported by their kindred and neighbors. I am glad to see that such a whole sale system of begging is not to be tolerated in this Colony. To feed debauched opium smokers, and idlers who can work and thereby gain a living, is no charity.

Here I must mention the stealthy manner, now in vogue among the Chinese, of burying their dead. Scores of graves may be seen along the hill-sides, only a few rods distant from the principal Chinese streets. Go along in the rear of the Upper Bazaar, Malcolm's Bazaar, &c., and you will see what ought not to be. What is most to be deprecated in, that most of these graves are without sufficient depth. The same may be said of some of the graves in the public burial grounds. Many of the coffins are not, I fancy, two feet below the surface of the grounds.

4. *The houses in Hongkong, taking them all in all, are wretched.* Among the hundreds that have been built, there are not a score that any architect would pronounce good; many of them are trifling disease generators, constructed, one might easily imagine, on purpose to make folks sick. The quarters of the Artillery I fancy are somewhat after this style. I may greatly err in this judgment; but they seem to be wretchedly, horribly constructed. Had the men, who first took up their quarters there, demolished all those mud walls, and those low roofs, and sunken floors, and made the best use of their tents, till with their own hands they had built good barracks, I fully believe they would not have ex-

perienced half the sickness they have now suffered. By the by, one of my Chinese friends has suggested, that some regular work for the troops would prevent much of their illness. What thank you of this? Are, or are not, their duties—the duties of the soldiers—already sufficiently onerous?

I have yet something further I would say on this head—but must not write more now.

Your's faithfully,

SENEX.

Victoria, Hongkong, Nov. 11, 1843.

August-Overland-Mail.

Notwithstanding the military force, in Wales has been augmented by the accession of the 4th Light Dragoons, the 75th Regt., and Marines, the disorders which, have some time prevailed on the borders of Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire have spread to the southern part of the latter county, and even to Glamorganshire, and have assumed, a far more serious aspect, since reaching the mining and manufacturing districts. The followers of Rebecca have become more daring and their system of attack better organized; for they do not now oppose the military, who in large parties nightly patrol the country, but no sooner have the soldiers passed, than horns are sounded, signals blaze from hill to hill, men assemble in large masses, and instantly demolish the very gates through which the troops have just moved. There has as yet been no conviction of parties connected with these disturbances, the indictment against the persons in custody for attacking the workhouse at Carmarthen having been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, as it was considered the Crown could not have a fair trial upon the Welsh circuit. It appears to be quite impossible to get at the prime movers of the revolt, who are said to be persons of property and station. If this be so, we can scarcely wonder that small farmers should be ready to join in, any movement likely to put an end to a system which obliges them to pay, in the article of manure for example, as much as 6 l. in the shape of tolls upon a quantity of lime for which they paid but 5 l. in the first instance. In the neighbourhood of Swansea, some arrests have taken place, in effecting which the police were attacked, and Captain Napier, the Superintendent, severely beaten. This officer was compelled, in self-defence, to fire upon one of the prisoners, who was dreadfully wounded but is recovering. The Government have sent Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, to investigate the state of affairs in Wales.

Though an account just published, shows an increase of "Rent" for the quarter of 14,000 l., as compared with a similar period last year, the "Repeal" agitation does not seem to have gained strength in Ireland during the past month, as far as regards either the number of meetings held, the display of physical force, or the degree of excitement manifested by the lower classes. The feeling previously exhibited was far too intense to last; and the moderation shown by Government has done much to weaken the power of those by whom an excitable people are readily influenced. It so far, Ministers appear to have acted wisely. Had they adopted measures of strong coercion, there would have been no diminution of agitation, but, on the contrary, many persons of moderate political opinions would have been forced unwillingly into the ranks of Repeal. Very different, however, is the present state of things; for, as matters now stand, nothing having been effected, the lower classes are beginning to doubt their own powers, and to question the importance of their leaders; while the concentration of troops at different points, the strengthening of military defence, and the formation of depots, of arms and ammunition in convenient places, sufficiently manifest the determination of Government to crush the very first exhibition of open treason. From the reports which we elsewhere publish, our readers will be able to collect some of the objects of Repeal agitation, but the most important speech is that of Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardgagh, who denounces the very idea of connection with the state, and ridicules the proposal to renew diplomatic relations with the Pope, and recognises the title of the Roman Catholic Church. His objects are far higher than such concessions as these. There seems to be an end of American sympathy, for Mr. O'Connell's Anti-

Slavery speech has given such offence, that the Repeal Association in the States are dissolving. This display got up by the republicans in Paris, has proved a most ridiculous failure, of which all parties appear to be heartily ashamed.

On the 10th, a fire broke out in the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Mark, Nightingale & Co., Granby-row-Isle, Manchester. Upwards of 1,000 bales of cotton, and about 300 sacks of flour, with the whole of the premises, were destroyed. The amount of damage, as yet cannot be exactly ascertained, but the value of the materials in the building could not, it is stated, be less than 12,000 l., and the building itself is estimated to have been worth between 2,000 l. and 3,000 l.—The *Courrier de Lyon* states that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumen joints, are being manufactured at Rive-de-Gier. These pipes will, it is asserted, bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast iron, and are 30 per cent.—Dr. Duncan has just established the startling fact, that mortality is greater in Liverpool than in any other town in Great Britain. One in 54 dies in the country, one in 37 in London, one in 28 in Liverpool, while in Manchester it is one in 29.—Mr. Matthew Ledger, receiver, at St. Thomas's Hospital, has been remanded, on charges of embezzlement of the property of that institution to so large an amount as 17,000 l. The cause which led to the inquiry into the state of his affairs was the dis honour of a bill for 200 l. of Messrs. Watney, the distillers.—A list of all pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1842, and the 20th day of June 1843, and charged upon the Civil List.—Sept. 24, 1842—Louisa, Baroness Leichen (in consideration of the faithful services rendered by her to Her Majesty during a period of 18 years), 400 l. Nov. 17, 1842—Elizabeth Devereux Kennedy and Anna Maria Kennedy, sisters of Sir Robert Kennedy, late commissary-general (additional pension, in testimony of the public services of their late brother), 200 l. Nov. 17, 1842—William Wordsworth, Esq., (in consideration of his distinguished literary attainments), 300 l. Nov. 23, 1842—John Curtis, Esq., (in consideration of his zealous devotion to science), 100 l. Nov. 25, 1842—Richard Owen, Esq., Hunterian Professor (in consideration of his distinguished exertions in the improvement of science), 200 l.—Total, 1,200 l.—The Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the intercourse between England and Ireland, by forming a railway from Chester to Holyhead, on the plan proposed by Mr. George Stephenson. The line, according to this plan, will cross the Dee just below Chester race-ground, and will keep the sea-coast along nearly the whole of its course, winding round the base of Penmaenmawr and others of the Welch mountains, crossing the Menai Straits by the present bridge, and terminating at Holyhead, which Mr. Stephenson considers the best point of embarkation for Ireland.—Cobbett, when challenged to fight, recommended the challenger to draw a Cobbett in chalk upon a door, and if he succeeded in hitting it to send him instant word, in order that he might have an opportunity of acknowledging that, had the true Cobbett been there, he, in all probability, would have been hit too. But hit or no hit, the bullets could have no effect whatever, he maintained, on the original cause of quarrel.

In the intended new dock at Liverpool, called the Albert Dock, the estimated quantity of cast-iron is no less than 7000 tons.—We learn from the *Scholarie* (New York) Patriot, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in that vicinity, and some of them upon after evinced symptoms of the disease. File copper was speedily administered—about one-third of a dose given at intermissions of eight hours. This was repeated from time to time. The effect is, that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a hog, and three dogs have died of the disease. Thus merely, copper alone, has proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.—On the 16th a most terrific explosion, attended with an immense loss of property, took place at the extensive oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson, Pritchard & Co. situated in the Dock-road, St. George's-in-the-East, which not only destroyed the whole factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained several thousand barrels of turpentine, but the conflagration was so fierce and intense

us to injure part of the Blackwall Railway; damaging between thirty and forty houses in the neighbourhood, including the well-known Roman Catholic school.

THE GREAT BRITAIN IRON STEAMER—This magnificent vessel, which may be justly called the Leviathan of the ocean, was launched at Bristol on the 10th, in presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was sumptuously entertained upon the occasion. The weight of iron used in the ship and engines is upwards of 1500 tons.

A speech made by M. Guizot in the Peers, on the 18th July, has excited much interest. After the imputations recently published in the *Madrid Gazette*, and the statements of various French and English prints, considerable curiosity was felt as to the reply the French government might return to the allegation of its having favoured or promoted the present insurrection in Spain. The following is M. Guizot's answer, as given by the *Journal des Debats* :—

"We have been, and are now, towards Spain faithful to the policy which is as honest as it is prudent. We have nothing to do with any action, with any intervention, either direct or indirect, in the internal discussion of Spain. Mention has been made of generals who have proceeded from France to Spain, of passports delivered, and arms supplied. No passports have been delivered; the refugees who have repaired from France to Spain were free in France; they left this country without any connivance, and without any intercourse with the King's government. Arms I not only have none whatever been supplied, but when, quite recently, a commercial house of Perpignan applied for permission to buy in France and import into Spain 20,000 muskets, such permission was formally denied it. The complete absence of any direct or indirect intervention in the internal dissensions of Spain is more than ever the policy of the King's government; it is, I say it again, an act of good faith as well as of prudence, and all that is alleged, all that is printed on the subject at Madrid, in London and at Paris, is quite false and calumnious. They who have but attended a little to the events of this world will have no difficulty in understanding how all that is passing in France and Spain may pass without any connivance on the part of the King's government. It is not long ago that we saw a refugee, Prince Louis Bonaparte, freight and fit-out a ship in England, prepare and execute an expedition and a landing in France; and all that unknown to the government and the people of the country in which he lived. Such things, far more serious than those at this moment adverted to, can therefore be accomplished without the government under which they take place having been wanting in good faith, and in the observance of international law. I shall say no more of Spain.

AMERICA.—The *Margaret*, a powerful steamer kept by the North America Company at Halifax, fell a victim to accident to the regular steamers, has brought the mails and passengers of the *Columbia*, with particulars of the disastrous accident to that vessel: The *Columbia* left Boston on the 1st July; the weather being at the time hazy. On the 2d, the fog became dense and the sea calm. The vessels were going at the rate of ten knots an hour when she struck. At first it was supposed that a fishing-boat had been run down; but the obstacle proved to be a rock, on which the steamer settled down. The chain-cables were instantly hauled aft, the coals thrown overboard, the anchors let go from the bows, and every exertion was made to lighten the ship, while an anchor was carried out in order if possible to get her off; but all was in vain. The ship was firmly fixed on the ledge about midship; and from soundings it was ascertained that at this time there was upwards of twenty-seven feet water at her stern. Signal-guns were fired, and answered; at four o'clock a boat came on board from Seal Island; and those in the steamer now learned that they lay on the Devil's Limb about a mile and a quarter from Seal Island. The pilot in whose charge the steamer was, had been totally deceived in his reckoning by an extraordinary influx of the tide into the Bay of Fandy. The passengers and baggage were conveyed to Seal Island. On the 6th the *Margaret* arrived at the wreck, and immediately took all on board. There was not the least chance of getting the steamer off the rocks; and the waters must inevitably break it up in a short time. The *Margaret* returned to Halifax, which it left again on the 8th, on the homeward voyage.

In Charleston, South Carolina, a Repeal Association was formed, and a considerable sum of money collected for the use of the Irish Agitators. As soon as O'Connell's Anti-Slavery speech, made at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 10th of May last, was received and published, the Charleston Association was convened, and divided their funds between two charitable institutions of that city, and then, by resolution, dissolved the association.

The celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein died at St. Petersburg on the 10th June, at the advanced age of 87. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies during nearly the whole of the late French war. The Emperor, upon being informed of it, gave immediate orders that the whole Russian army should wear mourning for three days.

At the Camperdown was firing a parting salute to the King and Queen of the Belgians on their passing the ship at Sea Reach, a tremendous explosion of one of the portable magazines took place; by which Lieut. Blackmore, two young ladies on a visit to the ship, and three seamen, were seriously wounded, the internal fittings knocked down and blown about, and the ship itself set on fire. A large splinter fixed itself in Mr. Blackmore's jaw. The clothes of the young ladies were set on fire, and the bulk-head boards were driven upon them. Most of the officers were slightly hurt by splinters or burns. The fire was extinguished without difficulty. Miss Yerker, Miss Barton, and three seamen have since died of the injuries received upon this occasion. Upon the inquest, G. Griffiths, the gunner's-mate, was examined, and stated that the "salt-box," was used in all ships for saluting cartridges, to prevent the frequent opening of the powder magazine; it was generally placed, as in this case, three feet from the after gun on the main deck, near the bulkhead; the box when it exploded had in it ten cartridges of four pounds each; there were also two one-pound rockets and two of half-a-pound hanging to the beam right over the salt-box; the case of one of the rockets was found about midships after the explosion had taken place; the guns were fired with tubes for priming; it has happened, though very rarely, if at the quill of the tube it thrown from the gun whilst lighted; some of the tubes are composed of worsted. Several gunners of the navy were examined, who proved that the salt-box was the usual place for keeping a small supply of cartridges, and that no safer place could be found for the box than where this was placed.

MILITARY.—The regiments in China will in future receive the same allowances as those in Ceylon.

Sir Augustus D'Este has, it is said, presented a petition to the Queen, claiming to be entitled to the titles of his father, the late Duke of Sussex.—Standard.

By the explosion of 3000 lbs. of gunpowder, one of the granulating mills at Ballincollig has been destroyed, and two lives have been lost.

The troopship *Alert*, having on board 200 men of the 64th Regt., on passage for Halifax to England, has been wrecked on Goose Island, but no lives were lost.

Several chests of arms have been seized in progress to the disturbed districts of Wales. The destruction of gates continues without the slightest abatement.

From the evidence of an informer, given at the Kilkenny Assizes upon the trial of a person convicted of shooting at a Mr. Shea, there is what is termed a "Black Sheep office," at which obnoxious landlords are tried, and, if convicted, sentenced to be murdered.

The Princess de Joinville is to become Empress of Brazil, to the exclusion even of her eldest sister, the Queen of Portugal, if the Emperor Don Pedro II, and the Princess Januaria, the presumptive heiress of the throne, die without issue. This clause has been inserted in the marriage act of the Princess.

CHINESE PRIZE MONEY.—Sir C. Napier wished to ask a question respecting the late war in China. It would be remembered, that on the first attack on Canton, just as the troops were ready to pounce on their prey, the city was ransomed. The East India Company gave a year's batta to the officers of their army and navy; but there had since been various services performed along the coast, in the course of which a great deal of property had been picked up, and numerous vessels captured, and both by

the testimony of the right hon. baronet and the noble duke in the House of Lords, the operations had been carried on in a most superior way. He wished therefore to know whether any part of the 45,000,000 dollars which had been taken was to be distributed among the officers of the navy and army employed in those services?

Sir R. Peel said that he had received no notice of the question; but that was not of very material importance, because he must decline to give an answer to the question.

Sir C. Napier asked if an answer would be given by the end of the session?

Sir R. Peel was understood to say that he should be able to give some answer, but he hoped not to be pressed as to the nature of it.

THE LATE DUEL.—The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against all the principals in the first degree, as well as against Mr. Gulliver, the medical man, as principal in the second degree, who has since been bailed by his friends to appear in due time.—Monthly Times, Aug. 5.

WRECK OF THE PEGASUS, STEAMER.—The *Pegasus* left Leith on the evening of the 19th July, having on board about 70 individuals, passengers and crew. About 12 o'clock it reached the neighbourhood of the Fern Islands, already the scene of many disasters. The tide being almost at ebb, the vessel, when passing the inner Fern Island, struck upon a sunken reef, upon which she was carried with the greater force that a strong north westerly wind was blowing at the time, and her bow was stove in. The captain seeing the imminence of the danger, ordered the boats to be lowered, lest the vessel should go down whenever she was moved from the rock. All the passengers were by this time on deck, and the extreme of distress and agitation was manifested. The Captain thinking that if the vessel were off the rock he could run her on shore, which was about a mile and half distant, ordered the steam to be let on for the purpose of backing her off. This was done, and she proceeded heavily towards the shore about 250 yards, when the water rushing in extinguished the fires and stopped the engine. A few seconds completed the catastrophe. Both the boats were overloaded and swamped, and the vessel at the same time went down. The *Martello* steamer fortunately came up for the preservation of the few survivors, six in number, two passengers and four of the crew. One was found speechless drifting about in a boat; two were taken from the topmast still about five feet above water, and other three were picked up floating upon various pieces of the wreck. The rest had found a watery grave.

WRECK OF THE H. C. ST. SHIP MEXXON.—Tuesday, August 1st.—At 4 a. m. blowing a strong gale with a heavy sea and 11 a. m. the tiller which was fitted on some new principle with a slide working in a transverse ground got jammed hard a-starboard and could only be cleared at last by breaking up the deck over the head of the rudder and cutting away all the slide groove &c. matters were got to rights again about 1 1/2 p. m. during the whole of this time the ship had been rolling about almost a helpless log on the water fore top gallant yard was sent down and fore and main top masts struck. The delay occasioned by this accident in all probability was in some measure the cause of the loss of the ship that night as otherwise the high land of Guardafui would have been sighted early in the evening I do not recollect the Lat. and Long. at noon this day precisely but as well as I can remember Cape Guardafui bore N. 83 W. dist. 54 miles

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ramage & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1843.

and a small island midway between Socotra and the Cape bore on the Chart about N. W. dist. 36 miles but we did not sight it. Ship steering west until 3 p. m. when by observation we had made 13 miles of Westing since noon Ship was then kept away W. by N. Heavy Sea with a stiff gale all the afternoon. There seems some truth in the line that "coming events cast their shadows before" from what cause it arose I cannot say but it was remarked at dinner at 4 o'clock how dull and out of sorts we all appeared; the Captain was completely done up, he had been on deck the best part of two days and a night and he was not in his usual spirits—went on deck after dinner. The sun set dull and watery in a thick haze; remained on deck until the moon set about 10 p.m. it disappeared behind a sharp bank which I thought was a cloud, the officer of the watch said "there is the land" I observed "if that is the land it must be very high or exceedingly near" he went below to the Captain to report but did not rouse him and returned upon deck. I turned in and had been in bed about an hour when I was roused by hearing him again come below and reporting to the Captain in a hurried tone that the ship was close ashore. I turned out and commenced dressing immediately; heard the Captain who had got on deck give some hurried orders and turn the hands up; I roused the other passengers and went on deck and on looking over the lee side found the ship in the midst of a boiling mass of breakers the high land of Guardsai distant about 8 miles on the larboard quarter I had just time to make these observations when a heavy sea struck us and the Ship went on shore with a tremendous crash broadside on. The Engines were instantly shattered, her back broken, and the engine room swamped. The ship then fell over on her starboard side which was then to windward and the deck that became fully exposed to every sea that struck us.—The lee fore rigging which was taught from the laying over of the ship was cut and the foremast immediately when over to windward the same was done with the main mast but it was a beautiful spar and would not go until the body of the mast had been cut into about 6 inches, it then went carrying with it the starboard enter and the funnel followed immediately afterwards.—The ship then forged rather nearer the shore. Mr. Tait and a few hands lowered away the larboard cutter but the line they carried paid out so fast that it was lost and with it that hope of establishing a communication with the shore, the boat and party however landed under the lee of the ship all safe. The sea now came sweeping over us bitterly cold, the ship rolling and striking so heavily that it was hardly possible to keep our heads, little could be done but wait patiently for daylight. All kit that could be got at such as beds, trunks, &c. were thrown overboard for the chance of their being washed on shore; we got blankets and clothes on deck and made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the lee of the companion, and about 1 a.m. got up a bottle of Port wine which put a little life in us.

Wednesday 2d.—About 3 a.m. the sea began to give very unpleasant signs of breaking up, the frame work was evidently loosening, as during her heavy lurches instead of rolling altogether we felt her bending and twisting and the deck planks were opening and closing under us. At daylight commenced endeavours to establish a communication with the party on shore and after failing to do so by means of a rocket and kite succeeded in tarring a line ashore made fast to a spar which the party there got hold of, a hawser was soon stretched and communication established by hauling the cutter to and from under the lee of the Ship. Passengers, illers

and sick were first despatched as much provision as could be got at (about 12 days biscuit) some preserved meats with arms and ammunition also sent off. About midday the cutter was unfortunately stove in but the people on shore managed to patch her up so that with constant baling she managed two more trips and brought off the last of the Crew and Captain.

We now found ourselves on a desert shore without a drop of water but at night some small quantity was brought in by 8 mules which they sold at the moderate price of 2 Rupees per skin rather expensive work for 160 months. From this until Friday 4th we took up our quarters on the sand under a hurricane house composed of planking from the wreck. At 11 a.m. on the 4th the whole party with the exception of the Captain, 1st Lieut. and a few men marched for a watering place about 7 miles distant the route lay over a plain of burning sand and the sufferings of the whole party from thirst were very great; a large portion of the men fell before reaching the water and one died of apoplexy—water was sent back to those who had dropped and about 3 p.m. the whole had come up. In the evening the Capt. came with all the remaining sick that could be landed, on the Camels which had been procured from the Somalis.—It was determined that no more day marches should be attempted.

Saturday 5th.—Marched at sunset to a watering place or road to Hulloolah 7 miles dist. Found water by digging holes in the nullah but it had a strong alkaline taste.

Sunday 6th.—In the morning found the place to be infested with hornets with whom we had to fight for the water; about 12 o'clock the Shurreef of Hulloolah came into camp and recommended us instead of marching on to Hulloolah which we should find very distressing to march again down to the Coast to a place not above 7 miles distant from the wreck where he had boats all ready to take us on to Hulloolah, he would provide us with buggies to carry the whole party to Aden.—He would ask no price for his services but trusted to the English government for remuneration this of course was eagerly closed with. In the evening we marched to the beach to a spot called Bander Laz and found one small boat of about 20 tons and four small fishing boats but not a drop of water.

Monday 7th.—Found ourselves regularly taken in a trap, nothing could be done until one way or another the Shurreef had got 800 rupees out of us, nearly our whole stock of cash.—In this way he kept us under a burning sun without a drop of water until 3 o'clock p.m. when he allowed us to go on board the boats which we had to wade in, and then set like herrings in a barrel for 24 hours in our wet clothes.

Tuesday 8th.—At 3 p.m. we came to an anchor at a watering place called Bos about 7 miles from Hulloolah, where the Narcoodah of the boat advised us to make our Camp, but the Shurreef which wanted to get us to the Town, however, we had had enough of his advice, and refused to have anything to do with him and lucky it was for us. The water has to be brought to the town from some distance, and had he got us there he would have made us pay freely for it.—On coming to an anchor we had to swim ashore through the surf. Our encamping ground was a beach of fine white sand which made a most comfortable bed, plenty of water to be had by scooping out the sand about 2 feet deep with your hands, we slept every night in the open air, and were always cooking our things in the morning, but from low living and having no liquor whatever we all kept our heads, there was not even a cold amongst the whole of us. Our daily allowance was at first

half a handful of biscuits and two handfuls of dates; when the biscuit fell short we had to take to Jowary; rather bitter fare at first, with a little too much sand, but we soon got used to it. Our life was pretty much the same now, day after day during the heat we stretched a blanket to protect ourselves from the sun and in the morning and evening we bathed and caught crabs, the crew being employed in cutting boards and stockading the camp. Saturday 12th.—A Brig passed within sight standing to the westward; she was some 12 or 14 miles distance, we could see down to her fore yard but could not communicate with her. The Shurreef and meals about him kept us feeding from hand to mouth, and it was with the greatest difficulty that any provisions whatever were procured, in my opinion there was too much of the lenient system of dealing, we might have done what we pleased and made our own terms—however, we only had to obey orders—but every town and boat on the coast was at our mercy had we resorted to force, and this before long it must have come to, but a day of reckoning will yet come I hope with the Shurreef.

On the 16th.—Rube-sh-ben Sallem an Arab Merchant at Fetuk came into Camp, and changed the face of affairs by offering to supply every thing that was required, on credit; orders were therefore given to him to complete a month's supply for the whole party.—Some days previous to this, after a long discussion, an arrangement had been made with the Narcoodah of the boat we came to Hulloolah in, to take a party to Aden, to obtain assistance, this after some time he agreed to do for 300 dollars to be paid on reaching Aden. On the morning of the 17th at 8 p.m. a party consisting of Lieut. Balfour, Mr. Stradling and three seamen of the "Memnon" with myself and four other passengers embarked on board her and up sail, with three clerks from the whole party on shore. We had a hazardous cruise of eight days in this craft, several times having had most narrow escapes of being upset during the heavy land squalls that blew off the African coast. Our hopes were much raised on Tuesday the 22nd by getting sight of a Barque about 3 p.m. but which on approaching we found to be the wreck of the Captain Cook of Scarborough, we boarded her and found the Somalis plundering her, we got a few blocks and some cordage which we were much in want of, out of her, and half a cask of damaged flour which the Somalis thought was Chumam, and did not like our jacking away when they heard it was good provender. As the crew had been taken to Aden by a brig we imagined that some craft would soon be sent down from that place to the wreck, we wrote up a description of the wreck of the "Memnon" on the mast with tar, and gave a note in pencil to one of the Somalis who promised to deliver it to any ship that might come. We had a dangerous land squall this evening. On the Morning of Wednesday the 23rd, after discussing our plans, finding that our water was failing and no chance of procuring more we decided to beat up at once for Aden. All hands were put upon two measures of water per diem, the measure being a tin water box—and we weighed anchor with a stiff land breeze at 10 a.m. From the part of the coast whence we took our departure, Aden bore by a rough calculation N. W. by 130 miles, we had neither Chart, Compass, or Sextant, but thank God made the high land of Aden at 10 a.m. of the 25th about 3 p.m. when it was fully decided that it was Aden, we got the water on deck and then how we drank. Got to the entrance of Buck Bay at 9 p.m. but the wind failing did not come to anchor until 11. On reporting our arrival to the Political Agent, the H. C. Ship "Tigre" was immediately ordered to

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

proceed to Hulluloh to bring up the rest of the crew, and we were most hospitably received, and the next day overwhelmed with invitations from all quarters—and we hope in a few days to see the whole of the crew left at Hulluloh safe in Aden.—*Bombay Courier.*

By private intelligence from Pinang we regret to learn that the *Harriet Scott*, which lately sailed from that Port for Bombay has returned to Pinang having been the scene of a shocking occurrence. The *Harriet Scott* left Pinang on the 15th ultimo, having the 14 Pirates who were convicted at the last Criminal Sessions and sentenced to transportation for life, on board. When off Achuen the Pirates who were in the long boat, and who it is to be feared were not properly secured took advantage of half the crew being below, and rose on the men on deck whom they overpowered. They killed the master of the vessel, Captain PHILIP BAYNOR, severely wounded the Mate &c., but after sometime the crew succeeded in regaining possession of the vessel after killing 7 of the pirates. The remaining seven took to the boat, but were subsequently picked up by the Barque *Harsinger*, and conveyed to Pinang, where no doubt, they will in due time undergo the last sentence of the law. The *Harriet Scott*, also returned to port, and by last accounts the matter was undergoing investigation by the Police Magistrate and Coroner.

Our local readers no doubt remember the similar occurrences which took place on board the *Virgair* in 1840, and the *Preak* in 1841. The former it will be recollected was proceeding from Bombay to Singapore with 35 convicts, who obtained possession of the Ships arms, murdered the Captain and Chief mate, and after plunging the Ship carried away the boats. The *Preak* was also on her passage from Bombay to this with 47 convicts, who after murdering the Captain and Chief mate kept possession of the Ship for sometime, and carried her to Achuen, where she was taken possession of by the Rajah who afterwards delivered her up to the Pinang authorities. In the case of these two unfortunate vessels as well as that of the *Harriet Scott*, there was no guard whatever sent by Government, but the convicts were merely delivered over to the Captains who were expected with their feeble crews of lascars to convey their cargoes of villainy in safety. The result can't therefore be any matter of surprise.—*Singapore Free Press, October 5.*

We are happy to notice that large shipments of Betelnut have been made this week for Calcutta, no less than three vessels, the *Hamoodi*, the *Harsinger* and the *Dora*, have been chartered for the purpose and the *Hector* for China.—By this it is very evident that our commercial prosperity is not on the wane, we hope yet to see further proofs of the revival of our trade, as there is still a right spirit in commerce existing amongst our Merchants.—*Pinang Gazette, Sept. 16.*

RETURN OF THE H.C.'S STEAMER "VICTORIA" WITH THE MAIL.—On the evening of Wednesday last we were amused by the intelligence of the return of the "Victoria," after having been absent 10 days from the Port. This vessel left Bombay with the Overland Mail of September on the morning of the 27th ultimo; and finding that she had only performed about one third of her passage to Aden and her Coals were more than half exhausted, the Commander deemed it prudent to put back, as she was impeded in her progress by strong gales and her head way scarcely amounted to a single mile per hour. The Mail, and such of her Passengers as desired to continue their voyage at all hazards, were transferred to the Steamer *Claspatria* on the morning of Thursday, and that vessel was despatched to Aden and thence on the same afternoon. If there was a possibility of these Mails arriving at Alexandria in sufficient time to overtake the Oriental Steam Company's

Packet Steamer we should not be inclined to deem this matter so untoward as we fear it must now be considered, for the Mail sent on by the "Claspatria" conveys the very important intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty with China which only reached this on the day preceding her departure. We very much fear that the packets forwarded by the "Hindustan" from Calcutta will have reached Alexandria several days before those of the "Claspatria," and that the former will not be delayed on account of the non-arrival of the latter at the proper time. This will really be very tantalizing, for by the wreck of the Steam frigate "Merron," we now may be said to have lost two entire, and what is worse, consecutive Mails.

COTTON.—There have been no transactions in Cotton during the last week, and prices are nominally as under.

PRICES CURRENT OF RAW SILK.

Buret, Branch & Jumbooner	Ra. 98 a 90 Per Buret Candy of 7 cwt.
Oomrawatty	" 75, 77 "
Gogo, Dhokra, & Shownagur	" 75, 80 "
Komphat	" 75, 80 "
Mangarolo, & Forebunder	" 75, 76 "

OPPIUM.—Has advanced further in consequence of the favorable news from China by the "Mer," and *Melua* is now worth Ra. 1300 a 1305 per chest.

The Money Market.

Spanish Dollars, (*Wade*)—222 Rupees for 100 Dollars.

Sycee Silver,—large ingots, Ra. 103½, and small ingots, Ra. 103½, per 100 Toles of one Company's Rupee to the Tola.

Freight to China.—Ra. 10½ per Candy for Cotton to Whampoa.

Vessels loading to China.

Thomas Coutts, Larkins, with Despatch. The Westminster, Michie, sailed from Bombay for China, 31st August.

Bombay Price Current, September 11.

COTTON.—There has not been much doing in this article since our last, but prices remain nominally the same. The shipments to China for the season have been nearly completed and there is now very little demand for further supplies, the last accounts received from China offering no encouragement to shippers.—Timberly is quoted at Taels 7 to 7.8 per pecul at which it cannot be laid down at our present quotations, and the stocks remaining on hand in China with the present year's supply from the three Presidencies, leave no reason to expect improvement in prices for some time.—*Spectator, September 9.*

English Markets.

METALS.—Copper, Plates, Sheet, &c., 9d to 9½d; Bottoms, 16d; Tough Cake (British), 80½; Tile (British) 78½; Tough Cake, at Swansea, about 35s to 40s; South American, in bond, none. Iron, Bars, &c., British, 4½ 10s; Nail Rods, 5½ 5s; Hoops, 6½ 10s; Sheets, 7½ 10s; Fig. No. 1, in Wales, 3½ 5s; Bars, &c., 4½; Fig. No. 1, in Clyde, 2½; Swedish, in bond, 9½ to 9½ 10s; CCND, 18s; F.S.I, 14s; Lead, English, Fig. 16½ 5s; Sheet, 17; Red Lead, 18½ 10s; Spanish, Fig. in bond, 15½ 15s to 16s. Quick-silver, 4s 6d; Steel, Swedish, in Rags, 16s to 16½ 10s; in Faggots, 16s to 16½ 10s. Spelter, Foreign, 22½ 15s. Tin, English Blocks, 60½; Bars, 62½; Banca, in bond, 60½; Straits, in bond, 58½. Tin Plates, Charcoal, 1 C. 27s; do 1 X, 33s; Coke Plates, 3s per box less.

Exports of Metals, from 1st January to 31st July, from London and Liverpool to China, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, &c.; Spelter, 100 tons; Copper, 195 tons; Iron, British, 4,414 tons; Foreign, 25 tons; Tin Plates, 1,257 boxes; Lead, 237 tons; Steel, 64 tons.

SILK (RAW).—Bengal: During the past month there has been more animation in the trade, and prices may be quoted from 6d to 1s per lb higher than at the late sales; in the very inferior classes

there has been some little speculation, and prices have advanced about 6d; the good and superior qualities have risen more in proportion. China has also found more demand, and the few good chops which were in the market have sold at an advance upon last sales; the common sorts remain much the same as last month. In Bussu considerable business has been done, and an advance of 6d to 1s may be noticed upon the middling and good qualities. Persian has sold at previous rates.

Stock of Bengal and China Raw Silk.

1st August, 1843.—

Bengal—Sold, 4997; Unsold, 3105. China—Sold, 665; Unsold, 256. Total, Sold and Unsold—Bengal, 8102; China, 1121. Delivered in July 1843—Bengal, 603; China, 341.

Prices Current of Bengal and China Raw Silk:

Banlah, 8s 6d to 13s; Commercially, ordinary, 9s 6d to 13s; do. superior, 14s to 18s 6d; Consimbar, ordinary, 9s to 12s 6d; do. superior, 13s 6d to 16s 6d; Jerripore, ordinary, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; do. superior, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; Gometes, ordinary, 9s 6d to 11 6d; do. superior, 13s 6d to 16d 6d; Hurripaul, 9s to 15s; Jungpore, 9s to 15s; Malda, 9s 6d to 13s; Radnagore, ordinary, 8s 6d to 11s 6d; do. superior, 13s 6d to 15s. China—Taitlee, 16s to 21s; Yuen-fu, 16s to 18s; Taysam, 13s 6d to 16s; Canton, 9s to 14s; Chin Chew, 9s to 12s; Chius, thrown, 10s.

SUGAR.—Since our last the market has been very inactive, and prices for all descriptions have declined 1s to 2s per cwt. The sales prices and deliveries of British Plantation Sugar have been far less than we had looked for, our refiners having much reduced their working of late, in consequence of the little demand from country dealers. The importers of Mauritius and Bengal Sugars have also brought forward but little, only 10,000 bags of the former have met with buyers at 64s to 67s, for fine and good yellow; low to middling yellow, 57s to 63 for brown; and for strong grey, 57s to 62s. The sales of Bengal amount only to 7000 bags yellow and white, which have sold heavily at a decline of 1s per cwt; fine white is scarce, 67s to 70s; low to good 61s to 65s; yellow and grey, 57s to 60s. Of Khaur there is none at present in the market, the last price paid was 50s; there would be buyers of good quality from 48s to 49s per cwt. For Foreign Sugar, the continental orders still come at very low quotations, and there is but little doing in Java or Manila. About 2000 bags brown Manila have been sold at 16s per cwt, and middling to good yellow, 18s to 20s per cwt. There have been some considerable sales of Brazil and Havannah Sugar made; almost some cargoes have been sold, but at lower rates—yellow Havannah for a Northern Port, 20s 6d per cwt; and white Pernam at 24s for the Mediterranean; also good yellow Porto Rico at 17s per cwt, for the Baltic.

TEA: The market has continued to improve in prices throughout the month in most descriptions of Tea, and this improvement arises principally from the small pressure of public sales, which has inspired more confidence among the buyers.—Bohea, Canton, at 1s 6d duty, nominal 2d to 4d. Congou, ord to mist leaf kind, 11d to 1s 2d; blackish mist leaf, rather strong to strong, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; Pekoe kind and flavour, 1s 8d to 2s 3d. Souchong, ord Tea, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; fair, 1s 6d to 2s; fine to finest, 2s 6d to 3s. Flowery Pekoe, good to fine, 2s 2d to 4s 6d; black leaf Pekoe, 1s 1d to 1s 10d; Orange Pekoe, fair to fine, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; fine scented, 2s to 2s 6d. Twankay, yellowish leaf, 1s 9d; good, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; superior and brightish colored leaf, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. Hyson Skin, yellowish leaf, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; brightish leaf, 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Hyson, coarse yellowish leaf, 1s 6d to 1s 1d; middling, 2s to 2s 3d; good mid brightish leaf, fresh, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; extra fine, 2s 10d to 4s. Young Hyson, Twankay, and Canton, 6d to 2s; Hyson, 2s 4d to 3s; Imperial, 1s 5d to 3s; Gunpowder, 1s 7d to 4s 6d.

Stock of all kinds in London, 3rd 1st August, 1843, 25,470,000lbs.

THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
For Annual \$ 16 payable quarterly.
Do 6 months 9 do do in advance.
Do 3 months 5 do do do in advance.
Register For Annual \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do 6 months 7 do do in advance.
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Broken period less than a month, will be charged as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

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To Subscribers... 25 cents To Non-Subscribers... 50 cents
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... \$ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do repetitions, half charge.
do For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do Continued for 3 months, \$ 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their order.

VOL. 16. No. 47. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1843. No. 675.

NOTICE.—Will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th proximo, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. KENT and BATES, deceased, together with their interest in the Land, now registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot, No. 61, subject to such terms, and regulations, as Her Majesty's Government may grant, and impose, on similar property.
For further information apply to
CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong), 17th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Hon'ble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to / LEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.
(Signed) **ALEX. MATHESON.**
" **ALEX. ANDERSON.**
" **CHAS. E. STEWART.**
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.
Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ANTON FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARSEN & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GUNWILL, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GUNWILL & Co., at Hongkong; And all next in, of K. Creditors and others concerned herein are duly apprized thereof.
By order,
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Par décision commise en date d'aujourd'hui, M. CHALLAYE, Secrétaire, s'apprête à se rendre au Consulat de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTI-MESTON.
Macao, le 17 Août, 1843.

AVIS.—Los Francés que se trouvent, ou se trouveront en China, son, prévenus que s'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire au registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou par leurs représentants, ou adressant au Consulat une requête qu'ils lui feront parvenir, qu'ils ont encore la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTI-MESTON.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE LADY MA'NAGHTEN, James Yarns Master, will sail direct to Batavia in all this week. For freight or passage apply to
Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to the Master on board.
This steamer ship has on board a few guns with cartridges complete for sale at a low price.
J. HEN YOUNG.—Master.
Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Captain McQueen, will be despatched from Hongkong on the 19th, and from Macao on the 21st November. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE PRINCE REGENT, Captain CHIPP, will be despatched from Macao on the 1st November. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1833, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT'S code of signals, engine, &c. &c., complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s
Godowns, Here.

FOR SALE.
THE London River Built Ship SARAH, 45½ Tons Register Old Measurement. She is coppered and copper fastened throughout and is well found in Spars, Rigging, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.
This Vessel is well adapted for a Hospital or Receiving Ship.
For further particulars apply to Capt. HEIDRICH on Board, or to A. HOWELL at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Godowns.
The Point, Hongkong, 15th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.
THE British Brig LINNET, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE "Third Day's Sale" of Messrs. D. Wilson and Co's, Stock in Trade, will take place this-day.
P. TOWN END.
Hongkong, Tuesday, 21st November, 1843.

ON THURSDAY NEXT.
P. TOWNSEND, has received instructions to bring forward and sell to the best advantage, the whole of Messrs. D. Wilson & Co's, extensive Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c.—Consisting of—Sparkling Champagne in Pints and Quarts, Burgundy and Hock of the very first qualities, Sherries in Pints and Quarts, also in Butts and Hogsheads, fine Old Port, P. A. La Bona Brandy, and English do. Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Distillery and Pomey's Claret, Curvoe Noyau and Marichino of rare qualities, Branded Fruits, and Asort-d Liqueurs, Old Tom, and Whisky.
Cabin Biscuits in Tins and Casks guaranteed by the Makers of excellent quality, also Split Peas and Dhol Indian Root Cakes, and Gingerbread Nuts in 7 lb. Tins, Wilcox & Co. Famous Hunters' Beef, Vinegar, Zante Currants and Arrow Root.
P. TOWNSEND,
Auctioneer.

November 21st, 1843.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at the Godowns of Mr. W. SCOTT, to-morrow the 23rd instant, **ELEVEN CHESTS MALWA OPIUM.**
Sale to take place at 12 O'clock.
C. MARKWICK.
Victoria, 21st November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.
HUGHEDON CALDER & Co.
No. 2 Wellington Terrace.
Victoria, 19th October, 1843.

LOTTERY OF JEWELLERY.
JNO. SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an auction of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the late arrivals, consisting of **Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Shirt and Full Suits,**

Forehead Ornaments, Scent Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Official Seals, Bracelets, Seals, Watch Keys, Vinaigrettes, Branches, Rings, &c.—the whole are highly finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. **Watkinson and Hodgden**, and which he will **DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY**, and solicits the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 10,000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
Macao, 21st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE** and **AUCTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now engaged by Captain FRYER.
Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL**, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.
A. H. FRYER.
Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No 30 to No 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with **Wm. WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co.**
5th Sept., 1843.
ALFRED HUMPHREYS.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER** Co at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.** at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.
RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.
Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate will be and for 3 months, 1/3 charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.
And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.
A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.
No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Fees applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

AMATEUR MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, California and Bombay.
Macao, 16th December, 1842. **MACVICKAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Bones can be obtained at low rates in **GLASS GROUND**, situated where they can be so fine Red, on application to
C. V. GILLENIE.
Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1842. 45 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWN OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
THE following Goods ex-FOAM Direct from London.

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Sherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies' Clasp and Fancy Tartan Plaids,
Ladies' Mullin de Laine Gowns,
Ladies' Cotton Skirts,
Gentlemen's Cotton Drawers, Shirts, and Socks.

Also
Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver
Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Tagionis, Cloth Caps,
&c. &c.

C. W. BOWRA.

13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 10th Nov. 1843.

JUST LANDED.

HANDSOME furniture of all descriptions as
Clocks, Couches, Chairs, Chests of Drawers,
Glass Ware, of all descriptions, and Various other
Articles.

P. TOWN-END.

Queen's Road.

Nov. 6th, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED
AND NOW OPEN FOR SALE.

LADIES' Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Gentlemen's Hats, American Clinkers in Tins,
Butter in Small Kegs, Cheese, Hams, Raisins,
Almonds, Salsaparilla, Castor Oil, Bright Vanilla,
Bread, Beef, and Pork, Vinegar, Oars, Pitch and
Tar, Stoughtons Bitters, Cider, Perry and Cherry
Wine.

P. TOWN-END.

Queen's Road.

Nov. 6th, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of
China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.

FOR SALE.—At the Godown of the undersigned
PATENT MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes, just
landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong,
receiving Consignments of this Article direct from
the Manufactory, is Authorised to supply it, when a
large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA", sails fast and
carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66
cubits, Breadth 18, and Depth 7. Apply to
A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office,
or to D. J. BARRADAS,
British Government Agency Office, Macao.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received
for sale by JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and
Doekins for PANTALOONS, of admired pat-
terns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on
strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BARNFIELD and KIDDERMINSTER CANON
PATTERNS (CARPETING) TURKEY, FURNISH and BOW-
SHELL RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LAKE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Brass Pedestal Table Lamps, do.
Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with
Shades complete. Ship's Steering and Anemism Com-
passes, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment
of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers
of Sherry, Brandy, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and
Finger Glasses, and some very fine Diamond Table
Glasses and Napkins. Apply to
W. LAKE.

Macao, 12th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—HUTTON, GOSWELL, COMBAY & Co's
well known MARMALADE, in White Quarter and Half
Cases, and in Bulk. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.,
Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.

Translations from Schiller

WILLIAM TELL, MARY STUART, AND
OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A.

of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parker
& Co., Philadelphia, U. S.; and sold at the Register
Office here.

LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTI-
VITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by
W. J. Walker, late of St. Edmund's College. Pub-
lished by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold
at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE
IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products
and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favorable
terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Balti-
more, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or
British America, according to order.

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products,
sold to the best advantage and the Prices remitted,
either in Merchandise or Money, at the Consigners
may require.

January, 1843.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

Philadelphia, U. S.

Government Notification.

THE annexed copy of an Official Communica-
tion from His Excellency the Imperial Commis-
sioner, intimating a modification which has been
made in the new Tariff, regarding the article
"Foreign Ginseng," is published for general
information.

It is also notified, that on a careful examina-
tion of the English Version of the Tariff, promul-
gated on the 22nd. of July last, it has been dis-
covered, that the Article "Sea Otter Skins" are
inserted at one mace five candareens each (1m.
5c.) instead of one tael five mace each (1l. 5m.),
which typographical error is hereby pointed out
and is to be corrected accordingly.

By Order of His Excellency Her Britannic
Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
13th November, 1843.

KEYING, HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER,
Governor General of Kiangsoo and Kiangsee, &c.
&c. hereby makes this Official Communication.

The American Consul having represented to
us, "that in arranging the new Tariff, the duty
"on Foreign Ginseng had alone been left un-
equal, and that it was proposed to rate it as
"follows, vizt. on every 100 Catties of Foreign
"Ginseng to rate two tenths as first quality
"and eight tenths as inferior quality, and
"levy duties on those rates according to the
"newly established Rules; and that this
"once agreed to, afterwards there should be
"no change," and other words to the same
effect:—Whereupon I, the High Commissioner,
having consulted with the Governor General,
and having ascertained from the market price of
Foreign Ginseng that the above statement was
perfectly correct, we forthwith agreed to the said
proposal. Besides therefore respectfully mem-
orialising the Court of this correction, and giving
an Official Reply to the said American Consul,
and duly advising the several high Officers of
Canton, Fokien, Chekiang and Kiangsoo charged
with the Superintendence of Maritime Customs,
it is right that I also officially inform the
Honorable Plenipotentiary of the same, which is
the express object of this communication.

An important Official Communication.

To His Excellency

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G.C.B.

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Taoukwang 23rd year, 9th month, 16th day,

(7th November 1843.)

True translation,

Signed.

R. THOM.

Interpreter.

The correction in the Tariff will be as follows

22 Ginseng 1st quality per 100 T.m.

catties 36 T. x $\frac{1}{10}$ the 7 6

Do. 2nd quality or

refuse per 100 catties 3. 5m. x $\frac{1}{10}$ the 2 8

New Duty on 100 catties

of Ginseng, all qualities T. 10 4

True copy.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY POT-
TINGER BART. and G. C. B. Her Majesty's
Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, is
pleased to publish, for general information and
guidance, the following Copy of a letter addres-
sed to the Harbour Master and Marine Magis-

trate at Hongkong, together with "Rules regard-
ing the discharge of destitute British Seamen
from the Merchant Seamen's Hospital."

By order

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House Victoria, Hongkong,
13th November 1843.

Government House, Victoria,
(Hongkong) November 7th 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency Sir HENRY
POTTINGER &c. &c. to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 25th of last month, in which
you state that a Seaman called Peter Sinclair
then in the Merchant Seamen's Hospital, had
been reported fit for duty, and requested to be
instructed whether he was to be discharged im-
mediately from the Hospital, and, if so discharged,
whether he was to receive the allowance of a
destitute and destitute British Seaman, until he
could provide himself with the means of subsis-
tence.

Your subsequent letter, dated the 6th Instant,
stating that the above Seaman had got a berth
on board a Ship in the Harbour, has likewise
been received; but His Excellency thinks it ad-
visable to lay down the following Rules, by which
you can regulate your proceedings in all future
similar cases.

These Rules, with a copy of this letter, will
likewise be published for general information
and guidance.

You will of course distinctly understand, that,
the Rules now laid down are not in any degree
to interfere with those promulgated in the Go-
vernment Notification of the 16th of August last,
respecting the admission of Seamen to the Mer-
chant Seamen's Hospital.

I have &c.

Signed. RICHARD WOOSNAM.

True copy,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

WILLIAM PEDDER, Esq. R. N.

Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate.
Hongkong.

RULES regarding the discharge of destitute
British Seamen from the Merchant Seamen's
Hospital.

1st. British Merchant Seamen may, for the
sake of more strictly defining these rules, be con-
sidered to be of two classes, viz.

Those who may have been serving on board
Ships direct from England.

Those who may have belonged to vessels in
the Country, Colonial, or Coasting Trade.

2nd. When a Seaman of the former class
shall have been sent as a destitute seaman to
Hospital, and is fit to return to his duty, he shall
be ordered on board the first vessel proceeding
to England agreeable to the Act of Parliament,
and a Memorandum of the expenses incurred on
him sent home to be recovered from the Owners
of the vessel in which he was originally shipped.

3rd. With respect to those Seamen who may
belong to the latter class, the expenses of all
cases that may now be in hospital, or that may
occur up to the 1st of December next, will be
borne by the Government, but as from that day
the penalties for breaches of the Merchant Sea-
men's Act are to be enforced, as announced in
the Government Notification of the 4th of Octo-
ber 1843, so, in like manner, the Master, Owner
or Consignee (when the Law will admit) of the
last vessel from which any destitute Seaman
may have been irregularly discharged or left be-
hind on any pretence, whether at Hongkong,
Macao or any other place in China, will be held
responsible, and obliged, by a summary inquiry
and proceeding, to pay all Expenses incurred on
such Seaman and without reference to the period
that he may have served on board such last
vessel.

Masters, Owners and Consignees of all vessels
will therefore understand, that, in addition to the
penalties laid down for infraction of the Mer-
chant Seamen's Act, they will further be obliged
to pay all expenses of men whom they may dis-
charge and who may afterwards be found desti-
tute or who may be sent to Hospital as destitute
Seamen.

By Order of His Excellency Her Majesty's
Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in
China.

(Signed)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

True copy

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

In consequence of information this day received from the Imperial Commissioner, the *Naima* to be despatched by H. M.'s Steamer *Spiglit* will not be closed at the Post Office, Victoria, until 5 P. M. on the 1st of December.

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1943.

The squadron at Cova has been assembled there, not with any reference to the present agitation in Ireland, but for the purpose of being available should the present state of Spanish affairs lead to any result requiring the services of the vessels composing it. It is a fact not, perhaps, generally known, and which is highly creditable to the naval authorities of the country, that in the event of an emergency, fifty ships of the line can be equipped, and made all ready for sea in one month.—*Morning Post.*

The two subjoined extracts will give a somewhat clearer view than has yet been presented of the intentions of the Prussian Government in sending a mission to China, which we noticed some time ago, and from which immense results and advantages are expected for German commerce. But suppose even the Germans should succeed in coaxing the Celestials to wear Silesian lines and Saxony broad cloths, it will take a good many years yet, and a few Father Mathews to boot, to persuade the Austrians, Bavarians, Soubians, &c. that to imbibe Bohemian Souchow is more pleasant than to take copious draughts of the produce of their own soil—strong beer or weak wine, Tea, in the greater part of Germany, is still considered as a drug, and is an article of consumption used only amongst the higher classes, and generally more or less in the northern parts, where they have acquired a predilection for the Chinese herb through their frequent intercourse with England and Russia. But the demand is comparatively very trifling, and in what else are the Chinese to pay? Gold and silver they do not like to part with, except for opium, which the Germans have not to sell. Of silk, Hungary, Illyria, and particularly Lombardy—which being under the dominion of a German Sovereign, is, in a commercial point of view, closely connected with German interest—produce more than three times the amount required for home consumption. We wish the Germans all possible success in their enterprise, but we fear they will be disappointed; at any rate, we see nothing to apprehend for our own commercial interests in that quarter, as some of the visionary journalists would indicate. A generous reward, indeed! Scarcely has the bravery of our armies and navies opened the gates of the Chinese empire for the free admission of the whole, when France, the United States, and now even the German Customs Union, pounce upon us and threaten to appropriate exclusively the whole Chinese commerce to themselves! However, as long as these gasconades are confined to silly newspaper paragraphs, we can afford to be amused at them.

"**MANCHESTER, July 7.**—Our Board of Trade has published the following:—"By a communication received, this Board is informed that the Prussian Government intends to send a commissioner to China for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse between that empire and Eastern Asia in general and the German States, members of the Customs Union, and at the same time to procure all possible information for merchants who wish to trade there. The Prussian consul, Mr. Grube, having since been appointed to this office, and he having fixed the 1st of August as the day of his departure from Düsseldorf to his destination, we now bring this to the knowledge of the merchants here, inviting them, at the same time, to send us, on or before the 30th July, such communications and questions as may be calculated to secure a successful result to the mission."

(We published the other Extract referred to, in our last number.—E. H. R.)

The tables appear to be quite turned on the movement about Repeal in the United States. At Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other large cities, meetings have been held, especially in favour of Repeal, but in reality to resent the insult which Mr. O'Connell is said to have put upon the people of the United States in his allusions to the slavery of that country. One of the resolutions in Baltimore speaks of "hurting back with indignant contempt the degrading epithets" which

the great agitator had applied to slavery in the south. The meetings which passed these resolutions in Baltimore were composed principally of Mr. O'Connell's countrymen, and they passed with only a dissenting voice.

There was a very large meeting at Tuam for Galway county, on Sunday; the race-course of Gurrane being the place; and it is said that the space occupied by the crowd was seven acres. Dr. M'Hale, the titular Archbishop of Tuam, Lord French, and Mr. R. D. Browne, M. P., were among those who took part in the proceedings. The novel point in Mr. O'Connell's speech was his emphatic denunciation of the inhabitants of Abascragh, (a village near Ballinasloe) for "treason to Ireland," because they resisted the Police, whom a Magistrate had ordered to take down some triumphal arches which the people had erected across the road—

He felt so strongly on the subject, that he would blot Abascragh from the map of Ireland, refuse to allow a single one of its inhabitants to be enrolled upon the books of the Association, and have them held up to the detestation of the people of Ireland for having violated the great and beautiful principle of moral force. What was the consequence of their rash and cowardly conduct? Why, that the enemies of Repeal in the neighbourhood of Abascragh were that day triumphant, while many of those who had taken part in the assault were already in goal, and would probably be transported. If it were fitting to resort to force, he would tell them, and they would all turn out together: but as it was not fitting, and as the law was predominant, he must declare his determination of erasing from the books of the Association the name of every man connected with the riot in Abascragh. The Repealers were now too many to be frightened by any force; but they should not forget his maxim, that the man who committed a crime gave strength to the enemy, and deprived himself of the protection of the Association. See, on the other hand, what would be done in the case of the man who shouted "Hurrah for O'Connell!" at Headfort; and who, when one of Mr. St. George's myrmidons knocked him down for that foolish but certainly harmless cry, behaved himself like M'Namara of Clare, and declined to return the blow. He promised them that that man should have the protection of the law and the benefit of council.

At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association, on Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell moved that the names of all inhabitants of Abascragh, with the exception of the parish-priest, should be blotted from the books of the Association. A modification was suggested in favour of those who had not taken part in the riot; but Mr. O'Connell was inexorable, and the motion was carried. He moved and carried two other resolutions, declaring that no inhabitant of Abascragh should be admitted a member of the Association, and condemning the erection of triumphal arches.

(*The Spectator.*)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1943.

Latest Dates.

	6th Aug.	Singapore	10th Oct.
England	15th June	Straits	23rd Sept.
U. States	10th Sept.	Java	2nd Sept.
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	18th Oct.
Bombay	17th Sept.	Australasia	28th Aug.
Madras	1st Nov.	Amoy	6th Nov.
China			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November. ARRIVED. 1943.

16. *Hann*, (Hamburg) *Petersen*, from Singapore.
15. *Arwa* and *Esara*, (Dutch) *Drent*, from Japan.
15. *Tsunama*, *Hopwood*, from Macao. [and *Amoy*.]
16. H. M. *Str. Victoria*, Capt. *Clifford*, from China.
16. H. C. *Str. Prometheus*, Com. *Hough R. N.*,
16. *Quana*, *White*, from Macao. [from Macao]
17. *Esmeralda*, *Wilson*, from Whampoa.
17. *Port. M. of War Brig. Tean*, *P. Domingo*, *Fortunado de Valle*, from Macao.
17. *Isa*, *Lockland*, from Macao.
18. H. M. *S. Diego*, Capt. *Koppel*, from Whampoa.
19. *Tsunama*, *Hopwood*, from Macao.
19. *Peruvia*, *Londro*, from China.

November. SAILED. 1943.

16. *SELMANN*, *Munk*, for Whampoa.
16. *PRIMA DINDA*, *Kell*, for Singapore.
16. H. M. *S. Diego*, Capt. *Koppel*, for Whampoa.

17. *Tsunama*, *Hopwood*, for Macao.
19. *Peruvia*, *Londro*, for China.
19. *Port. M. of War Brig. Tean*, *P. Domingo*, *Fortunado de Valle*, for Macao. [Manila.]
19. *John Houston*, *Connolly*, from Macao till
19. *John O'Glover*, *Anderson*, for Whampoa.
20. *Sue E. Ryck*, *Anderson*, for China.

In our present number will be found some further Extracts from the Papers brought by the last Overland Mail. Though not without interest there is upon the whole not a great deal of additional information brought this month. The state of Ireland is only a degree less alarming than shown by previous accounts, though any fears of an immediate outbreak are considerably diminished. We have given above the account of a slight disturbance at Abascragh, and O'Connell's remarks upon it at the subsequent meeting at Tuam; another account says "he was so indignant at the people for resisting, right or wrong, the authorities, that his first impulse was to turn back and not go to Tuam at all. This however gave way to his deep respect for the bishop," but he would not pass through Abascragh and to mark his displeasure proceeded a considerable way round rather than do so. While the whole of his conduct in this affair shows the same determination he had previously avowed to avoid a collision, it exhibits not a little of the arbitrary feeling invariably to be found in the thorough going Democrat, and never did Despot give orders for more indiscriminate punishment, than he now denounces, to the utmost he dares, against the inhabitants of Abascragh, innocent and guilty.—Fortunately the appearance of the Crops is reported to be promising, for it has always been found that a season of failure is followed by additional turbulence. Still the poor peasantry must feel bitterly the want of their hardearned gains wrung from them to swell the *rent* and we are informed that thousands who annually visited England and the South of Scotland to engage in haymaking and the harvest, are this year remaining at home and will also feel severely the want of their wages. As a proof of this it is stated that one of the Liverpool steamboat companies has from Dublin alone a falling off of this sort of passengers to the extent of 800 weekly. Meanwhile the insane resolution to prevent Englishmen from being employed in their country, even though to their own benefit continues to increase. The Marquis of Lansdowne, anxious to give employment, directed £1,000 to be expended in draining his estate and secured the services of an eminent Agriculturist Mr. McCleish to superintend the execution of the work. By way of requital this Agent receives notice "to quit the country within four days, or he would be shot as dead as a dog in the noon daylight." Messrs Evans Merchants in Cork in connection with an English Gentleman, intending to erect works for sugar-refining, entered into a contract with a German to fit them up. The German sent over six foremen to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings and machinery, and employed above 40 Irishmen of all trades to carry out their orders. After the works had proceeded a fortnight a mob surrounded the buildings telling the head engineer that "he and the other Englishmen should leave Cork the following day by the steamer for England or they would never go home alive." He requested them to accompany him to his employer, who represented to the mob that he had only engaged them to direct the execution of works which no Irishman could do; while the Engineer stated that he had "fitted up establishments in Constantinople and in Bremen and his presence had been hailed with delight—he had taken Englishmen and Irishmen to these places and not employed natives, with out being interfered with." It was all to no purpose, but fortunately a strong body of police came up and the ruffians moved off. Ever since the Englishmen are obliged to be protected through the streets by policemen, besides a guard placed over the building, and some doubts are entertained whether it is prudent to continue these works which would create an expenditure of several thousand Pounds and give continual employment to fifty or fifty people besides numerous artisan carriers &c. Another Gentleman in Cork has been threatened with personal violence should he persevere in the erection of machinery for carrying out the Chandyry business, requiring the superintendence of an Englishman.—While such scenes continue it is in vain to talk of Justice to Ireland, and the parties

who instigate to such measures are the worst enemies their country has.

The Judges have decided that marriages between Churchmen and Dissenters or Roman Catholics solemnized by Clergymen not belonging to the established Church are illegal. Though it was intended to carry the case by appeal to the House of Lords who might reverse this decision, still it was considered advisable to prevent the evil consequences resulting from such a decision by introducing a bill for rendering them legal. This has been accordingly done and as no opposition was made it was going rapidly through the different stages. It is only to have a retrospective effect, leaving the subject of a new enactment for the future to be taken up more leisurely.

The Papers contain a long list of Presentations to the deserted Parishes in Scotland; the Church Courts are forwarding the settlement as much as possible, and the agitation seems gradually subsiding. Lord Aberdeen's bill for regulating settlements has passed through the House of Lords and been read in the Commons where it is not expected to meet with much opposition.

Government has sent out orders to restore the independence of the Sandwich Islands, but at the request of the King granting them the British protection. This secures as all the advantages we could have derived from retaining possession of them and saves us the expense of keeping an establishment there, while it insures the natives from being attacked by others.

In Spain the Government of Espartero has been overthrown and the revolution completed almost without a blow struck in his defence, the army commanded by Senore and Zurbano having only fired a few shots and then joined their opponents. The late R-gent himself after the most unaccountable inactivity, waiting until the whole country had declared against him, was seized with a fit of combativeness equally unaccountable and attacked Seville after to all appearance the acquisition of it could have been of no possible use to him. After bombarding the City for five days, the siege was raised on the 26th July by the arrival of General Concha and Brigadier Fernandez with their united forces, and as Cadiz had also pronounced against him, where it his understood he had intended to betake himself, he found refuge on board H. M. S. Malabar. The Gibraltar Chronicle contains his "address to the nation on quitting Spain" dated on board the Steamer Betis 30th July. After justifying his measures as strictly constitutional he adds: "A military insurrection without even a pretext has finished the work commenced by a few. Being abandoned by those whom I had so often led to Victory I find myself under the necessity of going to a foreign land, fervently praying for the welfare of my beloved country. To its justice I recommend those who remaining faithful to the legitimate cause, did not abandon it even at the most critical moments. The state may always reckon upon them as true servants." As the Malabar was reported off St. Ubes on the 6th August it is probable he has before this found refuge in Britain. But for his last unfortunate attack upon Seville, which has produced much exasperation against him we would have felt little surprise at seeing him speedily reinstated, as the parties who have accomplished his overthrow seem by no means agreed either as to the measures next to be adopted or the persons who shall be appointed to carry them out.

By letters just received from Bangkok, Siam, we learn that a fine Steamer had been purchased for the King and she was soon expected at Bangkok. The King was monopolizing all the trade and ruining his country, while his Ministers were busily engaged in erecting Forts at the mouth of the Menam to keep out the English hostile forces. Sugar had risen in price, seventy five per cent. At Bangkok there was in September a larger number of foreign vessels than usual, the "W. S. Hamilton," Capt. Brown, from London, being the latest arrival.

It will be seen by the shipping list that the "Mayram Dayram" left Hongkong for Bangkok ten days ago.

During the past ten days large quantities of Rice have been purchased by Chinese merchants at Hongkong, from the foreign

shipping, and sent to different parts of the Coasts in Junk.

Since the breaking up of the large mat town on Chapel Hill, and the sending off the swarms of beggars which infested the streets, there has been a marked diminution in the number of robberies, though a few cases still occur. Last week we have heard a godown at the East end of the town was broken into and property to a considerable amount carried off.

We have this week the melancholy duty of recording the death of MAJOR RADFORD POTTERMAN C. B. who died here on Wednesday last the 15th instant. His heroic defence of Herat and subsequent captivity and sufferings in Cabul are too well known to our readers to require any commentary. Having got leave of absence, before proceeding to England he had come on a visit to H. E. the Governor and has fallen another victim to the fever which has this season carried off so many valuable lives.

DIED.—At the house of the Morrison Education Society, in this place, on the morning of the 16th instant, VERA PAULET HARRIS, Son of CHARLES PAULET HARRIS Esq., Manchester, England, after an illness of 15 days, aged 14 years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

My Dear Sir.—Not many years ago, somewhere in the West Indies—you doubtless will be able to tell your readers where and when—a body of British troops were ordered to take up their quarters on a site, rendered very unhealthy by exhalations from a neighboring swamp-exhalations like those which rise from Wongnai-Chung, from the valley above the lines of the 41st M. N. I., and from the hillside above the Centre Bazaar. Well, these orders were peremptory—no less volens—dead or alive—there on that unhealthy spot the men must remain, because such were the orders of "their most gracious sovereign, King," &c. As it happened, their commander, had a mind of his own. He knew his men. He would not have them die for nothing. Spades and shovels were soon obtained, and it was not long before the swamp ceased to send out its deadly exhalations. Ever after that the encampment was healthy.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg you will, if it be in your power, give all the particulars of this case so that men, wiser than you or your humble servant, may turn them to some good account here.*

Whether there be from these valleys any bad vapors to be warded off—and whether some additional daily labor (as suggested by my Chinese friend) be desirable for the health of the troops—I leave it for you and others to determine.

Can you tell me if it be true that there has been so little sickness in the jails of Hongkong, as has been reported? See an article in the Chinese Repository for October 1843. And is it true that those prisoners are all kept daily at hard labor?

A few remarks on regimen I have yet to trouble you with, Mr. Editor, provided your patience be not exhausted. But these I must postpone for another note. There is, however, one topic to which I am, at this time, anxious to draw the attention of your Christian readers. While writing this, two have fallen close by us, and are have seen them borne to their silent home: one a *hero*, covered with honors; the other a *lad*, fresh in the dew of his youth. Did Fate or chance single them out as victims for the grave? No. Were they without cause taken away? No. Why then were they removed? Why, no man can tell. God knoweth. And we know it hath been done for good reasons, for proper ends. These and other recent deaths are to us all sore afflictions, "coming not forth of the dust," "springing not out of the ground." The living oracles teach us that when the divine judgments are in the earth, "the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

Admitting, as I do, that the immediate cause, as in some of the late instances of mortality, may be concealed in the will of the Great First Cause, the opinion,—forced upon my mind, still remains unshaken,—that much of the late and present sickness has originated in causes avoidable or removable. I have named some of these, and I hope I shall not be deemed superstitious

* We believe our much valued Correspondent whose views on the subject of regimen we shall be glad to receive, here allude to a case mentioned in Dr. Jackson's "View of the Formation Discipline and Economy of Armies" which we subjoin.

if I suggest yet another, to wit the ungodliness of those in this Colony who "profess and call themselves Christians." In view of the judgments that are heavy upon us, I have seen the Mohammedans and the Pagans making oblations and offerings, hoping to appease their divinities. But what has the Christian community done? Ungodliness I understand to be a disregard of God and his commands; a neglect of his worship whether public and private, or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

Seeing how much God's worship and commands are neglected by Christians in this country, the Chinese may well say to us, as they do, "you Christians have no religion." It is said that H. M.'s Government have appointed a Chaplain for this Colony; yet up to this moment both the army and the foreign residents have been left to depend, for public divine services, on the Naval Chaplains or missionaries. Consequently Christian ordinances have been sadly neglected. Not unfrequently, even at the bed of the dying and at the grave of the dead, no minister of religion has been present to give those counsels which are then so needful, as consolatory.

Man can never engage in duties, or assume an attitude, more becoming or more honorable, than those required of him in doing homage and paying obedience to his Maker. And in times of affliction, of whom may we seek for succor, but of Him "who for our sins art justly displeased." I would not presume to say that any of the late, and almost unaccountable, mortality has come as a judgment for ungodliness—although it may so have come; yet knowing that "when the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive," I am constrained to ask, what ought Christians to do? May not our disregard of God and his commands, a neglect of his worship and ordinances, be the cause, or one of the causes, of all this mortality?

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not regard these words, as malapropos, and tendering the deepest sympathy to those, here and abroad, who are smitten by these sore afflictions, believe me to be both yours and theirs sincerely.

SENEX.

Victoria, Hongkong, November 18th, 1843.

* Fort King George, Island of Tobago, was at one time unhealthy; it is now, as appears by a comparative view of the sick returns of the army, one of the healthiest quarters in the Windward and Leeward Islands station. The means through which it was made so, as not of common application, deserve to be brought under public notice. The fact is strong, but it has not made useful impression upon the official authorities. Fort King George stood, in 1803, under the lee of a swamp, at a distance of nearly one mile, and at an elevation of five hundred feet above the level of it. The exhalations which arose from the swamp, carried to that height by currents of strong wind, were supposed so to be injurious to the health of the garrison. The cause was obvious, and the effect was so destructive at one time, that the commanding officer of the Royal Scots Regiment which then formed the garrison, acting with the impulse of a soldier, determined to drain the swamp by the labour of the men rather than allow them to be destroyed in detail by its pernicious exhalations. The fact is authentic, and it is important. It furnishes unequivocal proof that the European is not less capable of sustaining labour in tropical climates, even severe field labour, than the African; and it is further of value as it shows that the most of what relates to the quarters and accommodations of the military may be effected by the military themselves without expense to the public. The soldiers lent the tools in the present case; the soldiers of the Royals drained the bog; they did it without reward, and without injury to their health. Fort King George is now a healthy station; and, as rendered so by the Royals, its future garrison may be supposed to bear an everlasting sense of gratitude to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, who conceived the feasibility of the undertaking from his own good sense and executed it at his own responsibility. What he did was contrary to common medical opinion; it was moreover done without the sanction of the chief military authority."

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Leach, Robinson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Robinson & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purnell & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

ESTD., PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAINES,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

N. B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

TO LET.—The House and Premises known as the Argland Hotel for 4 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-offices and Billiard Room attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to

W. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A Capital Slat Billiard Table one of the best in Hongkong, together with Lamps and Cues complete, and a set of new Billiard and Pool Balls with a Cloth, hourly expected in the Mary Butler, which can be sold with the Table. The Table alone as it now stands cost us Rs. 1000 only a few months since.

D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE Following Goods ex-FOAM Direct from London.

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Sherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies Glean and Fancy Tartan Plaids,
Ladies Muslin de Laine Dresses,
Ladies Cotton Stockings,
Gentlemen Cotton Drawers, Shirts, and Socks.

Also
Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver
Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Tagionis, Cloth Caps,
&c. &c.

C. W. BOWKA.

13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 16th Nov. 1843.

JUST LANDED.

HANDSOME furniture of all descriptions as Clocks, Couches, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Glass Ware, of all descriptions, and Various other Articles.

P. TOWNSEND.

Queen's Road.
Nov. 6th, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED

AND NOW OPEN FOR SALE.

LADIES' Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Hats, American Crackers in Tins, Butter in Small Kegs, Cheese, Hams, Raisins, Almonds, Saleratus, Castor Oil, Bright Varnish, Bread, B.-f. and Pork, Vinegar, Oats, Pitch and Tar, Stoughtons Bitters, Cider, Perry and Cherry Wine.

P. TOWNSEND.

Queen's Road,
Nov. 6th, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 25th Sept., 1843.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned **PATENT MANILA CORDAGE** of all sizes, at just landed.

The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong, receiving Consignments of this Article direct from the Manufacturer, is Authorized to supply it, when a large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 30th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA", sails fine, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cubits, Breadth 18, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. H. CARYALHO, Hongkong Register Office,
or to D. J. BARRADAN,
British Government Agency Office, Macao.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doobies for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 22th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 19th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SERRAVALLO and KIDDERPOTTER CHOICE PATENT CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.

W. LANE.

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Brass and Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Stewing and Asimoth Cases, Hour and half Hour Glasses, also an assortment of superior Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Silver, Black, Champagne, Wine, Liquor, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine DANISH TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Newton, Gordon, Comart & Co's well known MACHINES, in 1/2lb. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottle. Apply to

FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.
Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S.; and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY and COMMISSION-HOUSE is NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order.

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remitted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consigners may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co.

January, 1843.

Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CURRIE CHRISTOPHER, Sp. Dic. No. 1. 8. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

FOR SALE.—At the Hongkong Register Office; the Canton Register for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$6 s. vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price \$3 a vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by John Slade at \$2 per copy.
The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1833, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 1841, 42, \$1 per copy.
A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1840, 41, 42, 43, \$1 per copy.
Navy Bills, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies.
Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange \$2 per 100 copies.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100
Opium Orders	"
Consular &c.	" \$2.
Compendium's Notes &c.	"
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts,	"
Ship's Reports, Reports of Carpoes, &c	" \$4.
Navy Bills,	"
Policies, and Folio pages,	" \$5.
Auction Bills,	according to size

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies: other work as may be contracted for.

THE COTTON FARMS IN COIMBATORE.

To the Editor of the Spectator.

Dear Sir,—Being anxious to obtain as correct information as possible regarding the relative values of the Native Cottons of India and the Bourbon Cotton; now so completely acclimated that it is found to succeed on the poorest lands, where literally nothing else can be grown, and at the same time is so patient of drought that it will give Crops when all other sorts fail; I was induced to send samples of Coimbatore Broach, and Bourbon Cottons, all grown on our farms and cultivated according to the American method, to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for examination and report as to their comparative values. Mr. Edmonds kindly undertook to be the medium of communication and to him the annexed report of the Chamber is addressed. As I think the information it conveys may prove interesting to many of your commercial readers I beg the favour of your giving it publicity.

Mr. Edmonds in his letter transmitting the report remarks "The Cotton from Bourbon seed was really beautiful, and if the production of such could be regularly depended upon and the plant agree well with the climate of India, it should

supercede all other kinds I have yet seen: another advantage in such long stapled Cotton as that from the Bourbon seed is, that it appears to stand ginning well as the sample you sent up did not appear to me to have been the least injured by the gin."

The samples sent were all considered good of their kind, but were not picked ones. The Coimbatore Cotton was grown at Oodamalecath where the best Cotton of the district is produced. The Broach was grown at Coimbatore under the care of Mr. Simpson, both on black Cotton ground. The Bourbon was also grown at Coimbatore on a farm under my own charge on rather poor red soil and so very shallow that the stick is scarcely a foot under the surface. To do the plant justice a deeper soil is desirable. The comparative returns were somewhat in favour of the black soils, but not to such an extent as to more than compensate for the difference of rent and inferior value of the produce. The Bourbon besides laboured under other disadvantages, with which the Native Cottons had not to contend, so that the comparative productiveness of the two plants cannot be even approximately ascertained from this year's crop.

I have only further to add that the Bourbon seed was not sown until after the middle of October and that, should any of your readers wish to give that kind a trial, I can supply them with abundance of seed. If grown near the coast within the influence of the sea breeze it might, I believe, be safely sown even so late as November with a fair chance of success for the first season and the prospect of more ample returns the next, it being a perennial plant of much slower growth than any of the other kinds I have tried, requiring at least a whole year to bring it to its highest bearing perfection.

Your's faithfully,

Coimbatore, } ROBT. WRIGHT,
9th Sept., 1843. } Supt. Cotton Farms.

No. 86 of 1843.

To T. Edmonds, Esq.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, submitting in original some letters relative to the production of Cotton at the Government Farms at Coimbatore together with samples of three varieties of the Cotton grown there, viz., Native Cotton from Broach seed, the Native Cotton of Coimbatore and the produce of Bourbon seed.

The specimens having been laid before the Committee and subsequently circulated for the inspection of the members generally, I am desired now to acquaint you with the opinion pronounced upon them.

The first and second varieties are considered very inferior to the third, which is a beautiful Cotton both in colour and staple, and worth bid as the markets in England at present are from Rupees 120 to 130 per candy. It ought, they think, to compete with fair New Orleans in the Liverpool market; and Dr. Wright could not do better than devote his attention to the extension of its culture, as it would well repay his care.

(Signed) T. J. A. SCOTT,

Bombay, } Secretary C. C.
Chamber of Commerce, }
31st July, 1843.

We have been informed that Gun Boat No. 1 after having rendered every assistance in extricating Gun Boat No. 2 from a reef of rocks, which she had got upon, was subsequently herself lost by being drawn within the vortex of a water spout and instantly swamped.—We have not been able to ascertain how many of the crew had escaped this awful catastrophe, but we learn that the Commander was one who had perished.—Pinnag Gazette, Sept. 9.

On Sunday August 27th at 5 p. m. The ship Lord Lowther, Captain R. Dudson, struck on one of the Pyramids of the South Sand off Paracel Hill.—When every thing that was possible to be done to get her off was duly and resolutely executed, but in one hour afterwards on ascending the well we found she was increasing her water, when both pumps were manned and kept constantly going till about 2 a. m. on the following morning, when on ascending the well again we found 10 feet in her, being the same as the Quarter master had in the chains. At 10 a. m.

the *Ceylon* from Bombay to China have in eight days come to our assistance when part of this cargo &c. was immediately induced out as we found it impossible to get her off again, the ship rising and dropping at both ends so as to carry away some of our masts and compelled us to cut the timbers of the main rigging, which being done the mainmast immediately went over the side taking with it the main top-mast &c. On the following day the French bark *Leonide* anchored near us and we gave her some cargo which she took on to Singapore. Captain Dudman left me and the 4th Officer with 30 of the crew in charge of the wreck and proceeded on to Singapore with the rest of the ship's crew, where he expected to get assistance and to return to the wreck.—The brig *Dora* in the mean time coming up, gave us assistance by receiving as much of the cargo as she conveniently could do but finding the weather to put on a threatening appearance did not consider it safe to remain by the vessel any longer, and so received myself the 4th Officer and the 20 men board and proceeded on to Pinnang.—Ibid.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Diana* we have had further accounts of the proceedings of Captain Dudman who it appears had engaged the Steamer *Victory*, and with the barque *Fortitude* in tow had returned to the wreck in order to save as much of the cargo as possible. H. M. S. *Harlequin* with other vessels were in attendance to render their assistance.—Ibid.

We beg to correct the erroneous impression at Singapore regarding the delay in Coaling the Akbar Steamer, which was accomplished in much less time than was allowed for that purpose. Her detention here of 62 hours was not entirely on that account, but from Colonel Malcom's delicate state of health who we understand was laboring under the effects of the Chuan fever when the vessel was ready to start and could not be hurriedly removed on board.—Ibid.

OTAKEITE.—Extract of a letter from Falmouth, July 13.

"We have advices from Tahiti to February 17, where there was lying a French ship of war. The French were much disliked by the Queen and her subjects, who often expressed the hatred which they felt towards the new comers, and more especially on account of the manner in which they had obtained possession of the island. Queen Pimarra had signified to the French Commandant that she would never acknowledge them as her ruler, and that if they persisted in retaining possession of her island she would leave it, and take up her residence with one of her relatives who governs some of the neighbouring isles. On the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Talbot*, Sir T. Thomson, in January, the Queen claimed this protection, which he offered her, and an affair was likely to have arisen between Sir Thomas and the French Commandant. The French have forced the Tahitians to place their flag as a union in the uppermost corner of their flag—which they oblige the Queen to have hoisted every day on her fort; but on the arrival of the *Talbot* she refused doing so, when, the French Commandant declared if she persisted in her intention, he would fire on the town; whereon, Sir T. Thomson informed his rival that, if he fired on the town, he would at once open a fire on his ship. Each vessel prepared for action—the Queen still persisting in not hoisting the flag, and at last the matter was ended by the French Commandant being obliged to send some of his men to carry out his wish. Sir T. Thomson sailed in the *Talbot* (all well) to receive instruction from his admiral respecting the course he should pursue, and what answer he should return to the Queen, who sought British protection."—*Malta Times*.

AMERICAN FIGURES OF SPEECH.—The verb "to fix" is universal. It means to do any thing. "Shall I fix your coat, or breakfast first?" That is, shall I brush your coat, or get ready your breakfast first? Right away, for immediately or at once, is very general. "Shall I fix it right away?"—i. e. "Shall I do it immediately?" In the West, when you stop at an inn, they say—"What will you have?" Brose meal and common drink, or white wheat and chicken *flapjacks*?—that is, "Will you have pork and brown bread, or white bread and fried chicken?"—A dinner, or a luncheon? In full blast—something in the amount. "When she came to

meeting, with her yellow hat and feathers, wasn't she in full blast?"—*Ibid.*

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—About half-past 12 o'clock p. m., on Monday last, an alarm was raised throughout Liverpool which created the greatest consternation, that the large warehouses of Roebuck, Arnold, and Co., situated at Wapping, in that town, and which form one of an immense pile of warehouses extensively stored at the present time with cotton and other materials, was on fire. The building from which the flames were said to be issuing is also stored with cotton, and the cellar contains upwards of 200 tons of brimstone. Through the ramour fortunately turned out to have been for the most part unfounded, yet the accident which occurred, and from which it had its origin, would in all probability have been attended with the most disastrous consequences had not timely assistance been afforded. It seems that brimstone was being conveyed to the cellar, and that while one of the carts was being returned for the purpose of throwing out a load of that combustible material, part of the iron-work at the hinder part struck against the kerbstone and caused a spark of fire, which instantly ignited the brimstone then lying upon the ground and produced an alarming blaze. Mr. Hewitt, of the fire station, was speedily upon the spot with four engines and an equal number of water-carts, and the flames were in a very brief period of time extinguished. It is worthy of remark that several extensive fires have been caused in Liverpool in a similar manner to the present—namely, owing to the carelessness of carters in lowering brimstone into the cellars of warehouses.—*London Journal of Commerce*.

AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.—This machine is said to be in the course of manufacture. The model has been completed, and by experiments it has proved that it can occasionally come down "by the rail."—*Nimrod*, when completed, it will travel 100 miles an hour. Stations are named to receive "bags and ambassadors," and it is calculated, if the capital be raised, if Mr. Roebuck's bill should pass, and if the *Atlas* be not mistaken, the project may probably succeed.

—There are now three new iron steamers—the *Queen*, *Prince Albert*, and *Prince of Wales*, that convey passengers between London and Gravesend in one hour and a half for one shilling a head!

—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company are said to have offered to contract with the East India Company for a bi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay for £150,000 per annum.

VALPARAISO, April 21.—Business here is very dull at present. There are many English vessels on the coast doing nothing, consequently freights are very low. We have been visited with a most destructive fire, which consumed property to the amount of two millions of dollars.—*London Journal of Commerce*.

The *Débats* contradicts, from authority, the report that the house of Baring and Co. are at the head of the project for cutting through the Isthmus of Darien.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

It appears from a St. Petersburg letter, that the quantity of tea sent into Russia this year from China, to be exchanged for Russian products, has been very small, as compared with the trade last year.—*Ibid.*

Sindh is at present, comparatively, a thinly populated country, its wants being few, owing to the hitherto extreme poverty of its people, consequent on a government which had no parallel, even in the east, for avarice and despotism; its chief aim being to crush every spirit of enterprise in the merchant, devoting the whole of this wonderfully fine country to the selfish gratification of its rulers. But such portions of Sindh as are cultivated attest its amazing fertility, and prove that the produce may, with care, be increased to any extent, though at present the whole country is little more than a preserve for game. The staple articles for a return trade from Sindh may be considered as these:—*Silk*, *potatoes*, *sulphur*, *alum*, *indigo*, *sugar*, *cotton*, *wool*, *leather*, *hemp*, *opium*, and *grains* of every des-

cription. A very large proportion of its inhabitants are Hindoo traders, exceedingly energetic men, who will increase in number and in weight the longer we have a position in the country, and who only require our fostering policy and the undeniable power which we now possess, to induce them to enlarge their mercantile transactions to any extent. The Hindoo merchants of Sind are, perhaps, as active and energetic, of that class, as are to be met with in any country; they have long looked with intense anxiety to an altered state of things, when we could, without inflicting existing troubles, protect them from the withering grasp of their despotic rulers. Those only who have witnessed it can understand the extraordinary disadvantages under which trade has hitherto been carried on in Sind, still as it is extensive, and if these impediments are removed, have we not every right to argue that commerce will increase greatly and rapidly.—*Bombay Courier*, August 6, 1843.

The Aerial Machine has of late but little occupied public attention at home, and we have reason to believe that this loss of popularity is not owing to the alarming state of Ireland, or the revolution in Spain, which subjects, it has been suggested, may have temporarily supplanted it. No; we regret to say that dismal difficulties beset the scheme, and that the lively hopes excited in people's breasts are likely to end in mortification and disappointment. We have no letter from the inventor on the subject, nor a private communication from the Editor of the *Atlas*, nor a fragment of an essay by Lord Brougham on scientific inventions in general and Aerial Carriages in particular, but we nevertheless are in possession of sufficient information to be enabled, with some show of confidence, to assure our readers, that the machine will never fly. We have heard, from a most authentic source, that one or two experiments have been made privately, with models, and that on every occasion the unlucky things have fallen on their noses,—refusing in the most obstinate manner to perform their allotted journey. It was at first said that the greatest obstacle in the way of success, was the difficulty of ascertaining the exact amount of atmospheric resistance the machine would have to encounter, but the trials that have been made, fully satisfy us, that by far the greatest impediment is the impossibility of surmounting the resistance offered by the machine itself. It most pertinaciously and contumaciously opposes the wishes of the inventor, and notwithstanding all his coaxing and wheedling, has resolutely determined not to fly. All the flattery bestowed on it in the *Atlas*, *Punch*, and other scientific journals, has been of no avail; and we hardly think if the *Morning Post* itself were to devote three editorial columns to its praise, it would budge one jot. Nay, even if our most gracious Queen were to make the first ascent, we doubt if the ungrateful and disloyal machine would agree to go up.—*Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

NOVEMBER 28th, 1843.

Latest Dates.

	6th Aug.	Singapore	10th Oct.
England	15th June	Straits	22nd Sept.
U. States	10th Sept.	Java	13th Sept.
Calcutta	30th Sept.	Manila	12th Nov.
Bombay	15th Sept.	Australasia	2nd Sept.
Madras	1st Nov.	Amy	3rd Nov.
China			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November.	ARRIVED.	1843.
23.	POWELLCOCK, <i>Milner</i> , from China.	
24.	H. M. S. <i>Acorn</i> , <i>Comdr. Bruce</i> , R. N., and <i>Star</i> , <i>Admiral</i> , Sir Thomas Cochrane, from a Cruise.	
25.	POWELLCOCK, <i>Valentine</i> , from Hong.	
26.	VICTORIA, <i>Felix</i> , from Whampoa.	
November.	SAILED.	1843.
23.	COURTNEY or MYNTER, <i>McMillan</i> , for China.	
24.	WILLIAM HUGHES, <i>McFarlane</i> , for Macao.	
25.	CHARLES JOHN, <i>McPhee</i> , for Macao and Manila.	
26.	ORION, <i>White</i> , for China.	
27.	H. M. S. <i>Acorn</i> , <i>Comdr. Gifford</i> , R. N., on a Cruise.	
28.	VICTORIA, <i>Woodward</i> , for Macao.	
29.	WALACE, <i>Jennery</i> , for Amoy.	
30.	POWELLCOCK, <i>Valentine</i> , for Macao.	
31.	BRITANNIA, <i>Marshall</i> , for Singapore.	
1.	LONDON, (F.), <i>Orlando</i> , for Whampoa.	

The Mail. Information has been given from the Post Office that Mails for Singapore, India and England will be closed here at 5 P. M. on Thursday the 30th instant and forwarded by H. M.'s Steamer *Spirited* on the 1st December.

Mails from Amoy, Chuen and Shanghai will also be closed at the Office here at 5 P. M. Thursday the 30th instant and despatched by H. M.'s Steamer *Dryden* on the morning of the 1st December.

The General Price Current will this week be published on Thursday instead of Friday, in time for transmission by the Mails.

By the arrival of the *Nor* we are in possession of the Bombay Times and Gentleman's Gazette of the 30th September. The news they bring is of considerable importance. By the death of Shere Singh and of his late minister and Assam Dyan Singh the Punjab is certain to be thrown into a state of anarchy and confusion most likely to terminate in its becoming a part of our Indian Empire. Fortunately the Governor General had sometime ago given orders for assembling an Army of observation in the Upper Provinces and is therefore prepared for any emergency that may arise. "The preparations ordered by Lord Ellenborough," says the Gentleman's Gazette, "are on a grander scale than usual even in India. Three regiments of Europeans and nine of native Infantry with forty eight pieces of artillery, assembled on the banks of the Jumna, prove that something important was anticipated. To this force is also to be added that, of which we gave the details, yesterday, as being destined for the garrisoning of Scinde. Both those armies will in all probability, be immediately called on to uphold the doctrine laid down by the Governor General in his celebrated proclamation against such powers as might attempt to disturb the tranquillity of India."

The newly acquired territory of Scinde is already experiencing the benefit of our rule. A great inundation at Surat was only prevented from producing the most formidable results by the canal executed by Major Grant relieving the Taptue of its superfluous waters.

A great deal of sickness prevails in various places in India at Delhi the garrison is in such a state that the usual muster parade had from necessity been dispensed with.

Files of Australian Papers have just come to hand up to the 2nd Sept. The Legislative Council had met and were engaged in discussions on the Revenue, Currency, Tariff &c. The markets are said to be in a state of deplorable prostration completely glutted and fresh goods still arriving. The Revenue is expected to be deficient £100,000, but exclusive of the land fund exceeded that of last year by £10,554. The wheat crops were looking very well and a large cargo of grain had been shipped for Mauritius, while exertions were making with good prospects of success to introduce new channels for industry by the growth of tobacco, and salting provisions.

The British authorities here, we understand, rented the whole of the ground formerly occupied by the British, Dutch, and Creek factories for an annual ground rent of 6,000*l*. It is intended to build thereon the necessary Consular Offices, and to let out the remaining ground to private parties, who will be required to build their houses according to a plan calculated to secure the houses as much as possible against the risk of fire. Beyond this we hear of nothing of interest from Canton, except that the demand for imports was better and prices of Cotton were improving.—Canton Press, November 25.

For Panchamas advices from Chuen on 14th November have been received, which are to the effect that great activity prevailed there in trade, considerable quantities of Cotton goods having been sold, the enquiry for

Woolens was not however lively. Four vessels, we believe *Fortitudo*, *Eden Steward*, *Frankland* and *Litheland*, had sailed from Chuen on the 15th for Shanghai, where Capt. Balfour, H. M. Consul for that port, had already arrived.—*Ibid*.

Accounts from Arracan mention that on the 20th to the 25th of last month a volcano broke out in the sea at a short distance South of Palau Island, one of a group of islands lying on the S. E. shore of the Island of Chedocha, which has led to the formation of a new island altogether. The curious phenomenon will be highly interesting to geologists, and men of science. It will be remembered that Capt. Halsted's interesting report on Chedocha noticed the evidence of a very recent upheavement of the whole island, native tradition confirming the testimony of geological appearances as to the occurrence of this upheavement within the last ninety years. The present remarkable event proves that volcanic agency is still felt in the neighborhood of Chedocha, and leads to the supposition that further interesting phenomena may be looked for in that quarter.—Gentleman's Gazette, Sept. 12.

BOMBAY.—The trade with China exhibits an increase, both of Imports and Exports,—in the former of Rs. 96,34,504, and in the latter, amounting to Rupees 93,15,423. The increased importation of Treasure forms the chief item, namely 94,32,886; other items requiring notice as forming the increase, are Silk Piece Goods, 2,38,499; Cassia, 1,40,000; Tea, 1,02,801; American Copper, Rs. 91,000. The decrease in Imports appears to be in Raw Silk, 4,22,813; Sugar Candy, 1,24,857.

In regard to Exports, the chief items of increase are Opium, Rs. 58,30,787; Cotton, Rs. 31,81,245; Pearls, Rs. 1,42,857.—Bombay Times, September 30.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.—Relative to the trade between China and Russia, the *Frankfort Journal* has the following remarks:—"By intelligence received through a direct channel from Kischia, it appears that the quantity of tea brought there this year by the Chinese to be exchanged for Russia produce, amounts to only 30,000 chests, whilst last year they brought 120,000 chests. The exchange trade at Kischia, between the Chinese and the Russians, has been very unfavorable, and the most of the merchants have been obliged to leave their merchandise in the depots until next year. The price of tea has already risen considerably, and will rise still more. The greatest share of the trade in tea is carried on between Moscow and China. The government has summoned the principal merchants of Moscow to St. Petersburg to hear their report on the exchange trade carried on this year with Kischia, and to give their opinion as to the best means of remedying this state of things. During the late hostilities between China and England, the Russian and Chinese exchange trade was more flourishing than at any other period."—*Ibid*.

Madras Market, September 20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Cotton.—The market for this Staple is very dull at present—the shipments to China for the season being completed, and the prices at Home being too low and discouraging to induce shipments thither: there is no enquiry for Cotton even at prices under our quotations, which are quite nominal. The quantity on hand however is small.

PIECE GOODS, Cotton.—The operations in these manufactures have been entirely in Blue Salampore and Handkerchiefs for the Europe market, a few parcels of which have been shipped for England since our last.—Panjama remain quite neglected.—*Ibid*.

NEW ZEALAND.—SHOCKING MASSACRE.

The Auckland papers, which came to hand on Saturday, contain the melancholy details of a most shocking occurrence. A combat had taken place at Cloudy Bay between a large party of the Maories or natives, about forty in number, and a similar body of the white settlers. The dispute originated, as usual, in a quarrel between the Company's surveyors and the natives, on the subject of land claimed by both parties. We deeply regret to find that Captain Wakefield, the Company's agent, Mr. Richardson, the recently appointed Crown Prosecutor, Capt. England, late of H. M. 12th Foot, Mr. Howard, the

Company's Storekeeper, Mr. Pritchett, merchant, Mr. Cotterell, surveyor, Mr. Brooke, who acted as interpreter, the Chief Constable of Nelson, and others, were massacred; nineteen Europeans, at least, having fallen, and many others maimed. Many of the natives were also killed.—*Australian*, August 28.

CANOE.

Our latest news regarding the proceedings in Afghanistan, represent Dost Mahomed as having opened a correspondence with the British Government, a step to which he has probably been led by the difficulties he has encountered. He has continued at all events by professing his attachment to us expressing his gratitude for all we have done for him, looking upon us as superiors and assuring us he shall always be happy to meet our wishes. Mosa Khan, the Agent of the Dost at Lahore, has been dismissed by Maharajah Shere Singh with a present of Elephants, &c., in return for the horses brought from Kabul. The chiefs of the Kohistan continue refractory, and now the Eastern Ghilzie, decline acknowledging the Dost. The party of the good Nawab (Zeman Khan) is daily increasing, and he has demanded the release of the second Ameenollah Khan, but the Dost has hitherto refused to liberate him. Khan Shereen Khan was invited to an interview by the Dost, under the most solemn assurances of safety, but he had no sooner presented himself than Dost Mahomed seized and imprisoned him on the slight pretext of his having assisted Mohan Lail in the release of the British prisoners. The price of grain has increased greatly in Kabul in consequence of all these disturbances. Mahomed Ukhbar has sent emissaries into the Peshawar territory to enlist as many Hindoostanes, Essofzies and others, as Infantry, as they can, in pursuance of his father's and his own plans of forming efficient Battalions of foot. Their cavalry is being reduced greatly as they have found by our experience that in a hilly country like Kabul, they are useless. An order has however been sent from Lahore, to prohibit the enlistment of men without the sanction of the Maharajah previously obtained. It is stated on pretty good authority that emissaries have also been sent by Dost Mahomed into our territories to report to him on the state of our position, so that he may be *au fait* of all events bearing on himself or his prospects.—*Bombay Courier*, Sept. 1.

Lahore, August 15th.—An arzee was received from Sirdar Tej Singh, Nazim of Peshawar, to the effect that Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan had sent emissaries to Peshawar and its neighbourhood to enlist men into his service, and soliciting instructions on this point. He was told in reply that he might permit the enlistment of men, but was not to allow any number of recruits to congregate within his government; they were to be sent off whenever they might amount to 100 or 200.—Gentleman's Gazette, September 14.

From a "Comparative statement of the number of British Ships with their tonnage &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards from the 1st January to the 30th June in the years 1842 and 1843 from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter," we find that from China there were entered inwards in 1842, 46 Ships with a tonnage of 21,639 and in 1843, 42 Ships, tonnage 18,376, showing a decrease in 1843 of 4 Ships and 3,263 tons. Outwards, 48 Ships, tonnage 23,540 were entered in 1842 and 49 Ships, tonnage 23,655 in 1843 showing an increase of 1 Ship, but a decrease of 654 tons in 1843.

Ships at Bombay loading for China 30th September.

Larkins to sail immediately, Crest immediately—Emma tomorrow, Lucy Sharp, 10th Oct., Forth, George IV. and Carthaginian with dispatch, Duke of Wellington 10th Oct. and Guinean 25th Oct.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. •
Calcutta.—Messrs. Eyles, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ramage & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Parris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES CARRAS, AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five consecutive payments.
Parties applying for Assurance will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken: any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

AGENTS MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE underwritten, and having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to issue Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta, and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICKAR & Co.

NOTICE—Sponsor can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to
G. V. GILLISPIE
Hon. kong 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Road.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER
PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms and others residing in the East India and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, *Boys' Irish, Scotch, and European Newspapers*, to all parts of the above countries by the Overland Mail, which is made up in London on the third of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to CHARLES WILLMER in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.
N.B. Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British mercantile houses.
[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (MARKED) containing it.]

TO LET—The House and Premises known as the Auckland Hotel for 4 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-office and Billiard Room attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required, apply to
D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

FOR SALE—A Capital Slate Billiard Table one of the best in Hongkong, together with Lamps and Cues complete, and a set of new Billiard and Pool Balls with a Cloth, hourly expected in the Mary Balmer, which can be sold with the Table. The Table is as it now stands cost us Rs. 1600 only a few months since.
D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWN OF THE UNDERIGNED.
THE following Goods ex FOAM Direct from London
London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Sherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies Clan and Fa cy Tartan Plaids,
Ladies Muslin de Laine Dresses,
Ladies Cotton Stockings,
Gentlemen's Cotton Drawers, Shirts, and Socks.
Also
Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Tricornees, Cloth Caps,
&c. &c.
C. W. BOWRA.
13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 16th Nov. 1843.

JUST LANDED.
HANDSOME furniture of all descriptions as Clocks, Canebeds, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Glass Ware, of all descriptions, and Various other Articles.
P. TOWN-SEND,
Queen's Road.
Nov. 6th, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED
AND NOW OPEN FOR SALE.
A DAILY Sheet, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's H's, American Crackers in Tins, Butter in Small Kegs, Cheese, Ham, Raisins, Almonds, Salsaparilla, Castor Oil, Bright Vermilion, Broad Beef, and Pork, Vinegar, Oats, Pitch and Wax, Stoughtons Butters, Cider, Perry and Cherry Wine.
P. TOWNSEND,
Queen's Road.
Nov. 6th, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 25th Sept., 1843.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE
FOR SALE—At the Godown of the undersigned PATENT MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes, just landed.
The undersigned, the only person in Hongkong, receiving Consignments of this Article direct from the Manufactory, is Authorized to supply it, when a large quantity is wanted on very favourable terms.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Victoria, 20th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—A fine "LORCHA", sails fast, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 60 cubit, Breadth 14, and Depth 7. Apply to A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARRADAS, British Government Agency Office, Macao. Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dooskin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by JNO: SMITH. Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to JNO: SMITH. Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERINGTON COVERS PATTERNS CARPETING, TURKEY CARPETS and Brussels Rugs, also a few HINAWARE Dinner sets. W. LANE. Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do. Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, CONNART & Co's well known MARRIERS, in White Quizzes and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to FLEETHER LARKINS & Co. Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.
Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Parkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walter, late of St. James's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE IN NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favourable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, or any port of the United States or British America, according to order—

GLASS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Proceeds remitted, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignors may require.

WILLIAM PETER & Co. Philadelphia, U. S. January, 1843.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHINESEMENT, Sp. Dis. 8. Every house in Chinese. 22.50 Best designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE—At the Hongkong Register Office; the Canton Register for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price 50 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price 33 a vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by John Stude at 20 per copy
The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 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this Petition they pray, that, in order to raise a fund for liquidating the Hong debts an additional impost of four mace be levied on every picul of Tea sold, and one mace on every picul of Cotton bought, and that these imposts be required from the Chinese buyer and seller and not from the Foreigners.

To this Petition, K-ying replies as follows: "The high Imperial Commissioner here-with makes *Note*—The Kwang-chow-foo is directed to make full and careful investigation and have the matter duly put on record. The Hong Merchants having in order to liquidate their debt, requested that an impost of four mace be levied on every picul of Tea, and one mace on every picul of Cotton, requesting that the Linguists make careful calculation touching the amount of these commodities and what would be the amount of the imposts, seeing the whole weighed, and the impost money delivered over to the proper treasurers—we direct the Kwang chow-foo properly to deliberate and institute the proper investigations on the subject and then state the conclusions, after which we, the high Officers, will, by joint deliberation, make up our minds and return a definite reply to the said Hong Merchants' Petition."

"LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—We, yesterday evening, stated the arrival of H. B. H. Prince Albert at Bristol, to witness the launch of this magnificent steam-vessel, of which he became the sponsor at that ceremony. After the formalities of receiving the corporation and other addresses were gone through, the Prince proceeded to the works of the Great Western Steamship Company. The streets of Bristol were thronged from an early hour of the day, and the whole of the route through the city was tastefully decorated with flags and arches covered with laurel and evergreens some of the arches were surmounted with the inscription "Welcome, Prince Albert." The following will be found a faithful description of the subsequent proceedings of this festive day:—

The banquet ended, his Royal Highness retired, and ascending the platform, entered the pavilion from which he was to christen the ship, and here was some mismanagement. The water had been let into the dock in which the *Great Britain* was lying, and she was afloat. A large hawser was made fast to a post on the opposite shore, by means of which it was intended to warp her out. A steamer on the Archimedean principle was also employed to tow the vessel out of dock. A two-inch hawser was the medium of connection between the steamer and the *Great Britain*. It was strained taught, and the captain of the steamer repeatedly called out to the people on board the *Great Britain* to let go the large hawser, believing that he could tow out such an immense load with his tiny rope! Fortunately they did not do so, for the small hawser snapped, and left the ship unmoved. The ship was then warped out by the large hawser. Prince Albert was then standing in his Pavilion, waiting to christen the ship. As this was more than 20 yards from her bows, the persons present were doubtful as to his possibility of throwing the bottle of wine so as to strike the vessel. On looking minutely, however, a thin piece of wine was observed extending from the vessel to the Pavilion. The bottle of wine was attached to this twine, and his Royal Highness threw the bottle at the ship. It fell short 10 feet. The twine snapped, and the bottle fell into the water. As she was warped out, her head veered towards the Prince's Pavilion. Another bottle of champagne was handed to his Royal Highness, who threw it at the vessel, it struck her bows, and the broken glass and the wine fell upon the heads of the persons below, who were shoving against her sides, and assisting to keep her clear of the walls of the dock. As she cleared the dock, a salute was fired, and thousands rent the air with their acclamations. She was floated out at half-past three o'clock. His Royal Highness and suite immediately afterwards took their departure by a special train. The weather, on the whole, was exceedingly favourable, and the coup d'œil from the dock of the *Great Britain* was magnificent. Immediately opposite was Brandon Hill, rising like an amphitheatre from the banks of the dock. Every part of the hill was covered with people—there could not have been

less than 50,000 persons on Brandon Hill, immediately opposite the *Great Britain*. A shower of rain came on about two o'clock, and the appearance of the hill then was curious in the extreme. As if by word of command—with military precision—every individual on the hill spread an umbrella. It looked like one large variegated tent—of every variety of shade in silk and cotton. To the left of Brandon Hill, but isolated from it, Clifton Hill was seen, the windows of all the houses were densely crowded; on every angle of road from whence a view of the ship could be obtained there were persons congregated. The very trees swarmed with human beings, who had clambered into them in the hope of getting a glimpse of Prince Albert. So great was the anxiety of the inhabitants of Bristol and its neighbourhood to see his Royal Highness, that at the Temple-gate a house was actually unroofed, and, instead of tiles, some hundreds of human faces were seen appearing above the rafters. It was, in fact, a roof of heads. The day was observed as a holiday in Bristol and its neighbourhood, and never since Bristol has been a city have so many persons been congregated within its walls as were assembled there yesterday.

The Royal train safely reached the Paddington station at three minutes before seven o'clock, p.m., thus accomplishing a journey of 250 miles in little more than 12 hours, besides staying for some hours at Bristol. The Prince immediately entered his carriage, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness appeared but little fatigued. —(Sun.)

NEW RUSSIAN STEAMERS.—The exportation of steamers from Great Britain, and particularly from the port of London, has been, for the last five or six years, an important branch of trade. During the present year, a great many steamers have been fitted out in the river Thames, for the Turkish, Russian, and Neapolitan Governments, and the French have sent a few steam-vessels here, to be fitted with English engines and machinery. The Bessarabia, and the Thunder, two large steam-vessels, have been lately built in the London river, and fitted out with engines and machinery, for the Russian Government; and on Saturday the first trial of a new steamer, called the *Dina*, built for the corporation of Riga, a fortified town of Russia, on the Dvina, and next to Petersburg the most commercial place in the Russian empire, took place in the river. The new steamer is intended to trade between Riga and some of the adjacent ports. She is a very strong timber built vessel, with an iron shifting cutwater, or more properly speaking, ice-cutter, to cut the ice in the winter season. Perhaps a stronger vessel was never built, but great strength is required for navigating the river after which she has been named. The *Dina* is schooner-rigged, and will carry an immense deal of canvas for a vessel of her class. The length is 120 feet in breadth. She is propelled by two engines of forty horse-power, each.—Morning Post, July 25.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.—Since our last notice of these operations, five divers have usually been employed every day, and have sent up a considerable quantity of wreck. Corporal Harris sent up 4½ feet more of the keel, in addition to the 30 feet previously recovered by him this season; so that as 101 feet had been got up at the end of last year, only 14½ feet of keel now remain at the bottom; for it is known from a drawing of the *Royal George*, preserved in Somerset House, that her keel was originally 150 feet long. But the largest and most remarkable fragment of the wreck recovered this season was sent up by private J. Girvan, on Saturday. It proved to be part of the forefoot and stem, measuring obliquely 16 feet in extreme length, and nearly 6 feet across, for it comprehends 6 feet in perpendicular height. Two large copper horse-shoe clamps, measuring about three feet each way in length and width, were found perfect, one on each side of this great fragment, firmly bolted together, and connecting the stem with the forefoot. The dead wood in front of the stem was sheathed with copper. As there was every reason to hope that the missing part of the keel would be found in rear of this fragment, the part of the boxing, stern applied to the forefoot of the keel and the stem, was perfect. Lieut. Hutchinson direct-

ed a charge of 190lb. to be fired on this spot, which was done on the 12th inst., but no keel was found. He therefore caused two more charges, of 51lb. each, to be fired also in the line of the keel next day, but further aft, which were placed by private Girvan and corporal Janta working in concert at the bottom, but still no keel was found; in consequence of which Major-General Pasley has directed Lieut. Hutchinson to prepare 6 large charges, each of about 720lb., amounting to 4320lb. of gunpowder, which will be fired simultaneously by the voltaic battery on Friday. The six charges will be fired by the iron and zinc and copper batteries jointly. The iron and zinc plate battery, of 43 large plates of the former and 20 of the latter metal, copied from Mr. Davidson's voltaic battery at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, justifies the same superiority which General Pasley ascribed to it when he first saw it, for a result recently occurred with it which had never been witnessed in the explosions of former years at Spibhead. This plate battery failed in igniting a charge of 190lb. to the great surprise of Lieut. Hutchinson and of the officers who had prepared the charge and had the management of the battery, for on hauling up the vessel which contained the charge from the bottom and opening it, every part of the powder, both of the great charge and of the small priming charge, was perfectly dry; but on taking out the latter, it was found that the intense power of the battery, instead of making the fine platinum wire red-hot, and thereby igniting the powder as usual, had fused, and in fact destroyed that wire, so that it had no action on the powder at all. Hence in all his subsequent single explosions Lieut. Hutchinson either used a thicker wire or a longer conducting apparatus. The object of the proposed simultaneous explosions is to break up and scatter the shingle or stiff mud in the line of the keel, and thereby to lay open the remainder of the pig iron ballast, of which 17 tons still remain at the bottom, the original quantity on board having been 125 tons 12 cwt. Should either the shingle ballast or the pig iron ballast be allowed to remain in one or more masses, they will obstruct the anchorage; but if loosened and scattered as proposed, it is considered that they will do no harm.—Galignani's Messenger, July 25.

Maharaja Shere Singh, and the Minister, Raja Dhyani Singh had, as is well known, long been watching one another with doubt, and distrust. The Minister had gone so far as to rebuke his sovereign in open durbar for his addiction to intemperance, and the insult appears never to have been forgotten, or forgiven. In a moment of intoxication, Shere Singh spoke of his intentions of making away with his Minister, and this of course being reported to him, soon brought matters to a crisis. The Maharaja was invited to review some Cavalry under the command of the Chief Ajeet Singh, at a spot about a mile and a half from Lahore. Some horse-men purposely selected for their slovenly, and unsoldierlike appearance were so placed as to attract the Maharaja's eye on his reaching the ground. On his remarking the disarray of the men, Ajeet Singh answered so as to provoke the irritable temper of Shere Singh, and he used high words. On this Ajeet Singh drew a pistol, and shot the Maharaja through the head. General Ventura attacked the murderer, but troops interposed, and the General made his way to the city. Ajeet Singh then struck off the late Maharaja's head, and placed it on a spear, cutting the body in places with his sword. The party of conspirators would then appear to have net the retinue of the heir apparent, Partab Singh, a mere boy, whom they also murdered. Raja Dhyani Singh would at this time seem to have been on his way back to Lahore in a carriage; one of the conspirators is said to have suggested to Ajeet Singh to make away with the Minister, as well, and thus secure the power himself. Ajeet Singh consequently got into the carriage with the Raja, stabbed, and put an end to him. He sent the body to Suchey Singh, and Hara Singh, the brother and son of the murdered Minister. Ajeet Singh, Lona Singh, and other Chiefs then appear to have gone to the Fort, or Palace, and to have put to death all Shere Singh's family, save a child one day old. It is to be presumed that they established themselves in the

Fort for the night of the 15th. The town was in great confusion, and much plundering going on.

Heera Singh, and Sochry Singh had meanwhile collected troops, and surrounded the city, or at any rate beset the gates; and on the 16th, they made their way into the Fort, seized Ajeet Singh, Lena Singh, and others, and put them to death striking their heads off, and exposing their, and throwing their bodies into the bazaar. A boy named Dhuleep Singh, said to be a son of Runjeet's who had been previously placed on the throne by Ajeet Singh, was now constituted Maharaja by Heera Singh, who named himself his Minister, and he with his uncle now hold the ascendant. Gopal Singh, the second brother of Diyan Singh, is at Jumboo. His appearance in the plains, with a strong force might lead to fresh revolution.—Eastern Star, October 1.

MONET MARKET AND COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[From the Englishman, September 25.]

The Money Market is very quiet; and little business doing: nor will there be any change, until after the Holidays. The Mail has brought about 18 lakhs in Government Bills on Merchants' account. The payment of the Opium compensation, it is expected, will be made in the course of this year.

Price of Bullion, &c.

Syden Silver,	103 0 0	104 8 0	p 100 as wt
China Gold bars,	14 0 0	15 8 0	per as wt
Gold dust,	14 8 0	14 10 0	
Spanish dollars,	220 14 0	221 0 0	per 100
Mexican do,	0 0 0	220 0 8	

Raw Silk.—A large extent of business has been done in this article, but at low prices, the rate of exchange continuing favorable for shipments.

Silk Piece Goods. *Corahs*.—In good demand. Choppahs and Bandanas.—Without report of sales. The position of the Home market is favorable.

Opium.—The market has been rather quiet, than otherwise as regards sales, but shipments to a considerable extent are going forward for China and Singapore.

Prices may be quoted at Co's Rs. 1575 a 1555 for Patna, and Co's Rs. 1560 a 1545 for Benares.

Stock, 22nd instant, S. P. M.

Patna, Chests 2,128

Benares, 324

2,452

Cotton.—Our market continues in a very depressed state, and without report of sales.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 5TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	2nd Nov.
U. States	15th June	Straita	23rd Sept.
Calcutta	3rd Oct.	Java	13th Sept.
Bombay	30th Sept.	Manila	19th Nov.
Madras	17th Sept.	Australasia	2nd Sept.
Chusan	1st Nov.	Amoy	6th Nov.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.	1843.
30, POMEROE, <i>Valentine</i> , from Macao.	
30, JOHN BELL, <i>Crawford</i> , from Liverpool.	
DEPARTED.	
1, THERRIA, <i>Hopwood</i> , for Macao.	
1, H. M. ST. VIEUX, <i>com. Gifford</i> , from a Cruise.	
1, H. C. ST. PROSPERINE, <i>com. Hough</i> , from Canton.	
2, W. M. HOOVER, <i>McFarlane</i> , from Macao.	
SAILED.	1843.
30, H. C. ST. PROSPERINE, <i>com. Hough</i> , for Whampoa.	
30, ARIEL, <i>Sullivan</i> , for Macao.	
DEPARTED.	
1, H. M. ST. SPITEFUL, <i>com. Maitland</i> , for Bombay.	
1, RUBY, <i>Dangerfield</i> , for Whampoa.	
1, JAS. CAMPBELL, <i>Pittman</i> , for Whampoa.	
1, H. C. ST. PROSPERINE, <i>com. Hough</i> , for Macao.	
2, WANDERER, <i>Smith</i> , for Chusan.	
3, THERRIA, <i>Hopwood</i> , for Macao.	
4, H. M. ST. DINA, <i>com. Koppel</i> , for Manila.	
4, LADY MCNAMISTER, <i>Young</i> , for Batavia.	

It will be seen from the above to the Petition of the Hong Merchants contained in the preceding page that they are at length in a fair way of gaining the point for which

they have so strenuously exerted themselves by procuring an additional impost upon tea and cotton. Is it true the High Imperial Commissioner promises after investigation has been made, by joint deliberation to make up his mind; but the deliberation appears to have reference to the amount and not the propriety of the additional duty. If the measure is agreed to, it is a manifest infraction of the Treaty, the sixth article of which provides that goods whether imported or exported shall henceforward be taxed "according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff." There is here no distinction made between the duties paid by British subjects and by the Chinese. Any attempt to make such distinction and under cover of it to impose additional duties is the most palpable and dishonest evasion, as the result to the British merchant and the effect upon trade must be the same, so long as duties are levied, whether he pays the whole, or only a part or none at all. We stated at the time when the claims of the Linguists were acceded to that we believed it only the first of a series of encroachments upon the privileges obtained by the Treaty, and if such measures are to be submitted to, the Treaty and Regulations are worth just so much waste paper.

By the Waterwitch we have received Calcutta news to the 3rd October. We have extracted a fuller account of the assassination of Shere Singh than we had in our last. It had been obvious for some time that at an early period a crisis would occur and that either the Maharajah or his minister must be the victim. A slight insurrection had occurred in Cabul in consequence of the oppressive measures resorted to for supplying the empty Treasury, but had been suppressed. Dost Mahomed appears very anxious to be on good terms with our Indian Government, though various opinions are expressed as to his motives.

In Australia the prospects of the Farmers are rather improving. We are told the process lately adopted of boiling down sheep for the purpose of obtaining tallow has raised the value of flocks seventy five per cent above the prices current a few days before and at the same time opened a certain and continuous market for the annual surplus of their flocks. The best sort of Tallow thus obtained is stated to be worth 4 shillings per cwt more than the best Russian in the London market. The exertions made to create a new branch of trade by salting Colonial beef and by growing tobacco give promise of turning out successful and remedying to a considerable degree the disproportion between the Imports and Exports which is grievously complained of. An increased quantity of wool has this season been sent to the English market where it is rapidly displacing the Saxon.

A meeting of the parties connected with the Sydney Bank had received a report from the Directors exhibiting their affairs in a much more favorable position. On a previous occasion the coin was as low as £900 while the liabilities amount to £24,000, whereas there was now £7,700 in coin and the liabilities were only £30,000 and the overdrawn accounts had been reduced from £38,000 to £20,000. It was resolved that the Bank should be closed and the business of the company wound up with as much speed as possible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

MY DEAR SIR,—You have doubtless heard of the Canadian boy, whose Stomach—having been opened by a gunshot and an aperture of two or three inches having been left open after the wound had healed—because a threat in which were exhibited a series of novel and interesting experiments. The name of the Youth—then about 18 years of age—was Alexis St. Martin. The experiments were reported, I think, by one Beaumont, then a surgeon in the United States'

army. Once when on a voyage, a fellow passenger often endeavored to amuse me, when sea sick, by reading from Beaumont's book.

The phases of the Stomach and the variations in the health of the subject were noted down, day after day, just as you would mark, in a journal of the weather, all the movements of the barometer, with the phenomena of the heavens. From these observations—made on the opened Stomach of Alexis St. Martin—a great variety of deductions were obtained by Beaumont and others.

Two things I remember which bear on the point to which I wish now to draw the attention of your readers, namely, *temperance in eating and drinking*—the want of which temperance, I verily believe, has been the cause of more sickness and more deaths in Hongkong than all other causes combined.

1. An excess of food, or any quantity of intoxicating drink, invariably produced disorder in the Stomach of St. Martin.

2. This disorder, in the Stomach, was often clearly perceptible to the eye of the spectator, while the general health of Alexis was apparently unimpaired.

Two personages, possessing singular power over the popular mind, will lift their voices against every argument I can now offer in favor of temperance. Mistress Appetite and dame Fashion will hear no reasons, nor be convinced by any Logic. With your permission, Mr. Editor, we will have this matter contested in open court. Judge and jury must be appointed, written evidence obtained, and witnesses summoned. Some days therefore will be necessary to prepare the case.

Your's respectfully,
SENEC.

1st December, 1843.

P. S. If any of your readers, having a copy of Beaumont, will send it to you for me, I shall esteem it their doing so a special favor.

A pretty full account of Beaumont's observations and experiments is given in Dr. Combe's work on the Physiology of Digestion. Ed. H. R.

From Manila we learn that a rather severe gale was experienced there on the 28th and 29th of Oct. during which an English brig the Eliza and a Chinese Junk were driven on shore: the former it was thought would be much injured, but the latter got off without serious damage. The junk, coming from the Sooloo Islands, on her way to China, had only that day cast anchor in the Bay of Manila. A number of coasting vessels, says the Semanario Filipino have been wrecked, and no less than 35 dead bodies were washed on the beach near Cavite. On shore the gale did but trifling damage in the immediate neighbourhood of Manila; in the province of Albay however several houses and plantations were destroyed, and a great inundation in South Camarines threatened destruction to houses and plantations, some lives were lost and many head of cattle drowned. From Cebu they write (we translate from the Semanario) under date of 23d October.

"An earthquake has been felt here early on the morning of the 29th September. At daybreak of that day the sky was observed to be overcast, and the darkness was gradually increasing as if a heavy thunderstorm was coming on. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it began to rain ashes, & darkness increased to such a degree that it was perfectly dark a little after five. This fall of ashes continued during the whole night, and at daybreak the next morning the sky was somewhat clearer although the ashes still continued to fall thinly. Nevertheless they were as disagreeable as the evening before, as those fallen before on the walls and streets would be set in motion by the slightest breeze. Fortunately it came on to rain hard soon after, by which the dust was effectually laid. This is not the first time this phenomenon, caused by the eruption of a Volcano in the Island, in the territory belonging to the independent Mahomedans near the famous Laguna de Linao, has been seen. On former occasions, as in 36 and 40, it did considerable damage to the crops, particularly to that of wax, and we fear it may have the same effect this time.—Canton Press, Dec. 2.

ENTERED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, DATE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 15 payable quarterly.
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Do. 3 months 5 do. do. do. do.
Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.
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do. less than do. 10 do.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c. \$ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion, 1.
Do. repetitions, half charge.
Do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 50. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1843. No. 678.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

50 Copies of the "Chart of the Dangers in the China Seas", Lithographed under the authority of the late Marine Board, Bengal Presidency 30th May 1843, have been received, and will be disposed of to Parties who may require them, on application at the office of the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, at the price of \$1.50 Cents each Copy.

By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary
to the Chief Superintendent of
British Trade in China.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notification dated 5th September 1843, regarding the Estate of the late **ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esq.**, deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has closed the accounts, and handed over the Papers to the Treasurer and Financial Secretary to the Chief Superintendent of Trade, to whom all future reference is to be made.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Victoria, Hongkong,
13th November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until Monday the 18th inst. at noon, for Bills drawn by H. M. Plenipotentiary in China, on the Right Hon'ble The Governor General of India, in Council, for two lots of Company's Rupees (Co's Rs. 200,000), in sets of 10,000 Co's Rupees, payable at Fort William, thirty days after sight—in exchange for Mexican or other Republican dollars, of equal Standard, payable into this Treasury on or before Saturday, the 30th instant.

The Bills will be delivered on the 20th, or on receipt of the dollars.

By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd Dec. 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 28th September, all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Hon'ble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to **ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq.**, Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

[Signed]

ALEX. MATHESON.
" **ALEX. ANDERSON.**
" **CHAS. E. STEWART.**

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of **THOMAS ELWORTHY & SAMUEL DYER**, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of **ELWORTHY and DYER**, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to **ANNE FLETCHER**, trading under the name and firm of **FLETCHER, LARSEN & Co.**, at Macao, and to **WILLIAM GERRARD**, and **HENRY ROBERT HARRIS**, trading under the name and firm of **W. & T. GERRARD & Co.**, at Hongkong; And all sort of Kin, Creditors, and others concerned herein are duly apprized thereof.

By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.
Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Par décision consulaire en date d'aujourd'hui, M. le CHATELAIN, Consul, d'appartient plus au Consulat de France en Chine.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.
Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

AVIS.—Les Français qui se trouvent ou se trouveront en Chine, sont prévenus qu'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, ou qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consul une requête où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.

Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATTI-MENTON.



FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S YACHT, about 12½ Tons measurement, built in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binnacle, MARYAT's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's**, Godowns, Here.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Brig "ALGERINE" will leave Hongkong (touching at Macao) for the above Ports in a few days. For Freight of specie and light packages. Apply to

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 23rd November, 1843.



FOR SALE.

THE British Brig **LINNET**, of 100 tons, now daily expected from the East Coast; is built of teak, and about two years old. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.



ON Tuesday the 19th inst., at 11 a.m., on account of whom it may concern, will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, The London River Built Ship **SARAH** of 48 Tons Old Measurement, now lying off the Harbor Master's Jetty, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Boats, Anchors, Cables, Stores, &c. The whole to be sold in separate and convenient lots.

The Hull, Windlass, Captain and one Chain Cable and Anchor in one lot.

This Vessel is built of the very best materials, her Timbers are of Spine Oak, and her upper deck nearly new, she is coppered and copper fastened throughout.

An inventory of her Stores and tackle may be seen by applying to the Auctioneer.

At the same time will be sold on board the **Sarah**, 14 Hds Gin, and 5 Hds W. I. Rum.

Full particulars will be published in Catalogues previous to the day of sale.

The Sale to take place on Board.

Terms Cash—before delivery.

AUGUS. HOWELL,

Auctioneer.

The Point, Hongkong, December 8, 1843.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday next, the 18th inst., at the Godowns No. 20 Queen's Road, Mr. **MARKWICK** will submit the undermentioned Goods, belonging to the Trust Estate of **MARK MOSS**, to Public Auction, by order of the Agent for the Trustees.

Chain Cables and Anchors, Swedish Steel, Iron Chests, Muskets and Pistols, Telescopes, Window Glass, Sherry in bottle, Port in do., Brandy in do., Coal Tar, spruce, Paints, Brushes, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Victoria, Hongkong,
5th December, 1843.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. (in Victoria, Hongkong), to be sold, by Public Auction, for the benefit of the Trust Estate of **MARK MOSS**, Merchant of Singapore, (at noon) on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, by **CHARLES MARKWICK**, all that property lately occupied by Messrs. **WILLIAM ALLANSON & Co.**, Registered as Marine Lot No. 3, situated between the *Queen's Road* and the *Sea Shore*,—in the most healthy part of the Town—consisting of the large and substantial two-story **DWELLING HOUSE** and **GODOWNS**, built in 1842 (partly of Granite) together with the *Office Houses* attached,—and possessing a sea frontage— with the great advantages of a *Wharf and Low-Water Jetty*.—The whole premises being in complete repair and fit for immediate occupation.

The unoccupied piece of Ground lying between the Buildings and the *Queen's Road*, comprised in this property, is of the highest value, and affords, by its extent and situation along the *Queen's Road*, whether in connection with the present *Godowns*, or separately, the most desirable advantages.

For further particulars, apply to

C. MARKWICK,

Auctioneer.

or **Mr. ERSKINE DUNCAN,**
Agent for the Trustees.

and at Macao, to Messrs. **BUTTEAD & Co.**

Victoria, Hongkong,
7th December, 1843.

NOTICE.—**MARK MOSS** of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his Property whatsoever to the Undersigned, in Trust to be realized and applied towards satisfaction of the Claims of such of his Creditors as should within six months from the date thereof consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, by writing or letter addressed to the said Trustees or either of them, to signify their intention of so doing. The Creditors of the said **MARK MOSS** are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents and at the same time to send in their claims. And notice is hereby given, that the Creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture within the said period, shall not participate in the benefit of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said **MARK MOSS** to make payment to them on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay, of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT MACEWEN, Trustees.

Singapore, 20th October, 1843.

IN reference to the above Notice the Undersigned is authorised by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees and requests the immediate attention of all concerned, to the foregoing notice.

ERSKINE DUNCAN,

Victoria, Hongkong,
27th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—The remaining portion of our Stock in Trade will remain exposed for Sale for a few days and may be taken at the average of the past Public Sales for ready money only after which the residue will be packed up and reshipped for a *Calcutta*. Parties indebted to us are respectfully requested to send in their respective amounts, as early in the ensuing month as convenient, as all our accounts in Hongkong must be closed forthwith.

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—**Mr. J. C. FOWER** having left our employ we request the favor of all Persons having communications to make on business to address the same henceforth. **Mr. ROBERT MACEWEN**, is authorized to receive all amounts due to our firm and grant receipts in all cases connected with our business in China.

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 6th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.
HUGHESDON CALDER & Co.
 No. 2 Wellington Terrace,
 Victoria, 10th October, 1843.

LOTTERY or JEWELLERY.

JNO: SMITH will shortly publish further particulars of an invoice of **JEWELLERY**, just received from England by one of the last arrivals, consisting of *Pins, Earrings, Neck Chains, Short and Full Suites, Foreign and Domestic, Scent Bottles, Scent Boxes, Official Seals, Brooches, Seals, Watch Keys, Vinaigrettes, Brooches, Rings, &c.*—the whole are finely finished by the celebrated Jewellers Messrs. *Wetherston and Briggs*, and which he will DISPOSE OF BY LOTTERY, in a few days and will solicit the patronage of the public. The lottery will consist of 1000 Chances, at \$5 each, and be divided into 176 Prizes.
 Macao, 21st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—**JOHN SMITH'S STORE** and **AUCTION ROOM** will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the **ALBION HOTEL**, now engaged by Captain **FRYER**.
 Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the **ALBION HOTEL**, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.
A. H. FRYER.
 Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to state, that he has removed from No. 20 to No. 13 Queen's Road, and that for the future his business will be carried on in connection with **SIR WILLIAM HENRY**, under the firm of **HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co.**
ALFRED HUMPHREYS.
 8th Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.**; at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**
 Macao, 1st August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—

1st—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured of all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
 2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

Assurances for 6 months $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate will be charged for 3 months; $\frac{1}{4}$ charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
 Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MAC VICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Stores can be obtained at low rates in **GRANTY GODOWN**, situated where there can be no FIRE RISK, on application to
C. Y. GILLISPIE.
 Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1842. 45 Queen's Road

TRANS-ATLANTIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE
 5, SOUTH JOHN STREET
 LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND)
CHARLES WILLMER.

PROPRIETOR of the above Establishment begs most respectfully to announce to *British Merchants, Officers, Proprietors of Public News Rooms* and others residing in the East Indies and China that he supplies with promptitude and regularity, and on the most reasonable terms, *English Press, Scotch, and European News-*

papers, to all parts of the above countries by the *Overland Mail*, which is made up in London on the 4th of each month. All orders must be addressed, (Post Paid) to "**CHARLES WILLMER**" in full, and none will be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some English house.

N. B.—Remittances can be made by procuring drafts from British Mercantile houses.

[Editors of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement once a week will receive a supply of British Newspapers, on sending a paper (marked) containing it.]

TO LET.—The House and Premises known as the **Auckland Hotel** for 4 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-offices attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to
D. WILSON & Co.
 Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received ex "*Petrol*" direct from Manila, a consignment of very Superior Cigars Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in half and whole Boxes, also a few Jars of *Good Nut Oil*, which they shall be happy to part with on reasonable terms for cash only as they are about leaving for Calcutta in a few days.
D. WILSON & Co.
 Victoria, 11th December, 1843.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, BENGAL BOTTLED.

EX "*Mary Bulmer*" arrived at Macao, and daily expected in Hongkong.

A small consignment to order of **Allsopp's prime** *ripe* *Beers*, of first quality, Bengal bottled.

Extract from Consigners' letter, dated Calcutta 29th September, 1843. "We could not execute your order in full, owing to the supply of good Beer this season having been unprecedentedly small; but we have sent all we could procure. You may depend upon all the Beer which we may from time to time send you, being of first quality; and we never have dealt in other than **Allsopp's** and *Rass's* marks."

A L S O

A few pieces of superfine black Cashmere, and patent Cashmerette; a few *Solid Hats* and Caps of various patterns; *Storine Candies warranted not to contain arsenic*; Quinine of English manufacture, far superior to the American; and a few gross of Metal buttons of various sizes.

A quantity of *sois* having been imported, parties can have hats manufactured to any pattern.

N. B.—ORDERERS for the BEER will be executed in the order in which they may arrive, to prevent disappointment, as the consignment is small.

J. C. POWER.

4 Oswald's Row, Victoria,
 11th December, 1843.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE following Goods ex-FOAM Direct from London

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Casks,
Superior Sherry in do,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies Cuffs and Pastry Tartan Plaids,
Ladies Muslin de Laine Dresses,
Ladies Cotton Stockings,
Gentlemen Cotton Drawers, Shirts, and Socks.

A l s o

Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Taglionia, Cloth Caps,
&c. &c.

C. W. BOWRA.

13 Queen's Road,
 Victoria, 10th Nov. 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "*LORCHA*," mile fast, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cubits, Breadth 15, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to **D. J. BARRADAS**, British Government Agency Office, Macao. Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by **JNO: SMITH.** Macao, 12th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Double for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.** Macao, 22nd August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**BUNNELS** and **KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS** CARPETING; **TURKEY, PERSIAN** and **BADSEL'S** RUGS, also a few *CHEWARK* Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
 Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Browned Pedestal Table *LAMP*, de Hanging *LAMP*s with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Flock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
W. LANE.
 Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—**NENTON, GORDON, COMART & Co's** well known *MADERIA*, in Hids Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.** Macao, 20th December, 1842.

The following works are expected shortly.
Translations from Schiller.

WILLIAM TELL; MARY STUART; AND OTHER POEMS; by William Peter, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by H. Perkins & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. and sold at the Register Office here.

LIFF OF ST. CHEYSOSTOM; AND CAPTIVITY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS; by W. J. Walter, late of St. Edmund's College. Published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, U.S. and sold at the Register Office here.

BRITISH AGENCY AND COMMISSION-HOUSE in NORTH AMERICA. American Products and Goods of all kinds procured on the most favorable terms, and shipped from Philadelphia, N. Y., Baltimore, New Orleans, or any part of the United States of British America, according to order—

TEAS and all other Chinese and Eastern Products, sold to the best advantage and the Prices diminished, either in Merchandise or Money, as the Consignors may require.
WILLIAM PETER & Co.
 January, 1843. Philadelphia, U. S.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, *Canton* *Register*, Sp. Dr. 8
Easy lessons in Chinese 92.50
 Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—At the Hongkong Register Office: the *Canton Register* for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, price \$6 a vol. The Price Current for the year 1835, 36, 37, 38, and 42, price \$3 a vol. Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c., by John Slade at \$2 per copy
 The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1835, 36, 37 \$1; 1838, 39, 40; and 1841, 42, \$4 per copy.
 A few Sheet Calendars for the year 1840, 41, 42, 43 \$1 per copy.
 Navy Bills, printed on good paper \$4 per 100 copies.
 Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange \$2 per 100 copies.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	}	\$2.
Opium Orders	"		
Circulars &c.	"	}	\$4.
Comprador's Notes &c.	"		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	}	\$5.
Liagu's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"		
Navy Bills	"	}	according to size
Policies, and Folio pages	"		
Auction Bills	"		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

Government Notification.

The annexed limits of the Port of Amoy, as determined on by the Local Authorities in conjunction with Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul, (with a view to prevent all discussion on the subject of Tonnage Dues) is published for general information and guidance.

By Order of His Excellency, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
 Hongkong, 4th December, 1843.

The Inner Waters, including "*Koolongzoo*" Island, to Pagoda Island on the S. W. Side, to the Six Islands on the Eastern Side.

HENRY GRIEBLE,
 Officiating, H. B. M. Consul, Amoy.

(A true copy) **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

The annexed Extract of a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, and the Pilot Regulations for that Port to which it refers, are published for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects.

By Order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1843.

"Extract."

"I may take this occasion to add, that the Pilot Regulations you have established and which I mean to publish, appear to me to be very good, and the rates moderate. I have heard, that some of the Owners of the Regular Coast traders have seen objections to them, on the ground that such a charge is unnecessary, but I am of opinion, that, since the promulgation of the General Regulations and the Government Notification on the subject of Pilots, any Vessel which might not have one on board, and which might happen to be lost on entering any of the Five Ports opened by Treaty, would not be entitled to recover from the Insurers. To all Vessels coming from a distance, the Regulations on this head, it is self evident, cannot fail to be specially acceptable."

(True Extract)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Pilot Regulations at Amoy.

1st. Every Pilot is to have a licence signed by the Hai Hong, countersigned by the Consul, and stamped with the respective Seals of the Offices of those Functionaries.

2nd. To entitle a Pilot to his licence, he must produce a certificate of his fitness, signed by at least one Captain of one of Her Majesty's Ships, which certificate will be lodged at the British Consulate.

3rd. Every Pilot Boat is to hoist a red and white flag horizontal, with an English number on the flag.

4th. The following are the rates of Pilotage: For every Foot of Water the Ship draws, fifty Cents per Foot both inwards and outwards from the "Chaw-Chat" Rock.

And one Dollar per foot, from a Line drawn from "Lumia" Island, "Chapel" Island, "Paktia" Island, or in the proximities of them.

5th. All British Merchant Ships are liable to the Pilotage from and to the "Chaw-Chat" Rock, beyond (or outside of) which it is optional.

HENRY GRIBBLE,

Officiating British Consul Amoy.

(True Copy.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

The annexed Copy of a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, regarding the rate at which various foreign Coins are to be received at that Port, in payment of the Imperial Duties, is published for general information and guidance.

By Order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1843.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3 of the 13th of last month, submitting the result of an investigation into the Currency at Amoy, and stating that the output of the different Coins which had been assayed there, averaged One Tael and Seven Mace (17.7m.) less than at Canton; but, that being anxious to a simulate the Amoy Standard with that already in use at Canton, you had arranged with the local Mandarins for the adoption of the latter at Amoy, on condition that One Tael, Five Mace (15.5m.) should be allowed on every 100 Taels of Sycee Silver for refining expenses under the following Heads, viz.

Charcoal	5 Mace.
Wages of 2 Men	5 "
Saltpetre &c.	3 "
House Expenses	1 "

1, 5.

By this arrangement,

	T. M. C. C.
Rupees weighing	100, 7, 9, 0.
Peruvian Dollars do	111, 4, 5, 5.
Mexican do	111, 9, 0, 0.
Bolivian do	112, 1, 5, 0.
Chilian do	112, 5, 2, 0.
Chopped do	113, 2, 0, 7.

are to be considered respectively equal to 100 Taels weight of Sycee Silver, in all cases where the Imperial Duties may be paid in any of the above named Coins.

The charge for refining at Canton is One Tael Two Mace (17.2m.) on every 100 Taels of Sycee, and the difference is so trifling that I readily sanction your arrangement.

A Copy of this letter will be published for general information.

I have &c.,

HENRY POTTINGER.

(Signed)

(True Copy)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

HENRY GRIBBLE, Esquire,

Officiating British Consul at Amoy.

Gleanings from the Peking Gazette of September

Keying's report about the fiscal arrangement of the Custom houses,—the Treasury—Inundation—Army—Navy—&c. &c.

Victory of the Imperial Arms.—The Imperial arms have obtained a decided advantage over the mountaineers of Kokonor, who for a long while most obstinately resisted the Chinese authorities, and at one time even threatened an invasion of the neighbouring Province Szechuen. Several Mongul Chiefs who gave assistance to the regular soldiers, and by their bravery and perseverance broke the spirit of the rebels are to be promoted, and to receive all the cattle they took, as a reward.

Robbers.—A very considerable body of river pirates has made dreadful ravages in Szechuen, and spread terror along the banks of the great streams of that country. They are far from being subdued and have latterly only become more daring. Ta Hookwang the banditti, leagued with the native Measutze, have committed many atrocities, but there is some hope of their submission on account of the promises of pardon held out, and the threats of an entire extermination vowed against the aborigines, if they do not instantly sue for mercy.

Birmen Envoy.—A tribute bearer from Ava having appeared on the frontiers of Yunnan, stated that he had brought the customary tribute of his master, due to his liege Lord the Great Emperor. And since the letter conveying the intelligence was couched in the most submissive terms, the Embassy was received in the most gracious manner.

Board of Officers.—The sale of rank and office has produced very large sums throughout the Empire. Great abuses however have crept into the manner in which appointments are made, as well as in the treatment of Mandarins at large; and the Emperor whilst specifying the numerous charges brought against the administration of the tribunal of offices, has ordered a radical change.

H. M. has sent a special order to select a clever officer for holding a situation in the Custom houses of Shanghai, and above all, that he should be well conversant with the character of the foreigners.

Governor New.—The proceedings against the late Governor of Keangnan and Keangse New, have been stopped, and he is permitted to leave Peking, without his rank however.

Yikking and Yikshan.—Yikking and Yikshan have received directions to shut themselves up in their houses and ponder over their misdeeds.

A widow of 85 years applied for the release of an only son, formerly a military Mandarin of Paoushan, to be a support in her old age. But as the Imperial Cabinet is desirous to uphold discipline amongst the army, and he deserted his post in the hour of trial, the petition has been rejected, and he will be transported to the frontiers of Turkestan. Nor has Governor Lew succeeded in saving the district magistrates of Chihshac and Tzeke from ruin, though he very strongly applied on their behalf, because the

Emperor insists, that since they did not die for their country at the moment of danger, they must now abide the consequences.

The Navy.—The naval officers of Chekeang have been ordered to charter as many vessels for the use of Government as they deem advisable in order to render their fleet respectable.

The officer who lost his seal to the west of Canton, when engaging the pirates is sentenced to transportation, whilst vice admiral Pau loses his button but retains his rank.

The Army.—To supply the wants of the Provinces an efficient militia is to be raised and drilled.

New roads for advancement are to be opened to the Mantchoo soldiers, who are diligent in the performance of their duty and possess the requisite talent.

All the pirates stationed along the Coast who have shewn zeal and bravery are to be rewarded.

Inundation.—Bath in August and towards the latter end of September the inundation in Gan-hway as well as Houan was fearful beyond all former experience, immersing whole districts and spreading devastation throughout the land. The tenor of all the memorials upon this subject is heart rending, and the Emperor has ordered, that a large sum of money be forthwith sent, in order to relieve the sufferers from starvation. The annual examinations have been stopped for the present, until the waters have subsided, and all the officers from the Governor down, entrusted with the construction of the dykes, along the banks of the Yellow river, are sentenced to very severe punishment.

Rain having fallen in torrents, part of the rice sent from the provinces to the capital was wetted on the way, and has become quite useless. The officer entrusted with the transportation, is sentenced to punishment on account of his neglect.

Treasury.—A strict investigation for the recovery of the lost nine millions of taels, has ended in the discovery of the strong-boxes containing the silver being in a very decayed state, and the sycee had gradually dropped out. This subterfuge however has availed nothing, and several members of the Imperial household, who were under heavy liabilities, have been obliged to discharge them.

Upon the representation of Hwuy the Governor of Rivers, subscriptions to the amount of nine millions of taels, were last year raised, in order to reconstruct the dykes. Since now however the injury done by the inundation is far greater, new measures are necessary. It is therefore proposed to levy additional sums, during the space of a year, upon the same principles as in the maritime Provinces (by bestowing offices upon the subscribers.)

The whole money contributed is 5 millions by merchants, and 6 millions by the gentry and people. Of this the salt merchants at Canton subscribed 1,200,000 taels, which has been applied for military purposes. Of 2,400,000 taels subscribed, 1,000,000 was to be used for the repair of dykes, and in three instalments within six years to be repaid. The merchants of Chekeang furnished 1,500,000 taels of which above 120,000 were applied to the dykes, and the money will be refunded just as the above. The 100 traders subscribed 400,000 taels, and paid up 50,000 taels which is to be restored by the gabelle within five years.

The money in Shanshe for which rank was bought amounts to above 1,600,000 taels in Shenshe to above 1,000,000, in Chihle 370,000 taels. As for Canton and other Provinces from 340—to—800,000 taels. The sums however collected in the maritime provinces, are to be retained there and applied for military purposes.

This proposal is adopted, that the merchants and people might have time to collect the sums within the space of a year, but by no means to distress the nation.

Leyanking a member of the censorate entrusted with the supervision of the river, has reported, that considering the immense expenditure necessary for the repairs of the hydraulic works, and the difficulty of procuring the money, and even when this is obtained, the ruinous exchange that hence arises, proposes that henceforth treasury bills be issued in lieu of payment. This plan did not succeed under the Ming and Sung dynasties, but to obviate the difficulties and the rapid fall of the value of paper money, the Revenue is to receive the assigns and immediately to destroy them.

Miscellaneous.—The men who at the present moment memorize most, and have consequent-

ly most influence, are the Mantchoo ministers Hegan and Fooneyangat, the latter a rising star. The importation of saltpetre, according to an Imperial decree, instead of as hitherto being restricted, is to be encouraged in all the five ports, as it can be brought and sold to Government agents at a far cheaper rate, than it could be manufactured in China.

The annual expenditure of the out port Yarkand (near Cabul) and an adjacent military station was 64,850 taels.

Camphor (according to the decision of the Superintendent of Customs at Amoy) if for foreign exportation, has to pay a double duty, by the native dealer as well as by the buyer.

Criminals sentenced to death for opium smoking, are again to be reported at the Imperial autumnal revision of all cases of capital punishment.

Two hostile class in Chaouchoo district to the East of Canton, having engaged in bloody feuds, the Provincial Judge has been sent down with powers over life and death, to quell these disturbances (Canton Report.)

Muhchangah and others have submitted various proposals made by Keying, which bear upon the subject of collecting duties. And the Privy Council as well as the Board of Revenue having taken them into consideration, and submitted them with their opinions thereon to the Emperor, they are approved of and confirmed.

1. The amount of fixed duties to be sent to the Capital by the Canton Maritime Custom-house was 899,064 taels, and besides a surplus of about 1 to 40,000 taels. Since however now the trade will be carried on in the other four ports, the receipts at Canton will fall short of that sum, and therefore Fuchoo and the other emporiums, must after having realized their respective quotas, make up the deficit of Canton.

2. In order to fix the whole amount of duties of the other ports, three years must pass, before a true estimate can be made. It will then be determined, how much each port according to the respective receipts of money can supply to Canton.

3. All extra charges, although formerly paid into the public treasury are at once abolished.

4. On every 1,000 taels sent to the Board of Revenue, there was formerly a percentage of 15 taels, and the recent extra charge of 25 taels is for that very purpose. There were moreover 55,000 taels paid in tribute, and 100,000 taels as an equivalent for the ginseng, and these sums were forwarded by the Hongmerchant to the Court establishment, besides 4 to 30,000 taels made over to the Inspector of grain for charitable purposes by the same individuals, and sundry fees to the Hoppo and his people.

Since the Cohong however is now done away with, the tribute must be paid from the surplus of the stated duties. As for the ginseng, which at the rate of 700,000 taels, the value to be stipulated, if paid by the said merchants would within four years amount to 2,800,000 taels, it must now be sold for whatever it will fetch. The Hoppo moreover must make arrangements to provide for the other items and manage matters accordingly.

5. A sum of about 120 to 130,000 taels was hitherto kept in reserve to be transmitted to the Court in presents and for other purposes. As now however the sources whence the money was derived are exhausted the Hoppo must in future manage this matter.

6. The duty on raw silk now fixed at 10 taels per pecul is less than it was formerly. And the five ports being now open, merchants will go with this article to the nearest market. But they must make up the loss of the transit duties, which otherwise would have been paid, if they had proceeded to Canton, in whatsoever port they sell their cargo.

7. Tea, raw and wrought silks were hitherto prohibited to be exported by sea. But under existing circumstances, every junk that navigates the ocean, shall pay upon them the same duty as foreign vessels, to prevent their smuggling these articles on board the ships.

8. Every other part of the native trade, is to be carried on according to the old regulations without the least change.

9. All fines and payments to the inmates of the custom house are entirely annulled, and the superintendents ought henceforth to provide for their whole establishment.

Taouwang 23rd year, 7th intercalary month, 21st day, — 14th September, 1843.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 12TH, 1843.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Letter from Niam and description of Wong nai Chung valley will appear in our next number.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	2nd Nov.
U. States	15th June	Straits	14th Oct.
Calcutta	3rd Oct.	Java	27th Sept.
Bombay	30th Sept.	Manila	19th Nov.
Madras	17th Sept.	Australasia	2nd Sept.
Chusan	24th Nov.	Amoy	6th Nov.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December.	ARRIVED.	1843.
6.	PSYCHE, <i>Lander</i> , from Macao.	
6.	ARIEL, <i>Sullivan</i> , from Macao.	
7.	WATER WITCH, <i>Rogers</i> , from Macao and Calcutta.	
7.	THOMAS CREEP, <i>Woodward</i> , from Macao.	
7.	VELOCIPED, <i>Chamling</i> , from Macao.	
7.	H. M. S. AGINCOURT, Sir T. Cochran, captain Bruce, from a Cruise.	
8.	LA BELLE ALLIANCE, <i>Prize</i> , from Whampoa.	
8.	SULTAN, <i>Rodgers</i> , from Manila.	
9.	WARLOCK, <i>Bell</i> , from Amoy.	
9.	ARIEL, <i>Sullivan</i> , from Macao.	
10.	FLORIST, <i>Huggins</i> , from Macao and Calcutta.	
10.	ANITA, <i>King</i> , from Chusan and Naimoa.	
11.	SYLPH, <i>McDonald</i> , from Macao.	
December.	SAILED.	1843.
7.	PSYCHE, <i>Lander</i> , for CHUAN.	
9.	PETREL, <i>Rogers</i> , for Macao.	
10.	VICTORIA, <i>Potter</i> , for Macao, Singapore and Calcutta.	
10.	H. M. Tr. S. RATTENNAKE, <i>com. Sprent</i> , for England.	

Since last week we have received the Calcutta Papers of the 6th to 21st September by the Sylph, of whose safety doubt had begun to be entertained from the length of her passage from Singapore of which we have given an account elsewhere. But as later dates had arrived by the Water Witch their contents are not now interesting.

In the absence of any news of importance from abroad and with nothing very interesting occurring in our own vicinity we account ourselves particularly fortunate in being this week enabled to lay before our readers a copious selection of extracts from the Peking Gazettes; and from the quarter we were favoured with them, the utmost reliance may be placed on their correctness.

The sense of their inferiority so painfully impressed upon them by the last war seems to have infused into the Imperial Court a determination to place both their army and navy in a more efficient state, and every measure they can devise for this purpose, they are perseveringly following up; amongst which a due attention to what has always been reckoned upon as the *sinews of war* is by no means lost sight of. The sale of rank and offices has been productive of large sums, and must go far to make up to the Treasury the deficiencies occasioned by "the decayed state of the strong boxes."

We must confess we do not much like the reference to the Hoppo to manage the matters referred to in the 4th and 5th directions for collecting duties, which bear a dangerous similarity to the Chop from Canton we published last week. It will be seen that the (Chinese) Superintendent of Customs at Amoy has determined that a double duty is to be charged upon Camphor, and if the same takes place with regard to tea and silk at Canton, we shall soon be ready for a new edition of the Tariff "corrected and enlarged" but as far as the mercantile interest is concerned, not improved.

By the Mermaid we have today received the Cape of Good Hope Shipping list to the 1st September and Singapore Free Press to the 26th October from both of which we give extracts.

There will be a total eclipse of the Sun on Thursday the 21st Instant. The line of cent-

ral eclipse extends from Arabia by the north of the Nicobar Islands and the South of Cochin-China through Manila. As the Moon passes the Perigee two days before, the extent of the space over which the Eclipse will be total can be but small. Here a little more than eleven digits of the Sun will be obscured—Time of greatest obscuration 4 minutes past 1 P. M.

Our Correspondent at Chusan writes us under date 24th November as follows:—"There is not much business doing here at present, and prices for all descriptions of goods are low, the market having been latterly well supplied. The following ships are in our harbour: Eliza Stewart, Ellen Stewart, Ardaseer, Amazon, Ternate, Louisa, Zoe, Vixen, Snipe, Soundrapovy, Anna Maria, Swallow, Frankland, Fortescue, and Poppy, also H. M. S. Cambrian, Pelican, and Medusa Steamer. The Wolf is stationed at Shanghai, and the Pelican is to be stationed at Ningpo, when the port is opened. The Plover and Young Hebe are surveying between this and the Yang-tze-kiang river. The weather is still mild for the season of the year, with occasionally a showery day, but fires are still unnecessary. The natives however predict a severe winter. The troops, and inhabitants generally, are very healthy. We had races last month, which afforded a good deal of amusement for a few days, and which with an occasional performance by our Amateur Corps Dramatique serves to break the monotony of our life and to give us something to talk about, till smothered by the all-absorbing event of the arrival of a ship, and the probability of her having an English mail on board.

Along with this I send you a copy of Captain Balfour's Notification upon the opening of the Port of Shanghai on the 17th Instant. The only ships which have as yet entered are the Island Queen, Litherland, Mazepan, Louisa Campbell, and the Valparaiso (American.) The Barque William the Fourth was seen entering the river upon the 20th Instant direct from Manila. Business is reported as likely to go on favourably, but little yet is known, as the port had only been opened two or three days at the date of our last accounts from there.

Notification

City of Shanghai,
the 14th November, 1843.

I hereby notify to all Her Majesty's Subjects, that I have temporarily established the British Consulate within the City of Shanghai, in a Street situated close to the Walls, between the East and West Gates. I solicit the co-operation of all Parties in aiding me to conduct the duties entrusted to my charge. In communication with the Intendant of Circuit and Superintendent of Customs, the Port of Shanghai is declared open for Trade on the 17th instant, from which date all the Regulations relating thereto will be in force.

For the present the limits of the Port of Shanghai are declared to be within the lines formed by the Paoshan Point bearing West, and the Battery on the right Bank at the Mouth of the River below Woosung bearing South West.

The place of Anchorage for Inading and unloading within the Port, is as close over as possible.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Furris & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT to the Hongkong, &c. CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1863.

able to the H. K. Bank at the head of the River, adjacent to a Creek named the Wooming Row, which, at about the distance of three quarters of a mile below the Walls of Shanghai, discharges its waters into the Shanghai River, and when the number of Vessels may render it requisite Ships must anchor head and stern, leaving the navigation of the River clear, and the mouth of the Wooming Row well open.

The Tariff, General Regulations and various Proclamations promulgated by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for conducting the Commercial Intercourse with China, must be strictly adhered to by myself, as well as by those resorting to this Port.

The Intendant of Circuit and Superintendent of Customs has established a Government Banking Establishment or Shroff Shop for the receipt of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export duties, and has fixed the office in the street leading from the little East gate of the City to the Bank of the River; the firm being held by six partners, named—Yao Hing yuen, Choo Hoshing, Moou Hangho, Kwé Wanlung, Choo Yuenjee, King Yuenko. Any one of whom is empowered to grant Receipts for monies paid on account of the above purposes. Standard weights and measures are lodged in the office of the Consulate, and as all duties will be fixed and levied according to these Standards, British Merchants are recommended to provide themselves with sets, which can easily be obtained at Shanghai, and the propriety of endeavoring to bring the same into general use is submitted for consideration.

As the different Trades and professions at this place have different weights and measures, and as none agree with the Government Standard fixed for the five Ports, particular caution is essential in all commercial transactions to have the duty and ovoid, by which the transaction is to be settled, well defined, and it will prevent difficulties and loss, to be cautious in reposing confidence until the characters and conduct of parties are better known.

Arrangements are in progress for selecting a suitable site for Dwelling and Store houses; for settling by assay the per centage to be paid on Silver coins, to raise the Silver thereof to the standard of fineness fixed for the payment of the duties. For establishing a place for the Custom house, Examinations of goods landed and shipped off, and for appointing Pilots, and adopting other arrangements to facilitate the navigation in and out of the Port.—Due intimation will be given on the completion of the measures connected with any of the above named points, which must for the present be considered as still unsettled.

Although it is desirable to adhere to the usual hours for the transaction of business, yet it will be clearly understood that when necessary the Consulate will be open to all persons at all hours, and any aid and information which can be afforded by the Consular establishment will, as a matter of duty, be willingly given on application either by writing, or personal communication.

(Signed) G. BALFOUR,
H. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

From the tedious passage made by the *Styish* from Singapore, which port she left in company with the *Mor*, considerable apprehensions were entertained for her safety. We are happy to state that she arrived at Macao on the 5th instant after a stormy voyage in which she carried away her foretopmast and

some of the other rigging, and had a considerable part of her cargo damaged.

The *Rattlesnake* Transport ship, J. Sprent, Commander, left this for England on Sunday last with a party of Invalids under the care of Dr. Allan late of the Minden Hospital ship.

Vessels spoken.—The barque *Susan*, from China, off Table Bay, 8th August. Mercury barque, from Greenock to China, about three weeks ago (by the *Nestor*) with loss of masts and considerable other damage, intended to touch at the Cape for repairs.—Shipping List, August 11. Pinang, from China in Lat. 34° 20' S. long. 180° E.—Ibid. Aug. 18.

H. M. S. *Algerine* put in to Hout's bay with Mainmast sprung, on her voyage from China to England; it is reported the Doctor bled at sea, and that several of the Crew are sick.

The Portuguese ship *Amizade*, *Barradas*, for Macao, and the Dutch ship *Carolina* Johanna, *Rimkes*, for China, were loading at Batavia on the 26th September.

Letters of a late date from Siam, speak of an increase in the prices of produce; the expectation of a Steamer for the use of the Siamese government from England; of fitting out a new expedition against the Cochinchinese; and of the use of severe measures by His Siamese Majesty to suppress the extensive counterfeiting of Ticals.

Within the last 12 years Mr. Wombwell has bred and reared within the United Kingdom upwards of 130 lions.

"The process of saturating wood with metallic solutions, such as oxide of iron, has, of late, been found to render it perfectly inflammable. Pieces of Canadian fir, thus impregnated are now placed on a 6-ree coke fire, and become only hot and scarcely charred."

Australian.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We anticipated that the heavy Southerly Gale which occurred here on Thursday last, the 24th current, would be severely felt at the different bays along the coast which are exposed to Southerly or S. E. winds, and the following communications, which arrived yesterday by the Frontier Mail, show that our anticipations have been realized.

Motel bay.—"It is our painful duty to acquaint you of the total wreck of the *Prince Albert*. She came on shore last night at about 5 o'clock, although we fully expected she would be wrecked, and were on the watch all night; we did not know she was on shore until daylight this morning, as she was on the rocks between our house and the residency. We do not think anything of consequence can be saved. Thank God no lives are lost, which is wonderful, considering the place where she struck. The night was so dark that they could not see where she was driving. The poor fellows had to cling to the fore rigging all night (one of the most awful we have witnessed). We suppose the best course will be to sell the wreck as she lies."

Algoa bay.—On the 17th instant, off Cape Padoue, the Commandant of the barque *Delhi* saw at a distance a large vessel with only foremast standing.

Saturday morning, 26th.—It commenced to blow a furious S. E. gale yesterday morning, which continues to-day. At about 3 o'clock a. m. the barque *Delhi* parted and drove on shore, shortly after the brig *Elizabeth Rosell* drove on shore, passing completely through the jetty; she was soon followed by the brigs *Laura* and *Sea Gull*, which also came upon the end of the jetty, more than one half of which structure is now carried away. All these vessels will become total wrecks. Several lives are lost, principally from the *Laura* and *Sea Gull* particulars not known, more men being still on the wrecks. It is hoped the remaining vessels will ride out the gale. The crew of the *Delhi* all saved. The *Richmond*, *St. Helena*, and *Venilia*, with signals of distress flying just before the departure of the post.

Perhaps the late gale was the heaviest which has occurred over a period of 30 years. About 20 boats (during the gale) filled and sunk from the spray flying over them, for it would have been dangerous for the boatmen to have gone off to bail out the water, and they have all been recovered.

The gale, it appears, must have gone from the West towards the East, for it began in Cape Town late on Wednesday evening, and early on Thursday morning it blew a furious gale, it continued all Thursday, moderating towards the evening and gradually subsided. At noon, on Friday, the 26th, the wind in Table Bay was light and variable with dark cloudy weather.

Our readers will perceive that the gale was nearly or quite over in Table Bay, when the *Prince Albert* was driven on shore in Plettenburgh's Bay, and that the gale only commenced in Algoa Bay upon Friday morning, the 25th current, continued through that night, and was still blowing furiously on Saturday, the 26th, from the S. E., when the wind in Table Bay was N. W., with light airs and fine weather. We may state the distance (as the Crow flies) between Table and Algoa Bays 380 miles, and the difference of time (when the gale commenced) at 24 hours earlier in Table than Algoa Bay. We have only further to remark, that the wind never varied a single point during the gale, either in Table Bay or Algoa Bay. Hurricanes or great storms may be termed whirlwinds, which travel at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, not transferring the whole mass of air which at any moment constitutes the hurricane, from one geographical point to another, but every part of a sphere in its track receiving from that before it, and transmitting to that after it this revolving movement. The wind in the late gale appears to have been steady at Table Bay and Algoa Bay; perhaps from local circumstances, it may, however, have had a gyratory motion between the two ports, and its rate of travelling would seem to have been about 16 miles an hour.—Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, September 1.

Borneo.—We regret to hear that some of the pirates in Borneo apparently undeterred by the severe measures lately pursued there by Capt. KERRALL have been making some disturbance, but we have not yet received particulars of their proceedings;—our present information amounts to this:—The tribe of Sukarung Dyaks, equally notorious for their piratical depredations as those of Sarawak, had made an attack on some Sarawak people, killing some 4 or 10, besides carrying away prisoners as usual, and doing other mischief. Intelligence of this was com-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

communicated to the *Harlequin and Wanderer*, but it is understood that as the Admiral is now very shortly expected from China, Capt. HASTINGS did not judge it advisable to leave this station at present, although there is little doubt that after communicating with Sir Wm. PARKER, prompt measures will be taken to put a stop to these outrages on the Coast of Borneo.—Singapore Free Press, October 26.

TIGERS.—We have this week to report three deaths from TIGERS, both in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands. One occurred at Tealing where a Chinaman was the victim, his body was recovered by his friends, and, as usual, buried without any intimation being given to the Police of the cause of his death. It coming to the knowledge of the Deputy Magistrate that a body had been buried under rather suspicious circumstances he caused the Coffin to be dug up and opened, when the appearance of the body at once shewed the cause of the death. The Chinese who live in the jungle it is known never think of giving information of the ravages committed by TIGERS, so that it is only by enquiry that the facts become known. Their feelings of superstition in regard to TIGERS may perhaps be a cause of this—we have been informed that they believe that when a person is killed by a Tiger his ghost or spirit becomes a slave to the beast, and attends upon it—that the spirit acts the part of a Jackal as it were and leads the Tiger to his prey—and, so thoroughly subservient does the poor ghost become to his Tigerish master, that he often brings the Tiger to the presence of his wife and children and calmly sees them devoured before his ghastly face. The old pygmy or umbrellas which may often be seen stuck on the tops of newly made graves are intended to mark the spot where a Tigerlain body is deposited, but from what motive they are placed there we have not been able to learn. That the general belief as to the extent of the deaths caused by TIGERS and their prevalence on the Island is not based on false grounds, we can attest, having made considerable enquiry on the subject. We are informed on the best authority that in one district between Bukit Timah and the old Straits, six persons on an average are every month carried off from the Gambier plantations, and that not one of these cases is ever made known to the authorities. Lately in the Kallang district a Cow which was grazing at no great distance from a house on one of the large plantations was attacked by a Tiger who carried it off. On Monday morning the body of a Chinaman was brought to the Police Office having been found at a short distance beyond the Sepoy lines near the road leading to New Harbour—the body was quite fresh and apparently newly killed—the companion of this man who had gone with him into the jungle has not since appeared so that it may be concluded that the Tiger had also killed him, and carried away the body to his lair.—Ibid.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—There has been a large increase in the receipts and despatches both of letters and newspapers during the past official year. This will be seen from the subjoined figures:—

COVERS RECEIVED.			
1841-42.		1842-43.	
		Increase.	
Letters	320,536	325,900	5,364
Newspapers	364,130	367,034	2,904
Total	684,666	692,934	8,268

COVERS DESPATCHED.

1841-42.		1842-43.	
Letters	204,111	355,649	151,538
Newspapers	97,003	136,436	39,433
Total	301,114	492,085	190,971

The total amount received for postage money to and from Siam for the year 1841-42 was Rs. 215,100 while for 1842-43 it is stated at 225,305,—a comparatively trifling augmentation of Rs. 10,205.—Bombay Courier, September 29.

The Chinese Government cannot be ignorant that a free intercourse with Europeans will soon effect a change in the people of all the provinces included in the treaty, very unacceptable to their conservative notions. It is impossible at present, even to conjecture, what such an intercourse may lead to; the commercial consequences alone are quite beyond any calculation. When we recollect the predictions of Sir Thomas Munro, and others, supposed to be the best informed, as to the probable effect of opening the trade of India, we are afraid to indulge in any prediction on that of China. Judging by analogy we should expect a very similar result. That is a very large and permanent increase, but of rather slow growth. It takes time to change the habits of a people, and our manufactures must interfere with the domestic industry of the Chinese people. We may expect some jealousy, and perhaps some resistance to a general substitution of our cheaper fabrics for their own. It is to be hoped, that a stimulus may be given by the foreign trade to Chinese industry, equal, if in a different direction, to what it now derives from home demand, so as not to produce severe distress in so populous a community. The very low rate at which the duties are now fixed upon all the most important articles, both of importation and exportation, must give a decisive impulse to the demand for our manufactures. We fully expect that many new articles of commerce will be discovered, under such a very moderate tariff. FLAX has been already stated to be available in large quantities for export, and we fully expect that iron and hardware will become very important articles of trade. Glass is much admired by the Chinese, and only kept out of consumption by its high price under the old system; it may in future form a large part of the outward cargo from Europe.—Englishman, September 14.

Water in ships' casks soon becomes so nauseous in taste and smell as to be a frequent source of disease, owing to the evolution of inflammable noxious gases by the chemical action of the water upon the wood. A table-spoon-full of fresh lime well mingled with a butt full of water, by a stick agitation through the bung-hole, not only prevents this, but destroys the contained animalcules, and precipitates the dissolved vegetable matter; thus keeping the water pure, sweet, and wholesome, during the longest voyages; a desideratum so conducive to health and comfort, that the lime-mingling ought to be enforced in every emigrant ship by the Government agents.—P. CRAWFORD, R. N.

—Colonial Gazette.
LOUIS SAZORON.—In the army "a mis is considered as good as a mile," and is thought of no more; but it may be as well to say that, at Waterloo, Lord Saltoun had three horses shot under him, one of his spurs shot off, his forehead laid bare by a shot in front of his cap, his sword broken in two, and the cloak in front of his saddle riddled with shot. At Peronne he was hit by a spent iron ball, which buried itself, with his purse, in his groin; but, notwithstanding the pain and suffering which this must have caused, he marched up to Paris with the army; this

wound was never mentioned.—Australian.

The following General Order has been issued by the Commander-in-chief:—

Head-quarters, Calcutta.
11th August, 1843.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir Hugh Gough to be Commander-in-chief of all Her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors having appointed him to the Command of the Hon'ble the Company's forces in India, from his assumption of the foregoing Appointment, He deems it right to announce, that he assumed the duties of these important Offices on the 8th instant, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, as promulgated in the foregoing Order.

2. It would not come within the limits of an Order to convey to the Army Sir Hugh Gough's views and his expectations on assuming a Command of such vast responsibility, other than to express his perfect assurance, that, in carrying through the important. Trust confided to him, he will have the energetic Support of every Officer, from the General of Division to the junior grade in the Army, and the ready and willing obedience of the Soldiers, both European and Native. Sir Hugh Gough's integrity and character are identified with theirs.

3. An honorable record of brilliant Deeds in the Field and well performed Duties in Quarters have deservedly established for this Army, a high character, and earned for it both admiration and confidence.

4. In following the Example of a long list of distinguished Predecessors in Command, Sir Hugh Gough trusts he will, under the guidance of Divine Providence, be enabled to hand over the Army of India, whenever he may cease to be its Head, with unimpaired honor, and in a state of undiminished discipline.

5. General Sir Hugh Gough much regrets, that he is precluded by the absence of his immediate Predecessor, from deriving personally from that gallant Officer, that valuable information, which his long residence in India so well qualifies him to afford.

6. The same honors, which have hitherto been paid by the Military, will be continued to General Sir Jasper Nicolls.

7. The General Staff of the Army and Office Establishments will join the Commander-in-chief at Calcutta, by the 15th October next.

8. His Excellency directs that all R-ports, Return and Correspondence relative to Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces shall be addressed to his Military Secretary and to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, respectively, until the arrival of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and the Adjutant General of the Queen's Troops, at Head-quarter.

9. The Commander-in-chief will receive the Heads of Departments, or, during their unavoidable absence, their Deputies or Assistants, on public business, from 10 to 12 A. M. any day of the week, Council days and Sundays excepted.

10. His Excellency will be happy to receive all Officers and Gentlemen who may wish to see him, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

11. In cases of public emergency, the Commander-in-chief may be seen on any day or at any hour.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief,

J. R. LUSLEY, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Printed at the Hongkong Register Office.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between **DIROM, CARTER & Co.**, at Bombay, **DIROM, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of **DIROM, GRAY & Co.**; at Bombay under the firm of **DIROM, HUNTER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.**

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

DIROM & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE said and resigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, on under—
1st.—In Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are insured from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insured, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate will be as for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 19th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Macao, 10th December, 1842. **MACVICAR & Co.**

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS, situated where then can be no FIRE RISK, on application to

C. V. GILESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1842. 46 Queen Roads.

TO LET.—The House and Premises known as the Auckland Hotel for 4 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-office attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to
D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

OFFICE.—The undersigned have just received ex "Petrol" direct from Manila, a consignment of very Superior Cigars Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in half and whole Boxes, also a few Jars of Cocoa Nut Oil, which they shall be happy to part with on reasonable terms for cash only as they are about leaving for Calcutta in a few days.

D. WILSON & Co.

Victoria, 11th December, 1843.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, BENGAL BOTTLED.

EX—*Mary Palmer* arrived at Macao, and daily expected in Hongkong.

A small consignment to order of Allsopp's prime *prime* beer, of first quality, Bengal bottled. Extract from Consigners' letter, dated Calcutta 20th September, 1843.—"We could not execute your order in full, owing to the supply of good Beer this season having been unprecedentedly small; but we have sent all we could procure. You may depend upon all the Beer which we may from time to time send you, being of first quality; and we never have dealt in other than Allsopp's and Bass's marks."

ALSO

A few pieces of superfine black Cashmere, and patent Cashmerette; a few Sola Hats and Caps of various patterns; Sterling Candles warranted not to contain arsenic; Quinine of English manufacture, far superior to the American; and a few gross of Metal buttons of various sizes.

A quantity of Sola having been imported, parties can have hats manufactured to any pattern.

N.B.—ORDERS for the BEER will be executed in the order in which they may arrive, to prevent disappointment, as the consignment is small.

J. C. POWER.

4 Oswald's Row, Victoria,
11th December, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA," mile long, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cubit, Breadth 15, and Depth 7. Apply to

A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office.
or to **D. J. BARRADAS.**

British Government Agency Office, Macao.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE following Goods ex-FOAM Direct from London

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Sherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies Gown and Fancy Tartan Plaids,
Ladies Muffin de Laine Dresses,
Ladies Cotton Stockings,
Gentlemen Cotton Drawers, Shirts, and Socks.

Also

Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Taglionia, Cloth Caps,
&c. &c.

C. W. BOWRA.

13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 10th Nov. 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 28th Sept., 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doekins for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.**
Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BASSILS Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
W. LANE.
Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table Lamps, do. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine DEMI-SI TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
W. LANE.
Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORBETT & Co's well known MADEIRA, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottles. Apply to
FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 20th December, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 19TH, 1843.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	2nd Nov.
U. States	15th June	Straits	14th Oct.
Calcutta	3rd Oct.	Java	27th Sept.
Bombay	20th Sept.	Manila	19th Nov.
Madras	17th Sept.	Australasia	26th Oct.
Chusan	24th Nov.	Amy	6th Nov.

SHIPPING IN ELLIGENCE.

December.	ARRIVED.	1843.
13.	MARY, Great, from Port Nicholson	
13.	POTENTATE, Sutherland, from Liverpool.	
14.	DON JUAN, [Am.] Biffington, from Macao.	
14.	OSPREY, Kirk, from Penang, Lombok.	
14.	STARLING, —, from Macao.	
15.	SER. Harding, from Macao.	
17.	H.C.S. PROSPERINE, com. Hough, from Canton.	
17.	EXPRESS, Christmas, from Sydney.	
18.	POWERS, Valentine, from Macao.	
18.	ANTA, King, from Macao.	
December.	SAILED.	1843.
13.	WATER WITCH, Reginald, for East Coast.	
13.	ISA, Lakeland, for Whampoa.	
13.	H.C.S. PROSPERINE, com. Hough, for Whampoa.	
14.	POWERS, Valentine, for Macao.	
14.	HOPE, Crawford, for Amoy.	
15.	ZENITH, [Am.] Kenney, for Whampoa.	
16.	DON JUAN, [Am.] Biffington, for Macao.	
17.	MONTAT, Gilbert, for Madras.	

Notice a Mail for England via Singapore and Bombay, per clipper "Mor," will be closed at this Office at 5 p. m., Sunday the 24th instant.

Post Office, Victoria, 18th Dec., 1843.

Intimation has been given by Government that Leases of all Lots and Parcels of Crown lands hitherto granted in this Colony will be ready for delivery after the 15th January next; and that a public Auction of new assignments situated above the Queen's Road will take place on the 22nd January.

All persons who failed to establish their Claims against the late Hong Merchants before Captain Balfour will be paid at Hongkong after the 10th January.

Government have secured a Lease for Twenty five years of the ground formerly occupied by the Factories at Canton and are ready to apportion what remains after reserving a space for the Consulate among the Mercantile Community.

Our only arrivals since last week are from Australia by the Euphrates which entered our Port on Sunday last, after a passage of forty-eight days from Sydney and brings our latest dates from that quarter down to the 26th October.

Commercial affairs remain there in a very depressed state, though hopes begin to be entertained that the worst is now passed, and a slight revival is mentioned in some articles, particularly in the export market. Strenuous efforts continue to be made for extending the recently commenced trade in salted provisions. Almost every vessel, we are told, which arrives from the districts lying along the coast, from Port Phillip in the South to the Clarence river in the North, brings large consignments of Salt beef, tallow and hides, for exportation. Prices of wool have experienced a considerable advance and at Hobart Town Sheep were selling rapidly at sixteen shillings a head. The Banks too had lowered their rate of interest to six per cent; from all which it was hoped public confidence would be speedily restored and credit re-established.

The natives had in many places committed outrages, killing the cattle of the settlers and in several instances murdering the shepherds. Great complaints are in consequence made of the inadequate protection afforded by the Police, and the severity exercised by government against such as in defence of their property have killed any of the aggressors. Some instances of bushranging have occurred and the Mails have been once or twice stopped and robbed, but the parties have either been arrested or are hunted from place to place in a manner that must hold out few inducements to others to join them.

The Legislative Council continues its sittings, and its deliberations engage a great share of public attention, though not generally of a nature to interest our readers much. The state of the Revenue, Public Education, and a proposal to establish a tariff, imposing protective duties upon all articles coming in competition with Colonial produce, have occupied much of their time. We consider it fortunate for them that their power in this last particular does not extend farther than a charge of fifteen per cent *ad valorem*; and the experience of the mother country might hold out a useful example to them to beware of creating a fictitious state of affairs, which however promising in theory, has produced little benefit to the parties interested, and from which, afterwards it is found almost impossible to escape.

On the 3rd October a Committee was appointed for enquiring into the possibility of establishing a communication overland between Sydney and Port Essington, and the advantages which might arise from such a communication. This Committee gave their report on the 24th, strongly recommending the Governor to appoint an expedition of discovery, which would trace about 1,100 miles of unexplored territory, and mentioning the present time as particularly favorable for it, when water would be found plentiful after the recent abundant rain. They point out the benefits to be expected from establishing such an intercourse as follows.

"The geographical position of Port Esmington seems to be one which renders it eminently adapted for becoming, at no distant period, a great commercial entrepot. Possessing a harbour which is represented as being 'unsurpassed if not, unequalled in the world,'—in close proximity to India, China, the southern parts of Asia, and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago—its port already frequented by numerous tribes of Malays, anxious to effect an interchange of valuable commodities, (the product of their seas,) for British manufactures, with lands of almost illimitable extent, and capable of supporting the growth of all tropical vegetable productions, with the command of an all but exhaustless supply of labour from the adjoining islands, furnished by a race orderly, industrious, and comparatively civilized, who are ready, moreover, to accept of employment at rates of wages, so low as would enable the employer to compete with the slave labour of America and the West Indies, and with a climate described as being particularly salubrious; this part of the Australian coast seems to possess in itself resources, the development and future influence of which appear to the Committee to be objects of the greatest importance to the British Empire at large, as well as to the inhabitants of this Colony in particular. Were this point, however, made the key of the Australian Settlements to the rest of Asia and to Europe, its importance to New South Wales would be augmented in a degree almost incalculable. As a channel for introducing that description of population peculiarly and exclusively adapted for tropical labour; the opening of a communication between the settled parts of the Colony and the north coast would effect that desirable object. The command of such labour would tend to the development of new sources of Colonial industry and enterprise, which could not fail to have a direct and beneficial influence on the interests of this community. A demand would also, in all probability, be created for part of our surplus stock, particularly horses, of which shipments might be effected to the ports of India and other parts of Asia. Within a week's sail of Java, and fourteen days' sail of Singapore and China, an intercourse would, no doubt, be speedily established with those places; and as the direct communication with India might be effected in the course of a month, it seems to the Committee no extravagant expectation to look forward to the period when, by the agency of steam, the intercourse with England from this part of the Australian coast may be accomplished in a period not exceeding sixty days."

"They would add, that the mere effort to extend our knowledge of the interior, is so important a direction, is an object which, in itself, cannot fail to compensate for any reasonable pecuniary outlay or exertion that it may demand. Some addition would be made to our existing knowledge of the interior of the country,—new districts of location would be opened up,—important acquisitions would be made to the cause of geographical science, and a renewed interest excited in relation to Australia, throughout the civilized world."

The Proposer of the measure of Dr. Nicholson points out more minutely some of these advantages "a great abundance of labourers" he says "from the cluster of Islands forming the Eastern Archipelago, were anxious to be employed at the rate of £4 a year as wages, engaging to supply themselves with provisions for a similar sum. These men were of a very desirable class, inasmuch as they had greatly benefited from the labours of the Church Missionaries, and were most of them professed members of the Dutch Protestant Church. Another advantage would be, the establishment of a large market for the cattle, horses, &c., of the colony, at a rate far exceeding their present, or perhaps any previous, value."

Should this arrangement be carried into execution Port Esmington will become a place of great importance, and may safely be looked upon as a centre whence civilization will spread over the neighbouring Islands, at present containing some of the most savage of the human race. Indeed whatever may be the fate of the present enterprise, it scarcely admits of a doubt that this will before long be the seat of a British Colony. The surveying ship Beagle has recently made some discoveries of great interest in that neighbourhood which we quote from the "Englishman" of 15th August.

"The most curious fact recorded regarding this newly explored country is, the low temperature that prevails there, the thermometer in August being occasionally as low as 50°, and giving an average of 60° Fah. Everything in Australia seems to obey laws of nature peculiar to that singular country and a temperature decreasing as one approaches the equator is not the least singular phenomenon hitherto noticed. The latitude where this was observed was 17° 50'. The country is stated to be flat, and the soil alluvial. It will be interesting to know whether this cold tropical climate is healthy, and whether its peculiar temperature is caused by cold currents from mountainous regions. Two large rivers were discovered near Van Diemen's Gulf, on the northwest coast; which have been named Adelaide and Victoria. The latter is stated to be the largest yet found in the tropical Australia, and was explored by a boat party to within 500 miles of the centre of the continent. Like every other river which has yet been examined in Australia, it is stated to shew marks of having been, at some recent period, a large and rapid river, though now delivering very little water. It is impossible to suppose that any sudden great geological change has dried up the streams of the southern continent, and therefore the conclusion to which such appearance leads, is, that there are occasional periods of extreme drought alternating with others of unusual rain. The early settlers on the banks of the Hawkesbury, an inconsiderable river near Sydney, were surprised by a sudden inundation to the height of sixty feet. Many of the rivers recently explored, and stated to be only chains of ponds, may be subject to similar overflows, and it will require experience to know the safe limit for constructing habitations near them. Though the Victoria river does not differ much in latitude from the Flinders it was found to compensate in temperature for what the other was deficient. The thermometer ranged there from 95° to 110°, and was found almost insufferable by the surveyors. The sources of these and other rivers appear to converge towards a common centre, which gives rise to the opinion that they have their origin in some great central lake or marsh. If this is situated near the limit of the periodical rains, it will account very well for the large empty water-courses, shewing marks of recent and violent floods. A less situated may in some years receive superabundant supplies, and in others the rains which reach it may not be at all considerable. A succession of two or three dry, alternating with two or three wet seasons, would be quite sufficient to change insignificant streams into furious torrents."

From New Zealand we learn that in the late unfortunate affray it is now clearly made out that the natives were the aggressors; and that from this and other circumstances many are so discouraged that they only wait an opportunity of returning to Sydney.

The ship *Gondolier*, *Oliver* master, which left Macao 22nd July with a cargo of tea &c. arrived at Sydney on the 15th October.

Passenger—Mr. Hutchinson.

A friend has sent us for insertion the following description of Wang nai chung valley, as a curious coincidence of the similarity of two localities so far distant.

Wang Nai Chung, "is a rich and fertile valley situated in the South Eastern part of the Harbour; it is about a mile and a half in circumference, nearly surrounded by an amphitheatre of rocky hills which from their shape and structure throw off the rain and dews that fall upon them in the autumnal season in almost as great quantities as they are deposited. The alluvial level into which the whole of this water falls is intersected in various directions by a mountain stream" diverted into these channels for the purposes of irrigation all of them uniting in one common channel leading to the beach where the valley opens to the Bay, this channel is filled by the tide at high water but being below the level of a very extensive flat left by the recession of the tide during the greater part of the day its waters discharge very sluggishly at other times mostly by filtration through the sand.

The part in inverted commas is taken from

Hanner's Medical Topography of the Mediterranean, where he describes the marsh of Paules in Malta, he concludes "in the autumnal season the books of the civil hospital rarely fail to show that individuals from the adjacent country who have slept in the vicinity of Paules have been attacked by remittent and intermittent fevers."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG REGISTER.

MR DEAR SIR,—Accompanying this, I send you some short extracts from Beaumont's Book, regarding the Stomach of Alexis St. Martin, alluded to in my note of the 1st instant, touching temperance in eating and drinking.

I am sorry to say that *Misses Appetite and Dainty Fashion*—of *legion-power*—seem likely to prevent the empanclement of jurors, by having induced great multitudes of our good people to pre-form their opinions on the case of regimens.

I have in hand some valuable, and singular, confessions, which I may perhaps by and by send for your perusal.

I am glad to hear that all the valleys, in Victoria, are soon to be drained, and other improvements sanative undertaken. Some indeed are already in progress.

I have not forgotten the *Hongkong Rangers*, who are to form the new police corps. I have heard it whispered that a part of that veteran body will be sent out from home. But for this I cannot vouch.

Hoping that the following extract from Beaumont will not offend your readers, I remain, Mr. Editors.

Yours &c.,
S E N N I.

Dec. 13th, 1843.

"July 28, 9 o'clock, a. m. Weather clear, wind N. West, brisk. Thermometer 66°. Stomach empty—not healthy—some erythema, (inflammation) and aphthous patches on the mucous surface. St. Martin has been drinking *ardent spirits*, pretty freely for eight or ten days past—complains of no pain, nor shews symptoms of any general indisposition—says he feels well and has a good appetite."

"August 6, 8 o'clock a. m. Stomach empty; coats clean and healthy as usual; secretions less vitiated. Extracted two ounces gastric juice, of more natural and healthy appearance, with the usual gastric acid flavor; complains of no uneasy sensations, or the slightest symptoms of indisposition; says he feels perfectly well, and has a voracious appetite; but not permitted to indulge it to satiety. He has been restricted from full and confined to low diet, and simple, diluent drinks for the last few days, and has not been allowed to taste of any stimulating liquors, or to indulge in excesses of any kind."

Diseased appearances, similar to those mentioned above, have frequently presented themselves in the course of my experiments, and examinations, as the reader will have perceived. They have generally, but not always succeeded to some appreciable cause. Improper indulgence in eating and drinking has been the most common precursor of these diseased conditions of the coats of the stomach. The free use of *ardent spirits*, wine, beer, or any intoxicating liquor, when continued for some days, has invariably produced these morbid changes. Eating voraciously or to excess; swallowing food coarsely masticated or too fast; the introduction of solid pieces of meat, suspended by cords into the stomach, or of muslin bags of aliment secured in the same way, almost invariably produce similar effects if repeated a number of times in close succession.

"These morbid changes and conditions are, however, seldom indicated by any ordinary symptoms or particular sensations described or complained of, unless when in considerable excess, or when there have been corresponding symptoms of a general affection of the system. They could not, in fact, in most cases, have been anticipated from any external symptoms, and their existence was only ascertained by actual *secular demonstration*."

"It is interesting to observe to what extent the stomach, perhaps the most important organ of the animal system, may become diseased without manifesting any external symptoms of such disease, or any evident signs of functional aberration. Vitiated secretions may also take

place, and continue for some time without affecting the health in any sensible degree."

"Extensive, active or chronic disease may exist in the membranous tissues of the stomach and bowels, more frequently than has been generally believed; and it is possible that there are good grounds for the opinion, advanced by a celebrated teacher of medicine, that most febrile complaints are the effects of gastric and enteric inflammations. In the case of the subject of these experiments, inflammation certainly does exist to a considerable extent, even to an apparent state of health—greater than could have been believed to comport with the end operations of the gastric functions."

The Euphrates besides her other cargo has brought over twenty five Horses from Sydney for sale here.

An attempt was made on Saturday night to break into the Godowns of one of our merchants, but the native watchman having given an alarm, it was heard by the plunderers, who unfortunately escaped.

We understand H. E. the Governor has given orders that no more paddy shall be grown in the vicinity of the town. We sincerely hope that this measure will be productive of all the good effects which we as well as others have anticipated from it.

The Canton Press of the 9th Inst. brings to our notice an omission of some importance in the "Answer to the Petition of the Hong Merchants" published in our number of the 5th. It is dated "Taoukwang 23rd year, 9th Moon, 24th day" (15th November, 1843.)

CHINA AND RUSSIA.—Relative to the trade between China and Russia, the *Frankfort Journal* has the following remarks:—"By intelligence received through a direct channel from Kischia, it appears that the quantity of Tea brought there this year by the Chinese to exchange for Russian produce, amounts to only 30,000 chests, whilst last year they brought 120,000 chests. The exchange trade at Kischia, between the Chinese and the Russians, has been very unfavourable; and most of the merchants have been obliged to leave their merchandise in the depots until next year. The price of tea has already risen considerably, and will rise still more. The greatest share of the trade in tea is carried on between Moscow and China. The government has summoned the principal merchants of Moscow to St. Petersburg to hear their report on the exchange trade carried on this year with Kischia, and to give their opinion as to the best means of remedying this state of things. During the late hostilities between China and England, the Russian and China exchange trade was more flourishing than at any other period."—Singapore Free Press, October 26.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the Missionaries in Siam, which contains so much interesting information regarding the progress of improvement in that country, evidently in a silent but not the less sure course of advancement from barbarity to civilization, that we extract the greater part of it.

Nine years ago, two Missionaries settled in Siam, where they seem to have gained liberty to do so only from the smallness of their number, but the jealousy of the Government gradually relaxed and twenty two are now living there without being interfered with. They have four printing presses in constant operation, besides another in the possession of Prince Chau-Fa-Yai who has constructed a new set of characters for printing the Bali. By these means a great part of the Scriptures and other works for religious instruction, as well as other works have been circulated.

Another circumstance worthy of notice, is the increase of intercourse between this nation and Christian nations for the last few years. From the revolution in Siam in 1830, when the French, who had previously carried on a considerable trade here, were compelled to leave the country, the intercourse with Christian nations almost entirely ceased. No successful attempt was made to renew the intercourse till 1822, when Mr. Crawford was sent by the Governor General of India on a special Embassy, with the design to the removal of the obstructions to the trade. In this he was in some measure success-

ful; and a Treaty of commerce was afterwards concluded between Siam and England, by Maj. Burney. Notwithstanding this, however, there was but now and then, and at long intervals an arrival of an English or American vessel. When the first missionaries arrived, and for some time subsequently, only three or four square rigged vessels visited Siam in a year, and these were generally owned and manned by Mohammedans. Not a single square rigged vessel was owned by the Siamese.

"Now, there are frequent arrivals of such vessels; 81 have been reported during the two last years. The vessels owned by native Mohammedans are now generally commanded by English officers. The market is well supplied with a considerable variety of European goods. The consequence has been, that the Siamese have obtained more correct views of foreign nations, and have in imitation supplied themselves with many articles of utility and comfort. This is particularly the case with the nobles, and the wealthy classes. The superiority of European vessels has induced the Siamese to build a number after that model, and in order to sail them successfully, many have paid some attention to navigation and the sciences connected with it, which could be acquired only from foreigners, or from foreign books. This change has mainly been effected by his Royal Highness Prince Chau-Fa-Noi, and P'ra-Noi-Wai, (formerly Coon Sit,) the former of whom, has, in addition to an excellent set of of nautical instruments, a good library of books in the English language. Ten square rigged vessels, some of them of a large size, have been built under the superintendence of the above named persons, and others are in progress. The Siamese recently made a successful voyage to Singapore with one of these vessels, commanded and manned by Siamese; and another has since returned from Bombay and Ceylon, having only a foreigner for a captain; the latter vessel has already sailed for China, and is to be followed by another in a few days.

"This increase of intercourse with Christian nations, we think, is interesting from the circumstance that history establishes the fact, that no heathen nation has ever been able long to sustain idolatry in such circumstances. It may have become infidel, or Atheistical, but the grossness of idol worship is too apparent long to survive even the light of science. Those who can, by taking an observation of the sun, determine the latitude and longitude of the place where they are; and can calculate the convexity of the ocean and earth, will not long believe in a system of religion which teaches, that the earth is a plain, and the sun revolves around it daily, and sets behind a mountain higher than the moon.

"It is not, indeed, the province of Christianity directly to teach the sciences; but it is no less true, that every system of pagan faith has for its very foundation and support that, which true science proves to be utterly false. Let the Buddhist be convinced, that the mountain on which his heaven is situated has no existence, and an important point is gained. The very foundation of his religious hopes is annihilated. His mind is at once emptied of much that is false, and is in a state to receive truth, religious truth; for it is impossible for man to be without religion. We have reason to believe, that this is precisely the state of mind of many in this kingdom at this moment. Since our publication of an Almanac, to which is appended a brief outline of Astronomy in Siamese, many have expressed to us their doubts of their own system. One, the Royal personage before mentioned, who has perhaps more influence than any other in the priesthood, himself being a priest who is frequently called to examine candidates for the priesthood, particularly the sons of the nobles; has unreservedly declared to us, that the Siamese system of Astronomy is utterly untenable. (To be concluded next week.)

AUSTRALIA.

ESTIMATES FOR 1844.—It will be seen by reference to our Legislative Council Report, that the reductions which have been already made on the amount proposed to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the various departments, exceed £73,000. Of this sum about £6,000 has been taken from the Judicial Estimate alone.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We have again to report that there is no im-

provement whatever in business; everything appears to be as dull as ever. Scarcely any produce is now brought into Vaitland by the settlers, and it is probable that a greater amount of business will not be transacted until the harvest is over. The prices of most articles are merely nominal; money being so extremely scarce that every one is ready to sell for whatever his articles will fetch.—Mailand Mercury, October 21.

The transactions of the past week have been unusually limited; some enquiries have been made for Beers of the last arrivals, but no sales of consequence have been effected. Twenty tons of Manila Sugar, ex Victoria, were sold for £12 per ton, at four months; and the fluctuation in this market may be gathered from the fact, that £13 10s. was refused by the holders of this sugar a very short time ago. The demand for Hyson-skin Tea continues limited, and is confined to the better brands, which are somewhat scarce; the inferior qualities are quite neglected. The average price may be quoted at £5. There has been but little business done in the Spirit Market this week, and growing symptoms begin to prove that the pressure of the times is now beginning to be seriously felt among that large portion of consumers, the working classes. The retail spirit trade is instanced as a proof of this assertion, and in the article of Rum alone, the decrease in the consumption is beyond belief. This decline, which must so materially affect the largest item in the general revenue, has not been ineffective in giving a depressed tone to the markets generally.—Australian, October 31.

TRA.—Hyson £ 2.2 per quarter (14 lbs.), Hyson Skin £ 4.5 to £ 5 per chest. Gunpowder £ 3 per quarter. Congou black £ 5.15.—Morning Chronicle.

HOBART TOWN.—Affairs here still remain very gloomy. Commerce is all but dead, as confidence is completely overthrown. It is the general opinion, however, that the worst is past, although some few colonists declare that the crisis has not yet arrived. I think, however, that matters generally are by no means so bad as they are represented to be; the general outcry of "no money" is, in my opinion, made a convenience of by many, to avoid paying just debts or doing good to their fellow creatures, as I can observe there is no lack of cash when bargains are to be picked up, by the destruction of the unfortunate.—Ibid.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—As a proof of the extent to which time and attention will go in civilizing the natives, we may mention, that one of the Adelaide natives, known by the name of Jimmy Snook, Esq., returned in the *Hauck*, after an absence of ten months, but did not display the slightest desire to rejoin his tribe. He is acting as steward on board the *Hauck*, and has again proceeded to sea in that vessel. Great praise is due to Captain Brown for the pains he has taken in reforming the taste and habits of this man, and it is a pity that others do not follow the example he has so worthily set.—Geelong Advertiser.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

[From the "Lancetion Advertiser," Oct. 12.] By the arrival of the *Annie*, to the Cape, on Sunday last, we have received, up to the 25th August. The engrossing subject is the official information received, that a general meeting was held on the 7th August by the Emigrant Farmers at Pekaunauritzburg, and that the terms of his Excellency's Proclamation, for the settlement of the Natal affairs, have been accepted. The supremacy and authority of her Majesty have been acknowledged and restored, and thus by conciliation the great work of pacification concluded.

Every colonist, on this highly satisfactory news becoming known, sincerely rejoiced at the issue, and gave vent to expressions of gratitude towards his Excellency the Governor and those who aided him in bringing about so desirable an event.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.
London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Colonies.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Fyvie & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CAIRNS,
AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
For Annam \$ 15 payable quarterly.
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Do. 3 months 5 do. do. do. in do.
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In the Canton Register.
Venue for freight, charter, sale, &c..... \$ 5.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 do.
do. repetition, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... \$ 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements when ordered.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 16. No. 52. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 1843. No. 680.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for Bills drawn by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on GEORGE LENOX CANTONHAM, Esq., Downing Street, London, for the sum of £2,500 in sets of £250 each; payable at 30 days sight, will be received at this office, on or before Friday, the 5th proximo, at noon.

The Tenders to be sealed and marked on the cover, "Tenders for Bills, on G. L. CANTONHAM, Esq."
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 23rd Dec. 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

50 Copies of the "Chart of the Dangers in the China Seas", Lithographed under the authority of the late Marine Board, Bengal Presidency 30th May 1843, have been received, and will be disposed of to Parties who may require them, on application at the office of the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, at the price of \$1.50 Cents each Copy.

By order,
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Treasurer and Financial Secretary
to the Chief Superintendent of
British Trade in China.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notification dated 8th September 1843, regarding the Estate of the late ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esq., deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has closed the accounts, and handed over the papers to the Treasurer and Financial Secretary to the Chief Superintendent of Trade, to whom all future reference is to be made.

G. F. DAVIDSON.
Victoria, Hongkong,
13th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Government Notification under date 25th September, all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Honble J. R. MORRISON, Esq., are requested to make the same known to ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., Victoria, Hongkong, to whom also all debts due are to be paid.

[Signed] **ALEX. MATHESON.**
ALEX. ANDERSON.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st November, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IN the Goods of THOMAS E. WORTHY & SAMUEL DYER, lately carrying on trade under the name and firm of ELWORTHY and DYER, at Hongkong, and deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the Estate and effects of the above named intestates will be forthwith granted to ANGUS FLETCHER, trading under the name and firm of FLETCHER, LARSEN & Co., at Macao, and to WILLIAM GIBBELL, and HENRY ROBERT HARRIS, trading under the name and firm of W. & T. GIBBELL & Co., at Hongkong; And all debt of Kin, Creditors, and others concerned herein are duly apprised thereof.

By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART.
Treasurer and Finl. Secy.

Government House, Victoria, (Hongkong),
17th August, 1843

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.


A VIS. Par décision consulaire en date d'environ 24th. M. A. BALLEAT, vice-consul, a l'appareil pour le Consulat de France en Chine.


COMTE DE RATILMENTON.


Macao, le 17 Aout, 1843.

A VIS.—Les Français qui trouvent, ou se trouveront en Chine, sont prévenus qu'ils veulent s'assurer la protection du Consulat de France et la jouissance des droits et privilèges déjà attribués, on qui pourront l'être à l'avenir, par les traités, les lois ou ordonnances aux sujets de S. M. le Roi des Français, devront se faire inscrire sur le registre matricule du dit Consulat, en se présentant eux-mêmes, ou en cas d'impossibilité en adressant au Consulat une requête où ils déclareront, sous serment, qu'ils n'ont encouru la perte de leur qualité de Français, par aucune des circonstances spécifiées dans l'art. 17 du code civil, tels que la naturalisation, l'acceptation non autorisée par le Roi, de fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger, et enfin, par tout établissement fait en pays étranger, sans esprit de retour.


Le Consul de France.
COMTE DE RATILMENTON.

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.**
THE EARL BALCARRAS, Captain BAKER, will be despatched on the 31st Instant. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.

 **FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**
THE AUDAX, Captain VAUX, will be despatched on the 31st Instant. For freight of Silk and Treasure apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.**
THE CASTLE EDEN, Capt. READE, will be despatched on the 10th Proximo. For freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.

 **FOR LONDON.**
THE TONK-SHIP ANN, Capt. THORNE, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co. Macao.
or to
JOSEPH COOLIDGE. Canton.

 **FOR LIVERPOOL.**
THE A. L. ship J. MUN MITCHELL, Captain JAMES, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co. Macao.
or to
JOSEPH COOLIDGE. Canton.

 **FOR SALE.**
A GENTLEMEN'S YACHT, about 124 Tons measurement, build in Chester in 1838, coppered and copper fastened, with masts, sails, anchor, cables, standing and running rigging, compass, binoculars, MARTELL's code of signals, engine, &c. &c. complete, is a fast sailer, and a good substantial vessel. For further particulars apply at Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co's Godowns, Here.

 **FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**
THE Belg "ALGERINE" will leave Hongkong (it coming at Macao) for the above Ports in a few days. For Freight of specie and light packages Apply to
D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 23rd November, 1843.

Public Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. (in Victoria, Hongkong) to be sold, by Public Auction, for the benefit of the Trust Estate of M. RICHMOND, deceased of Singapore, (at noon) on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, by **CHARLES MARKWICK**, all the property lately occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM ALANSON & Co. Registered as Marine Lot No. 23 situated between the Queen's Road and the Sea-Moor, in the most healthy part

of the Town—consisting of the large and substantial two-story DWELLING HOUSE and GODOWNS, built in 1842, (partly of Granite) together with the Office Houses attached,—and possessing a sea frontage—with the great advantages of a Wharf and Low-Water Jetty.—The whole premises being in complete repair and fit for immediate occupation.

The unoccupied piece of Ground lying between the Buildings and the Queen's Road, comprised in this property, is of the highest value, and affords, by its extent and situation along the Queen's Road, whether in connection with the present Godowns, or separately, the most desirable advantages.

For further particulars, apply to
C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.
or **MR. ERSKINE DUNCAN,** Agent for the Trustees.
and at Macao, to Messrs. B. USTEAD & Co. Victoria, Hongkong,
7th December, 1843.

CANTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint the European Public in China, that he has made every arrangement for the comfort and accommodation of Visitors to Canton.

SAMUEL JOHN COOK.
Canton, 15th December, 1843.

THE Subscriber has the honor of announcing to the Mercantile Community in China that he has engaged secure Godowns for Storing Merchandises for sale on Commission and will be happy to effect Auctions to close Consignments.

SAMUEL JOHN COOK.
Canton, 15th December, 1843.

NOTICE.—**MARK MOSE** of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 13th of October instant, assigned all his Property whatsoever to the Undersigned, in Trust to be realised and applied towards satisfaction of the Claims of such of his Creditors as should within six months from the date thereof consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, or by writing or letter addressed to the said Trustees or either of them, signify their intention of so doing. The Creditors of the said MARK MOSE are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents and at the same time to send in their claims. And notice is hereby given, that the Creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture within the said period, shall not participate in the benefit of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK MOSE to make payment to them on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay, of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT MAC EWEEN, Trustees.
Singapore, 20th October, 1843.

IN reference to the above Notice the Undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to Act for the above named Trustees and requests the immediate attention of all concerned, to the foregoing notice.

ERSKINE DUNCAN,
Victoria, Hongkong,
27th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—The remaining portion of our Stock in Trade will remain exposed for Sale at a few days and may be taken at the average of the past Public Sales for ready money only at which the residue will be picked up and reshipped for Calcutta. Parties indebted to us are respectfully requested to send in their respective amounts, as early in the ensuing month as convenient, as all our accounts in Hongkong must be closed forthwith.

D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong
HUGHESDON CALDER & Co.
No. 2 Wellington Terrace,
Victoria, 19th October, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. POWER having left our employ we request the favor of all Persons having communications to make on business to address the firm henceforth. Mr. ROBERT BROMAGE, is authorized to receive all amounts due to our firm and grant receipts in all cases connected with our business in China.

D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 6th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FAYRE.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.
Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hongkong, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are built of from all others.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so insulated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months 1/2 of the annual rate will be sent for 3 months 1/2 charged.

Of the 1st Class.—Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class.—To the extent of £3,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid. Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 16th December, 1842. **MATTHEW & Co.**

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODDOWNS, situated where then can be no Fire Risk, on application to

C. V. GILLISPIE.
Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1844. 45 Queen Roads.

TO LET.—The House and Premises known as the Auckland Hotel for 3 months from the 15th proximo, with Out-office attached, or may be let to one, two, or three parties if required apply to

D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th November, 1843.

JONES AND Co.'s 10th LOTTERY.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	Co's. Rs.	50,000
4 Prizes of 25,000 each	"	50,000
4 Prizes of 12,500 "	"	50,000
5 Prizes of 5,000 "	"	25,000
8 Prizes of 2,500 "	"	20,000
10 Prizes of 1,000 "	"	10,000
20 Prizes of 500 "	"	10,000
40 Prizes of 250 "	"	10,000
80 Prizes of 125 "	"	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 50 "	"	50,000
1,700 Prizes	Co's. Rs.	205,000
6000 Bids. For Lottery Purposes	Co's. Rs.	5,000
6000 Tickets.	Co's. Rs.	300,000

CONDITIONS.

1st.—6000 Tickets are for sale at our Lottery office, at 50 company's Rupees each.
2nd.—The 1300 Prizes of 50 Company's Rupees each, will be drawn on the 1st day of drawing and holders of the Tickets which may be drawn will be

entitled to exchange them for undrawn Tickets, at the original Price of 50 Company's Rupees each.

3rd.—The first day's drawing will take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 1st March 1844.

4th.—The remaining drawings will proceed at the rate of two drawings per week, until the whole shall be concluded.

5th.—There will be 5 drawings, 1300 each day.

6th.—The capital Prize of Company's Rs. 50,000 will be reserved, and put into the wheel as a floating Prize on the fifth or last day's drawing.

7th.—One Prize of Company's Rupees 25,000 shall be put into the wheel on the 2nd day of drawing, and the other Prize of Company's Rupees 25,000 on the 4th day of drawing.

8th.—All the other Prizes shall be put into the wheel on the 2nd day's drawing.

9th.—Prizes will be paid three days after each drawing, without any deduction.

10th.—The Projectors reserve to themselves the power of raising the Price of tickets after the 3rd day's drawing.

11th.—The result will be published in the Englishman, Hurkaru, and Exchange Gazette, Calcutta, and in the Public Papers of Ceylon, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Moulmein and other Papers, and Printed slips will be forwarded to subscribers at every station.

12th.—Orders from the interior punctually attended to.

JONES AND Co.

Writers Buildings Tank Square,
Calcutta, 22nd October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The Press and Types lately used for printing the EASTERN GLOBE Newspaper. A new Point of Type has lately been added; the entire being in every way suitable for parties wishing to establish a Journal at Hongkong or any of the new Ports of China. Terms extremely moderate. Apply at the Office of the Eastern Globe.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received ex "Petrel" direct from Manila, a consignment of very Superior Cigars Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in half and whole Boxes, also a few Jars of Cocoa Nut Oil, which they shall be happy to part with on reasonable terms for cash only as they are about leaving for Calcutta in a few days.

D. WILSON & Co.
Victoria, 11th December, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fine "LORCHA," sails fair, and carries a good cargo; Dimensions, Length 66 cobs, Breadth 18, and Depth 7. Apply to A. H. CARVALHO, Hongkong Register Office, or to D. J. BARRADAN, British Government Agency Office, Macao, Hongkong, 13th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODDOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
THE following Goods ex-FOAM Direct from London.

London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter,
Prime Old Port in 3 Dozen Cases,
Superior Sherry in do.,
Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 Dozen,
Gentlemen and Ladies White Cotton Gloves,
Ladies' and Pastry Tartan Plaids,
Ladies' Muslin de Laine Dresses,
Ladies' Cotton "do" Kings,
Gentlemen's Cotton "do" Kings, Shirts, and Socks.

Also
Some Fashionable Black and White Beaver Hats,
Felt and Glazed Hats, Taglioni's, Cloth Caps, &c. &c.

C. W. BOWRA.
13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 16th Nov. 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao, 25th Sept., 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for sale by **JNO: SMITH.** Macao, 15th August, 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Dooskin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on sale by **JNO: SMITH.** Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio sheets. Apply to **JNO: SMITH.** Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Browned Pedestal Table Lamps, de. Hanging Lamps with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Astomath Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of DECANTERS, Tumblers of Sherry, Brandy, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 13th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BARRAMEE RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. **W. LANE.** Macao, 17th February, 1843.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORNART & Co's well known MADEIRA, in Thick Quarter and Half Cases, and in Bottle. Apply to **FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.** Macao, 20th December, 1842.

Concluded from No. 51, Page 231.

"Another fact of interest has lately come to our knowledge. It is the rise of a new party in the priesthood. This party have rejected, as spurious, a large number of what were considered their sacred books, and have adopted some customs more in accordance with those of enlightened nations, such as sitting on chairs instead of mats &c. The other party still adhere to the whole as formerly. The new party, we denominate the *liberal*, from the fact that after the panic, arising from a false report industriously circulated here some months ago, that the king had prohibited our books, this class of persons and those connected with them were for some time almost the only persons, who sought or received our books. A number of the head priests of the wats belonging to this class, have respectfully sent and requested of us a full set of all our publications, often specifying all the portions of the Bible. A number of the other priests belonging to those wats have made similar requests, and some of them have, with apparent sincerity, stated to us, that they had doubts respecting their own system of faith, and wished to examine more fully the principles of the Christian religion. Some of the nobles, the founders and patrons of these wats, have also requested our books; and it was with much pleasure, that we were able to supply them with so large a portion of the Word of God. To the liberal party, the Royal priest above mentioned, and many others of the greatest power and influence in the kingdom belong, and their number is constantly increasing.

"Respecting the panic above alluded to, we are satisfied it was not occasioned by any thing the king said respecting our books. What was the specific cause, we have not been able to learn. Just before that time, in November letters were received by this Government from his Excellency Governor Bonham stating, that in his mind the Siamese had broken their treaty with the English. His Majesty immediately ordered large numbers to Paknam, to repair the fortifications and build new forts at that place. The whole country was in commotion from fear that the English were coming. Soon after, it was reported that the king had prohibited our books. Probably some one unfriendly to us and wishing to identify us with the English, taking advantage of this state of things, and also of the excitement produced by the proclamation of the king to purify the priesthood, which appeared a short time before, circulated the false report respecting our books. So general was the panic, that for months, we could scarcely persuade an individual to take one of our books, except persons of the new party; and even now, but few others will receive them. Many of our books were torn up, or burned; and many having them were fined by petty officers, who, without authority thus took occasion to enrich themselves. The excitement has now nearly subsided. In consequence of the proclamation to purify the priesthood, we have been told, that upwards of 1000 priests have recently been expelled. In order to increase the means for fortifying the country, the poll-tax required of the Chinese has, the present year, been increased to 6 ticals. Those who are unable to pay, are required to labor six weeks on the public works. The tax in 1842, was only 2 ticals. It has been increased from time to time, and now amounts to the sum above mentioned. This, together with other taxes levied on all the productions of the country, bears heavily on the Chinese, who are the principal cultivators and operatives. Consequently many annually return to China, or seek employment in other places. It is believed the Hoken Chinese, are now far less numerous here, than they were formerly.

"The condition of the mass of the people here is, perh. s., in some respects different from that of most pagan nations. We refer to the general conscription, through which the services of every man are placed at the disposal of the Government. They are placed under different

officers, and are practically his vassals, while he himself sustains the same relations to his superiors. Though nominally, the superior is entitled to the services of those under him, only one month in three, yet such is the fear of the people of their superiors, that they are perfectly at their command at all times. The French and Chinese are exempted; the latter by paying, in commutation the poll-tax above mentioned. This state of things operates often very unfavorably to the progress of light and truth, especially on the mass of the people. For example, we engage a person to work in our employ; he remains a number of months and comes daily under Christian instruction and influence, and perhaps begins to doubt respecting his own religion, and to think favourably of the Christian religion. His friends, or enemies have only to inform his master, and he is removed and sent to work, perhaps in a distant part of the country; or in some other way kept from our influence. His master will, perhaps, very politely apologize to us, for putting us to the inconvenience of losing the services of the man, and express his regret that his business requires him. A great deal of this kind of policy is practised by the Siamese. This being the case, there can be no call for persecution here, at least, till considerable numbers embrace the Gospel. The progress of truth at first must of course be slow. On the other hand, this very feature in society, should a number of influential persons sincerely receive the truth, would, instead of hindering, tend to favor the rapid progress of the Gospel; for all persons under their control, could then easily be brought, at least, to hear it.

ST. HELENA.—As it seems that a Report continues to prevail at the Cape and India, that since the Transfer of this Island to Her Majesty's Government, heavy Port charges and other Duties are levied upon the Shipping: it may be right to state, that such a Report is totally without foundation, and can have only been invented by those who feel it their Interest to deter Vessels from calling at St. Helena.—In confirmation of this assertion, it has been deemed expedient to subjoin the *very few Charges* which are made by the Government, and which are as follows:—

Clearance Fee, 8s. 6d.—The payment of this Fee entitles the Captains to receive Water, Supplies, &c.

Entry Fee, 5s.—This Fee is only payable when Goods are landed from a Vessel.

Manifest Fee, 10s.—This Fee is only payable in event of their being something to be written off, or added to the Manifest.

Water, 3s. per Tun.—This amount is levied to defray the expenses incurred in conveying Water to the Wharf, and thence by means of Leather Hoses into the Ships Boats;—thus obviating the necessity of the Water Casks being landed. If required, Captains can be furnished with Launches, capable of carrying from 10 to 15 Tons each, at the rate of 23s. 6d. per day, or 11s. 9d. per half day.

Spoken per Expresses run Orange.—On the 1st May in lat. 35° 40' & long 24° 11' ship *Amica*, discovered a sunken Rock, of considerable extent in the straits of Baly, not laid down in the Charts; with 5 fathoms water; the South end of Java, bearing S. by W. ½ W., and the Rock Takan, N.W. by W. ½ W., called it *Verder's Bank*.

The French ship *Union* from Mauritius to Havre suffered very severely off the Cape. They were compelled to throw into the Sea, a large quantity of Tea and Coffee. Her Cabin was nearly all destroyed by the violence of the Sea.

The following Vessels from China are reported in the St. Helena Shipping list.

Hopewell, (Am.) for New York, with Mrs. Engle and Child, Dr. Mead, and Mr. Bacon, Passengers, arrived May 4th and sailed the 6th.

Lowell, (Am.) for New York, arrived May 5th and sailed the 6th.

Alexander Baring, for London, arrived May 11th, and sailed the 12th.

Hindustan, for London, arrived May 20th, and sailed the 24th. The *Hindustan*, severely injured her rudder by a heavy sea on the 20th April off Cape Recife.

Thomas Lowry, for London, arrived June 9th, and sailed the same day.

Medusa, for Leith, arrived June 10th, and sailed

the same day.

Princess Royal, for London, arrived June 14th, and sailed the 15th.

The Bark Prince George, for Halifax, arrived 14th June and sailed the 17th.

Lady Clarke, for London, arrived June 25th and sailed the 26th.

The Bark William Hyde, for Cork, arrived June 27th and sailed the same day.

James Matheson, for Liverpool, arrived June 29th and sailed the 30th.

St. Laurence, for London, with Lieut. G. Elliot, a. n. Passenger, arrived July 9th and sailed the 10th.

The Bark Siam, for London, arrived July 10th and sailed the 11th.

H. M. Troop Ship Apollo, for England, arrived July 11th and sailed the 15th.

Edinburgh, for London, with D. McNeish, Esq., Passenger, arrived July 13th.

Thomas Perkins, (Am.) for New York, with Captain Crocker, Passenger, arrived July 15th and sailed the same day.

Liverpool, for Cork, arrived July 17th and sailed the 18th.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 26th, 1843.

To Correspondents.—Our best thanks are due to Mr. W.C.M. We shall avail ourselves of his inclosure in an early number.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	30th Nov.
U. States	17th July	Straita	11th Nov.
Calcutta	9th Nov.	Java	4th Nov.
Bombay	30th Sept.	Manila	5th Dec.
Madras	17th S-pt.	Australasia	26th Oct.
Chusan	24th Nov.	Amoy	13th Dec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December.	ARRIVED.	1843.
19.	FREDERICK WARREN, (Am.) Pratt, from Boston.	
19.	SADLER, Brown, from Liverpool.	
19.	DELAVER, Watt, from Amoy and Macao.	
20.	ANN BRIDGES, Blackstone, from Liverpool.	
20.	FLORE, Turnbull, from Singapore.	
20.	ADRIENNE, McIntyre, from Macao.	
20.	WM. HUGHES, McFarlane, from Macao.	
20.	ANNA MARIA, West, from Macao.	
21.	WARLOCK, Janssens, from Amoy.	
21.	OSMA, White, from Chusan.	
22.	LADY AMHERST, Bruce, from London.	
22.	VICTORIA, Potter, from Macao.	
22.	MERRICK, Gill, from Singapore and Macao.	
22.	CARIE, Heaton, from Amoy and Macao.	
22.	CHARLES JONES, McFee, from Whampoa.	
23.	MRS. SINHAUTTA, Forman, from Macao.	
24.	PETREL, Rogers, from Macao.	
24.	PORTER, Hall, from Chusan and Amoy.	
PASSENGERS.—Per Lady Amherst, Revd. Mr. Staunton and Lady, Captain Bruce, 18th Regiment, EUGENE FORROS, GRAVES, Kelly, Irving, Graham, and JAMES, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. Walker and V. Courage. 86 Troops, 5 Women, and 7 Children.		
December.	SAILED.	1843.
20.	JOHN BELL, Crawford, for Whampoa.	
21.	AREN, Kellock, for Macao.	
21.	ADRIENNE, McIntyre, for Macao.	
21.	WM. HUGHES, McFarlane, for Canton.	
21.	POSTHUMON, Miller, for Macao.	
21.	ABRIEL, Sullivan, for East Coast.	
22.	MRS. THOMAS, for Macao.	
22.	OSMA, White, for Macao.	
22.	STARLING, ———, for Macao.	
22.	VICTORIA, Potter, for Macao and Calcutta.	
22.	CANTON, Crocker, for Whampoa.	
23.	WARLOCK, Janssens, for East Coast.	
24.	MARY, Green, for Macao.	

By the *Audax* and *Pantolon* we have received files of the Calcutta Newspapers to the 9th of Nov. The September Overland Mail had reached Bombay on the 11th October and Calcutta on the 17th. Copies of the London Mail have reached China forwarded by parties in Calcutta, but as we have not been so fortunate as to see any of them, we collect our summary of news from the Indian Extracts. The Mail from Bombay is understood to be on board the *Celestial* the first vessel built at Hongkong, and which sailed on the 26th Oct. and may be expected very soon. We hope to be able in our next number to supply additional details and shall then make some remarks upon the news supplied.

From India we learn that matters continued in the same state in the Punjab, but disturbances were expected in that quarter. Sickness to a great extent still prevails at Delhi. A report was prevalent that Dost Mahomed had been assassinated at the instance of the King of Bokhara but doubts are entertained of its authenticity. The fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly continues to excite much interest both there and in London. A Jew has brought intelligence that he was present at their execution, while another witness declares that only Captain Conolly was put to death as being a great favourite with the Khan of Khiva and that Colonel Stoddart was still alive. We published some time ago a letter of Mr. Wolf the well known Missionary, volunteering to proceed to Bokhara, and Captain Grover who had previously made a similar offer has published a pamphlet supporting his views and soliciting subscriptions to enable him to accomplish his purpose. It was currently reported that in consequence of the intelligence received by Lord Ellenborough of the Persian intrigues at Candahar and Khelat H. M.'s 86th Regiment of Infantry would be despatched to re-occupy Karrack in the Persian Gulph.

The Hindoostan brings intelligence that the Memnon had gone to pieces.

Since writing the above a friend has kindly supplied us with the Monthly Times of 6th September. From it we learn that the following rate of what is called compensation for the Opium delivered to the Chinese had been fixed on. For Patna £66.7.17½ per chest, Benares £61-11-3½, Malwa £64-11-2 and Turkey £43-3-3. The Royal Family of France had a very narrow escape on the 28th Augt. when travelling to meet our Queen. The horses took fright at some fire arms discharged as a mark of loyalty and three of them leapt over the parapet of a bridge on the Breze and fell head long into the stream, the carriage in which were the King, Queen and eight members of their family being saved from following them only by the promptitude with which the traces were cut. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours had a narrow escape about the same time from being upset in their vehicle in the South of France.—Sir Robert Peel stated that the Emperor of Russia had refused to hold any communication with the Khan of Bokhara in consequence of the reported Murder of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, and when the Khan sent an Envoy to Russia he was not received. The Sultan had acted in the same manner.

By the Henry Pratt we have received files of American Papers to the 17th July from which several extracts are given to day. We had marked several more but must reserve them to next week.

The Revd. Vincent Staunton, Colonial Chaplain arrived on the 23d Instant by the Lady Amherst and on Sunday last commenced his ministerial labours here. After the usual morning service he delivered a very good discourse which he introduced by a very appropriate and feeling allusion to the particular circumstances under which he addressed his audience. He will continue to officiate every Sunday in the Chapel; Queen's road at 11 A. M. But we trust no further delay will take place in providing a more comfortable and becoming place of worship.

The British barque *Pyrras*, Captain John Sadder, was totally wrecked on the Pratas Shoal, on the night of the 8th Instant, and every thing lost but the ship's register, the Crew are all saved but perfectly destitute. They have arrived at Macao in a China boat. The vessel belonged to the Newcastle General Shipping Company.

September Overland Mail.

The Mail is more barren than any of the eight which have preceded it this year. The Queen

had prorogued Parliament, taken the three royal children to Brighton, and visited the Coast of France with her royal spouse, where she was received with every demonstration of respect. The agitation in Ireland continues with little abatement, and O'Connell has published the outline of his Parliament, which is to consist of Three Hundred members and to meet in Dublin. Of course, the assemblage of these representatives would be an overt act of treason, and bring the matter to a point. "The disturbances created by Rebecca and her daughters in Wexham have increased in violence, and it has been necessary to send two additional regiments into the country; but manufactures are in a more flourishing state than they have been in any previous month. This is in fact the sum of the intelligence brought by this mail.

The *Hindostan* has made a splendid passage of twenty-five days.

Mr. Cushing had arrived at Gibraltar enroute to Alexandria in the U. S. Steam Frigate *Missouri*, but that vessel unfortunately took fire on the evening of the 26th August, and was utterly destroyed. Her bulwarks and one paddle-box are alone above water. The *Missouri* was the largest steam vessel in the U. S. Navy, measuring 2,300 tons, engines of above 500 horse power, and with a crew of 300 men, not one of whom was lost though so many as 70 were swimming in the Bay at one time. Mr. Cushing expects to meet at Bombay a Squadron of the U. S. Navy, with which he proceeds to China.

It appears that every possible assistance was rendered by the English Steamers present, and by the Commandant at Gibraltar. The present year seems peculiarly inauspicious to Steamers, both English and American. The loss of the *Missouri* is an irreparable loss, as it constituted one-half the United States Sea-going Steam Navy.

The *Hindostan* passed close to Coeser twenty-four hours after leaving Suez, and anchored at Aden at 4 a. m. of the 28th. The whole of the Bombay mails were left there, as well as all those (some 20 boxes) which had come through France, such being unfortunately only marked, "India mail outward" without the actual destination, whereas those made up in London for the dispatch of the 31st August, and marked outside Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, were allowed to be taken on in the *Hindostan* and so will reach those places several days earlier than the letters of the 6th ultimo.

The *Hindostan* left Aden at 9 p. m. of the 29th and at 10 a. m. of the 30th, spoke the H. C. Steamer *Victoria* from Bombay to Aden to convey from the latter place the crew of the *Memoir*, and on which vessel would be put the mails which had been left there. The *Cleopatra* with the August India mail only left Aden on the 26th, and so would not arrive at Suez until long after the *Orion* had left Alexandria, thus leaving England for two months in succession without mails, and in the case of Madras for three, unless the opportunity afforded by the *Hindostan* had been generally taken advantage of.

The H. C. Steamer *Albion*, having on board Col. Malcolm, with dispatches from China, arrived at Suez on the 16th September, and was to remain there for the Colonel's return, or further orders from the Home Government. The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s new Steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, which left Southampton for Calcutta via the Cape, on the 24th August, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st September, but being disappointed in obtaining coal there, went back to Cadix on the following day.

The Peninsular Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Bentinck*, left Southampton for India on the 24th of August; she takes out between thirty and twenty passengers. Previous to leaving the river Thames a distinguished party was entertained in board the *Bentinck*.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on the 23rd Aug. a seal for the island of Hongkong executed by Mr. B. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, was approved of.

FRANCE.—The Press announces that M. Lagrange, the ambassador to China, will leave for that destination on the 15th of October next, accompanied by M. de Ferrière, his first secretary, M. d'Harcourt, and six other attachés, a physician, and several commercial delegates.

REMOVED ROYAL VISIT.—According to an unauthenticated report, Queen Victoria, with her Consort, will come to Berlin in the autumn, to return the King's visit. Should this be the case, Berlin would be as animated in autumn as it is now dull in summer.—Hamburg Paper, July 18.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The number of passengers through the tunnel, from its opening as a thoroughfare—a period of little more than fifteen weeks—exceeded 1,000,000.—Record.

UTRECHT, JUNE 3.—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a meteoric stone fell in the commune of Blaauwkapel, about a league from this city. After a violent explosion, repeated three or four times, resembling a discharge of artillery, a whistling and howling noise was heard, which excited much anxiety and alarm among the villagers. It weighs seven pounds, is of a longish irregular shape, and covered with black crust peculiar to these bodies, which is broken off only in one place, where the internal grey matter of the stone appears.—Ibid.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person on the 24th of August. The speech delivered on the occasion contains nothing remarkable or new; it alludes in favourable terms to the passing of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, and regarding Ireland expresses a firm resolve to keep intact the legislative union, and expresses her Majesty's reliance on the good sense and patriotism of the people; with respect to disturbances in Wales it announces that enquiries are entered into as to the cause thereof. There is not a syllable relative to the affairs of India or any of the colonies.

"From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring any additional power for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary laws, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage, to the utmost of their power, a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

Her Majesty has set the example in holiday making to her faithful subjects, for accompanied by Prince Albert of course, her Majesty and suite embarked at Southampton on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* Yacht on the 28th August, and after visiting the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Falmouth, the party crossed to the French coast and landed near Dieppe on the 2nd September whence her Majesty and the Prince were escorted with all the honors to Chateau d'Eu by the King of the French accompanied by most of the Royal Family. This visit of her Majesty to the King of the French was apparently owing to an invitation conveyed to her Majesty a short time previously by the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, who went over to England purposely, and the shortness of whose visit caused much absurd speculation at the time. We need hardly add that her Majesty and the Prince were received by the French Royal family with every possible demonstration of respect and attention, and the members of both parties seemed equally pleased with each other. It was uncertain how long her Majesty's visit would be protracted, but there was some talk of a trip to Paris and grand preparations were in progress there in anticipation of the visit. The more respectable portion of the French papers mention her Majesty's visit to their sovereign in terms of satisfaction, both as regards the compliment paid by the Queen to the French nation, and the promotion of greater cordiality between the two nations which may be anticipated through the reciprocation of kindly feelings between the two sovereigns. But there are not wanting some of the Radical French Press who affect to see much danger in the Queen's visit to their country, and who pretend to see political motives therein.

The Commissioners of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have, by a large majority, adopted a resolution expressive of their cordial approval of Lord Aberdeen's Bill. The formation of the settlement at New Edinburgh in New Zealand seems to attract much attention in Scotland; excepting which, and the large number of new appointments to the deserted

phases of the Seceders, there is little news in this mail relative to the "Land of Cakes."

In Ireland the meetings attendant on O'Connell and his disciples continue in unabated numbers and frequency. The riot comes in at the rate of 1,000£ a week. The most notable of the Repeal meetings of the past month was that held on Tara Hill which is in Mr. O'Connell's words "the spot where the monarchs of Ireland were elected, and where the Chieftains of Ireland bound themselves by the solemn pledge of honour, to protect their native land against the Dane and every stranger." Mr. O'Connell says, he has a great many meetings to attend before the three hundred gentlemen, to be entitled the "Preservative Society," are to be assembled in Dublin. We should say so too.

The reception given by Mr. O'Connell to Mr. G. Bennett of New York at a repeal meeting was rather remarkable; the name of Mr. Bennett was mentioned at his own request for an introduction, O'Connell replied, "He is a person with whom I can have nothing to do, he is the Editor of the *New York Herald*, one of the most infamous Gazettes ever printed." This speech brought a shower of groans from the assembly, over whelmed by which Mr. Bennett made the best of his way out of it.

Some excitement has been caused in France by the unfortunate effect taken by a shot fired by the *Electra*, which vessel was stationed off the bank by the authorities in Newfoundland to prevent French Fishermen from encroaching in waters where they had no right to fish. The *Electra* warned off one of the French vessels which however paid no attention to the blank cartridge fired as a gentle hint, a shotted gun was then fired which unfortunately killed one man and wounded several on board the fisherman. A Frenchman of war was off St. John's having arrived with the intention of requiring an explanation of the above outward accident.

A number of gentlemen of the Anti-Slavery party in England are about to offer to the Government of Texas a sum of money to be applied to emancipation of all the slaves of that state, in return for which it is proposed that the Texan Government shall grant to those parties a certain amount of the public lands taken at a fair valuation. It is said the British Government have promised to serve with its influence the proposers of the above plan, and if it be carried into effect an insurmountable bar will be thereby placed between Texas and the United States.

COMMERCIAL.—During the month of August the manufacturers in Lancashire have been in full work, as compared with some months past, and, generally speaking, throughout the country there has been more business doing than at any previous period during the present year.

East India and Colonial produce, however, have not made any corresponding advance, considering the very low prices to which all kinds had arrived.

The stock of bullion in the Bank is increasing, and will probably reach £16,000,000, gold being a trifle dearer in London than in any other part of Europe. Money therefore, is still easy, at 2½ per cent. on tolerable security; but it has been more in demand, which shows an increasing trade, and this aided by a bountiful harvest, makes us anticipate that our future reports under this head will be more cheering than we as faithful journalists could make for some time past. We venture also to indulge a hope that the spirit of wild and reckless speculation abroad has been "laid," and that operations will be carried on with caution, remembering the large stocks on hand in this country, and that it must be some time before any outlet can be depended on to considerably reduce them.

Failures in the Iron trade are of daily occurrence, but the price has advanced 10s. per ton; the prevailing opinion is that many more of limited means will be brought down.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HONGKONG REGISTER AND

GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyle, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CAIRNS,

AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT

to the Hongkong, Latc

CANTON REGISTER.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 1843.

Price Goods.—Corns.—During the month deliveries have been very good, showing an increase of 10,000 pieces over the corresponding month of last year; but notwithstanding the increased consumption, the importations this year have exceeded the deliveries. Natural peccels, which remain over from June sale, have been taken at the rates then current. The next quarterly sales take place on the 13th, when prices are likely to be very firm. Of Bandannoes and Choppals the deliveries have been very small, and no new transactions to notice. For Blue Sallampores there has been a very fair demand, at last sale prices. White Lingcloths and Madras Handkerchiefs, and Ventspallan Handkerchiefs, have been quite neglected. In Pongee Silks the purchases made on American account have nearly cleared the market of low goods; importers are now holding for higher rates. But there has been very little inquiry. In Pongee Handkerchiefs, and Pongee Handkerchiefs figured, the deliveries continue good, but no alteration in prices. Black & Blue handkerchiefs, prices nominally the same. Of Nankeens of good quality, and of Blue Nankeens, there are 470 tons in the market.

Silk, Raw.—Considerable business has been done during the past month in all classes of silk; prices have improved, with increased deliveries. China Silk, 370 bales just arrived have been sold at a slight advance upon the highest prices of last month. There has been a fair business done in Turkey and Persia.

Price Current of Bengal and China Raw Silk.—Bengal: Bales, ord. 8s 6d to 10s 6d. sup. 12s to 14s. Commonly, ord. 10s 6d to 13s; do. sup. 16s to 19s; Coombaz, ord. 11s to 12s 6d; do. sup. 14s to 16s; Gunzates, ord. 10s 6d to 12s 6d; sup. 14s to 17s; Harripani, ord. 9s 6d to 11s 6d; do. sup. 13s to 16s; Junjapure, ord. 13s to 15s; do. sup. 14s to 16s; Radnagore, ord. 9s to 11s 6d; do. sup. 14s to 16s; Sandah, sup. 13s 6d to 15s 6d; Tannah, ord. 2s 6d. China: Tsyatie, ord. 17s 6d to 22s; Taysan, ord. 13s to 15s; do. long reel, ord. 13s to 14s; Canton, ord. 8s 6d to 10s; do. sup. 11s to 12s; Chuchow, ord. 7s 6d to 10s; do. sup. 12s to 16s; Persian, ord. 7s 6d to 9s 6d; do. sup. 10s 6d to 11s.

Stock on the last Sale: Bengal 7,841 bales; China, 13,776 bales; Persian, 235 bales; delivered during the previous month: Bengal 729 bales; China, 239 bales; Persian, 146 bales.

Import, Delivery, and Stock of East India Indigo.

Delivery.
Import Home Con. Export. Total Stock.
From 1 to 31 Aug. 1843. 859 892 2472 3394
From Apr. 1 to 1843 to

Aug. 31, 1843. — 10466 2878 7462 10340 21806
" 1842. 1842 21454 3533 10170 13732 23030
" 1841. 1841 21545 3530 9432 13492 19995
" 1840. 1840 22153 3508 9700 13847 19960
" 1839. 1839 2724 3614 8270 11892 17993

The Overland Mail being expected, there is very little business doing, and at the public sales last week only 7000 packages found buyers at a decline, the present rates being—For Congo, good to ord. 1s 1d to 1s 1d; rather blackish leaf, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; Pekoe kind, 2s to 2s 5d; Souciung, good to ord. 2s 1d to 2s 1d; to good mid, 2s 10d to 2s 3d; Pouchong, 7d to 1s 1d; Twankay, good ord. to but mid, 2s 1d to 1s 1d; to byon kind, 1s 5d to 2s 2d; Hyson, good ord. 1s 10d; mid to good 1s 1d to 2s 9d to 4s 9d; Gunpowder, 3s to 5s; Canton Silks, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. A large supply is expected this season, and this keeps prices down. The stock is 25,774,000 lb. against 24,274,000 lb. at this time last year. The supply and deliveries of Congo have increased in proportion this year, but the stock is less by upwards of 2,500,000 lb.

LIVERPOOL.

Silk. During the past month there has been a considerable business done in Bengal Silk; prices of most descriptions are 1s 6d higher, in China there has also been more doing, prices have advanced a little. Silk in & Goods.—Corns, 13s 6d to 23s 6d; Choppals 1s 6d to 1s 6d; 13s 6d to 15s.

and continues in fair demand. Bales, Canton 6d to 8d; Congo, ord. 1s 1d to 1s 2d, mid to 2s 1d to 2s 1d; strong 1s 2d to 1s 3d, blackish leaf 1s 4d to 1s 4d; blackish leaf ex. strong 1s 4d to 1s 4d; black leaf Pekoe flavor 1s 5d to 2s 3d.

Souchong, ord. 1s 1d, fine to finest 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Pouchong, common to good 6d to 1s. Black-leaf Pekoe or Hung Muey 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Caper, chests 1s 6d to 1s 3d, Boxes 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Orange Pekoe, good to fine scented 1s 9d to 2s 3d. Twankay 1s 3d to 1s 4d, fine and Hyson kind 1s 7d to 1s 9d. Hyson 3ks, common to fine 1s 0d to 1s 4d. Hyson, common 2s 0d to 2s 1d, middling 2s 2d to 2s 6d, fine to finest 3s 0d to 4s 0d. Young Hyson, common to fine 1s 4d to 3s 0d. Imperial, good to fine, 2s 3d to 3s. Ditto, Canton 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Gunpowder, good to fine, 2s 3d to 4s 6d. Ditto, Canton 1s 7d to 1s 10d.

Metals.—**Spelter.** The market has been flat during the last month, and the shipments to India have fallen off materially, being only 65 tons to Calcutta and Madras, and 196 tons to Bombay. Quotations are, Foreign 22s, 10s to 23s. There have been exported from London and Liverpool, from 1st Jan. to 31st August, 1843, to China, Manila, Singapore and Batavia, 100 tons against 25 tons in 1842. Quicksilver, is quoted at 4s 6d. Iron has improved in demand, and there have been a number of sales in Wales full 10s per ton. Quotations are—English Bar and Belt 5d; Nail Rods 3d; H. 7d to 7d 10s; Sheets 8d 5s to 9d Pigs (Wales 1d 5s; do. Glasgow) 2d 2s 6d to 2d 5s; Foreign Swedish 9d; Russia C. N. D. 18s 10s. There has been exported from same ports, from 1st Jan. to 31st August, 1843, to China, 4972 tons Foreign, against 3957 in 1842, and 28 tons Foreign against 18 tons in 1842. Steel is quoted at, for Swedish Kez 15d 15s; Saggot 16d. There have been exported, from same ports, from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1843, to China, 69 tons against 81 tons in 1842. Copper: As stocks are getting nearly exhausted, and the strike in Wales continues, prices are likely to advance. Quotations are, for English Sheathing, Sheets, and Belts 9d per lb; Cake 70d to 80d per ton; Tile 78d. There have been exported from same ports, from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1843, to China, 269 tons against 187 tons in 1842. Tin: Prices are likely to be influenced by a sale of 2000 tons of Banca in Holland declared for this month. Quotations are, English in blocks 50d to 60d per cwt; Bars 61d; Foreign Banca 57d to 58d; Straights 54d; Batavia 48d; Tin Plates No. 1 C. per box 26s 5s, 23s 6d to 27s; IX. do. 23s 6d to 33s. There have been exported of Tin Plates, from same ports, from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1843, to China, 437 tons, against 334 tons in 1842.

BALLOONING THE ATLANTIC.—Mr. J. Wise, the celebrated balloonist, gives notice to all the world, that he will very shortly make an aerial trip with his balloon across the Atlantic. He thus concludes his communication:

The Balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give a net ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds—being amply sufficient to make every thing safe and comfortable. A sea worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case the Balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons, viz: an Aeronaut, a Navigator, and a Scientific Landman.

Therefore, the people of Europe, Africa, Asia, and all other parts, on the ocean or elsewhere, who have never seen a Balloon, will be interested, that it is a large Globe made of cloth, enclosed in a net work, with a sloop hanging underneath it containing the "latest news from the U. States," with the crew of the world's obedient servant.

JOHN WISE.

Laocaster, Pennsylvania, June 9th, 1842.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—Mr. Cushing arrived at the Astor House on Saturday, and left yesterday afternoon for Washington. His arrangements for his departure are now nearly completed, but the precise day of his sailing from Norfolk, the port of embarkation, has not yet been determined. He must, however, reach Suez on the 22nd of September next, in order to meet the members of his suite, who have already sailed, and go on board the Brandywine, the vessel which will convey the embassy to China. The linguist, physician, draughtsman, and two attachés, who accompany the mission, sailed some time since from Norfolk. Mr. John Tyler, Jr. does not accompany Mr. Cushing. The proprietor and editor of the "Canton Register," who are fully competent, will discharge the duties of interpreters to the mission.

Mr. Cushing's suite will consist of ten persons. The official costume of the Minister will be the uniform of a Major General, with some slight additions in the way of the embroideries. The costume recommended by the department consists of a blue coat with gilt buttons, and very richly embroidered, a white vest, also embroidered, white pantaloons, with a gold stripe down the seam, and a *chapeau* with white plume. But as it was impossible to have the embroideries executed in time, Mr. Cushing adopted the alternative allowed by the department, and chose the military costume we have described.

A great deal of public attention has been excited by the appointment of this mission. And it would be strange if it were otherwise. America now, for the first time, enters into relations of diplomatic equality with this great Asiatic nation, and at a period singularly auspicious for the formation of a permanent and advantageous friendship. Circumstances have forced Great Britain into a position, in which she is obliged to refrain from offering any opposition to the successful diplomatic and commercial operations of other nations. That the United States have the best chance of cultivating this new and vast field of enterprise with superior success, is very certain. The relative estimation in which the British and the Americans are held in China, are sufficiently illustrated by a single anecdote. Some years since the British frigate *Madagascar* was driven on the coast of China in a tempestuous night, and was dashed to pieces. Of four boats which were launched, three were swamped, and all on board perished. Forty men, however, who were in the fourth boat, succeeded in reaching the beach.—They were seized in the morning by a large body of the natives, and carried into the interior. To save themselves from the fate of "barbarians," their only resource was to represent themselves as Americans, in which statement they were sustained, through the intervention of a respectable Scottish firm in Canton, by several American merchants.—This confirmation of the statements of the shipwrecked British seamen, procured their immediate discharge!

Whilst speaking of the widely different manner in which the Americans and the British are regarded and treated in China, it would be worth while to refer to one of the great moving causes of the late war. It is altogether a mistake to adopt the popular opinion, and suppose that the "opium question" was the *primus mobile* of the war. Its origin is to be traced to the events which followed the

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG, LATE CANTON REGISTER.

expiration of the East India Company's charter in 1835. Previous to that period the European trade with China had been conducted by the company, and their representative were received and treated by the Chinese government, with appropriate respect and courtesy. But it was in the character of merchants only that they were organized. On the expiration of the company's charter, Lord Napier was sent out to China, by the British government, as their official representative. On his arrival, he was asked what character he sustained, and on his announcing that he appeared there as the official representative of the British government, he was immediately informed that he could not be received or permitted to remain in that capacity. A tedious controversy followed, and many reams of paper were fired off on both sides. Napier asserted his fixed determination to remain. "Very well," said the Chinese government, but orders were instantly issued prohibiting any native from supplying the contumacious "barbarians" with food—from serving them, or ministering to their wants in any way. The result may be imagined—Napier was soon starved into a retreat, and not long after, died of a broken heart. From this time the British government felt itself bound to whip the "Celestials" into submission, and only awaited a favorable opportunity of performing the task, with a reasonable show of reason and justice. The repetition, in the case of Commissioner Elliot, of the conduct on the part of the Chinese government, which was so offensive in Napier's case, presented this opportunity, and the war was accordingly commenced, which has now terminated in throwing open to the civilized world, a vast populous and productive region of the earth, which had been for so many ages almost altogether barred against them.

We cannot avoid referring, in however brief and desultory a manner, to the probable, nay, the necessary results, of throwing open the doors of China to the entrance of the civilization, religion, arts and enterprise of Christendom. It is an event, almost equal in importance to that which added a new continent to the globe. Vast tracts of fertile soil invite the culture of the experienced and skilful tiller of the ground. Commerce is attracted by ten thousand new avenues to enterprise and reward. The philanthropist, and the Christian see the obstacles removed, which have hitherto prevented enlightened benevolence from dispersing the blessings of truth and knowledge to millions of the human race, who would otherwise have perished like previous generations in the darkness of heathenism. The surplus population of Europe, and the enterprising offspring of the new world, will soon convert the extended Asiatic field, into a scene of successful industry, enterprise and labor.

It is a very common, and a very erroneous notion, that the Chinese are a stupid and ignorant race. This is so much a popular opinion that those who are better informed will excuse us in saying a word or two illustrative of its utter want of foundation in truth. And the readiest way to show this is to refer to one or two facts connected with the controversy on the opium question, as it was carried on in China, by those who took the leading part in the management, and discussion of the affairs of the empire. Some six years ago there was published a quarto volume, in which this question was discussed in the most elaborate and skilful manner. The morality of the traffic was argued at great length, and on precisely the same grounds as those on which the temperance question was discussed in this country. The ingenuity displayed in the adoption of the arguments, and the skill and force with which they were arranged on both sides, would have done no discredit to the most accomplished logical disputants in our own country. Thus followed the discussion of the eco-

nomy of the traffic, and the question whether the traffic being one which could not be suppressed, could not or should not be legalized with advantage to the nation, was argued with equal ability, vigor and effect. But the official documents of the Chinese government having been of late so frequently and universally presented to the examination of the public here, no more is necessary to be said in vindication of the tact, shrewdness, and great natural intelligence of the Chinese; these documents presenting the most indubitable evidence of the no ordinary pretensions of their authors to the most respectable character as diplomats.

The appointment of Mr. Cushing we regard as eminently felicitous. He is, as is well known, a man of the most finished education—of extensive and varied erudition—of refined taste—great powers of observation—an experienced judgment—thoroughly acquainted with the science of just and enlightened diplomacy—and of singularly amiable and prepossessing manners. His acquaintance with the history, literature, politics, customs, and present condition of China is remarkably extensive and accurate; and considerably surprises, we will venture to say, that of any European who has (not) resided in the Celestial Empire. When we add to these considerations the fact that the Chinese are already disposed to receive an American official in a favorable manner, we may surely have little hesitation in predicting for this mission all the success which can possibly be expected. Besides all this, Mr. Cushing will assume from his arrival a character of perfect independence. Unlike Macartney and the other representatives of the British crown, he goes not as a "tribute-bearer"—not as a doer of homage to his celestial master. He will offer no presents, and accept none. He goes in the unshackled majesty of the independent representative of a free people, soliciting no favors, and anxious only to give his country, and perpetuate and improve those amicable relations which already happily subsist between it and the power with whom he has to treat. As regards both the settlement on advantage—was terms of the Commercial relations of America and China, and the communication of interesting and important information relative to the present state and future prospects of the celestial empire, we anticipate from Mr. Cushing's mission, results of no ordinary magnitude. —N. Y. Herald.

AFRICA—Colonial Settlement.—By a recent treaty concluded between Governor Roberts, of Monrovia, and several of the neighboring Kings of the Gold country, free access is opened for trade and travel to the regions near the Niger. The colonial influence is, by the same arrangement, extended far into the interior, and the Governor of Liberia is recognized as umpire and arbitrator in disputes in which the native kings, parties to the compact, may be engaged. Another important article in the agreement is that the slave trade shall be forever banished. The penalty for selling a slave is to be fixed by the Colonial authorities, the person charged with such offence being secured the right of trial by jury. It may be observed, by the way, that the introduction of this old Anglo-Saxon usage among the natives of Africa—an inseparable concomitant of English and American freedom—has been brought about by a most remarkable course of events. And perhaps it may come to pass that greater marvels will be wrought in due time in connection with the same cause that have resulted in this phenomenon.

This treaty with the kings of the Gold country is not the first which the Colony of Monrovia has established with the natives. Similar agreements exist with about thirty chiefs or kings, and some of the treaties are nearly twenty years old.

On the occasion of the treaty with the Golds, Governor Roberts, with a few attendants, visit-

ed the Gold country, and went a hundred miles or more up the St. Paul's river. They were received by the head chiefs with much ceremony and hospitality. Of the country thus explored Governor Roberts says—"I have travelled considerably in the United States, but have never seen any where a more beautiful country than the one we passed through. It is well timbered and watered; and the soil, I venture to assert, equal to any in the world."

Those settlements already form the best and most permanent opening to the continent—an immense region of which so little is known. It will be through these doubtless that future explorations will be successfully made.—A. & D. C. Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS AND CANTON TRADE.—The ship *Clarissa*, with a cargo of lead and cotton, left New Orleans on the 22d ulto., for China direct. The New Orleans Bulletin says, "our Mississippi lead is believed to be the most esteemed of any in the world, and may become an article of great export to Asia."—N. Y. J. of Commerce.

The news from abroad is highly favorable to American interests. All the commercial letters concur in stating that a great feeling of reaction exists in favor of American credit. Prices had gone up a great deal and there was no disposition to sell American stocks.—Weekly Herald.

COTTON.—There is no new feature in the Cotton market, which remains extremely dull; holders are firm, but exporters decline operating to any extent, and the few sales making are principally for home consumption. The transaction since our last comprise about 2000 bales at the rates previously current, comprising for the week a total of 3750 bales.—N. Y. Spectator.

LEAD.—The market for Missouri is steady, but rather quiet—2000 pigs sold at \$3.35, 6 mes.

TEA.—There has been a good demand for Green recently, and prices of low grades Young Hyson, to which the inquiry has been principally directed, has improved 2 a 3 cts. per lb.

Domestic Goods—

Shirtings, brown, 3-4	—	31 a	—	44
Shirtings, brown, 7-8	—	5 a	—	6
Shirtings, bleached,	—	4 a	—	7
Shirtings, S. L. do.	—	7 a	—	11
Sheetings, brown, 4-4	—	5 a	—	7
Sheetings, brown, 4-5	—	10 a	—	124
Sheetings, bleached, 4-4	—	7 a	—	12
Sheetings, bleached, 5-4	—	12 a	—	15
Calicoes, blue, yd.	—	7 a	—	12
Calicoes, fancy,	—	4 a	—	18
Plaids,	—	7 a	—	10
Stripes, fast colors,	—	7 a	—	10
Satinets,	—	25 a	—	80
Cheeks 4-4	—	7 a	—	10
Cot. Ombre, No. 1.	—	a	—	71
Cot. Ombre, No. 2.	—	6 a	—	7
Cot. Yarn, 3x13 per lb.	—	11 a	—	14
Cot. Yarn, 14 x 19.	—	a	—	15
Cot. Yarn, 20 x 23.	—	a	—	
Cot. Yarn, 20 and upward	3 cents	below the	number.	

Satinet Warps on beams per yd. a — 4
Ginseng per lb. — 27 a — 28

LEAD—Duty, Pig and Bar 3a. Old and Scrap, 1 1/2; Sheet, 4 cents per lb.

Pig	—	3 25 a	3 374
Bar	—	4 a	— 41
Sheet	—	4 1/2	—

TEA—Duty, In American vessels from the place of growth free, otherwise, 10 a 20 per c. and 4a.

Imperial per lb.	—	31 a	— 90
Gunpowder	—	20 a	— 50
Hyson	—	40 a	— 50
Young Hyson	—	25 a	— 90
Da. Canton made	—	20 a	— 35
Da. Mocho made	—	12 a	— 17
Hyson Skin	—	26 a	— 6
Sunlung Pouchong &c.	—	25 a	— 6

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